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THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

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MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.

BIOGRAPHIANA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER
OF THE COUNTIES.



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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 406.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1825.

[Price 2s.

TOPIC of the MONTH.

AS, notwithstanding the accumulation of documents on the widely ramifying topic of Joint-Stock Companies, the double duty of preparing for this month, not only the usual current number of our Magazine, but the Supplement also for the precedent volume, has precluded the necessary time and attention for the digestion and arrangement of those materials,—and for marking, with requisite discrimination, the line of distinction between the speculative bubbles, whose object, or, at least, whose operation, must be the prompt enrichment of the projectors by *anticipated interest upon a moon-shine capital*, and those which have a real tendency to the advancement of some necessary or beneficial object, involving the general good;—and as, also, one of the communications with which it was in contemplation to commence the meditated series, has not yet come *entire* to hand, the Editor deems it necessary to suspend again the discussion of that important subject; and to satisfy himself, for the present, with merely repeating his warning to those who are about to invest, or to pledge, their *bonâ-fide* capital, in any of these projects, to make use of a little precautionary calculation and inquiry, before they give *exorbitant premiums*, for mere flourishing prospectuses, to those who have, in reality, advanced *no capital at all*,—except what may have been expended in ink and paper for their delusive puffs; nor have placed themselves, in reality, under any necessity of ever advancing any: and who, from the nature of the speculations, are sure to be themselves enriched, though the concerns they have projected should ultimately fall into utter bankruptcy, and involve the *real*, i. e. the ultimate and *permanent* subscribers and proprietors, in beggary and ruin.*

* Infatuations of this kind appear at certain times, and under the influence, we suppose, of certain *planets*, to be endemic. The joint-stock star (whether dog-star, or by whatever other more discriminative name it may be called,) raged with something like a correspondent fury just

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In the mean time, a paper has been transmitted to us by an intelligent correspondent, which may perhaps be still more

one hundred and three years ago—as appears by the following list of joint-stock companies, extracted from the *Weekly Packet*, a newspaper of that time, dated January 2, 1720:

For building or buying ships to let or freight at Garraway's, Exchange-alley, £1,200,000.

For the raising the growth of raw silk, £1,000,000.

For lending, upon the deposit of goods, stock, tallies, &c. at Robins, Exchange-alley, £1,200,000.

For buying and selling of estates, public stocks, government securities, and to lend money, £3,000,000.

For carrying on the undertaking business for furnishing funerals, £1,200,000, at the Fleece Tavern, Cornhill.

For buying lead mines and working them, Ship Tavern.

£4,000,000 for purchasing and improving commons and waste lands, Hanover Coffee-house.

A subscription for effectually settling the Islands of Blanco and Saltortugas.

For supplying the London market with cattle, Garraway's.

For smelting lead-ore in Derbyshire, Swan and Rummer.

£2,000,000 for importing walnut-tree from Virginia, Garraway's.

For purchasing tin and lead mines in Cornwall and Derbyshire, Half-moon Tavern.

£2,000,000 for an engine to supply Deal with fresh water, &c. Black Swan.

For making Joppa and Castile soap, Castle Tavern.

£4,000,000 for exporting woollen stuffs, and importing copper, brass and iron, and carrying on a general foundry, Virginia Coffee-house.

This day, the 8th instant (Jan. 1720), at Sam's Coffee-house, behind the Royal Exchange, at three in the afternoon, a book will be opened for entering into a joint-copartnership for carrying on a thing that will turn to the advantage of the concerned.

For a settlement in the Island of St. Croix, Cross Keys.

2,000 shares for discounting pensions, &c. Globe Tavern.

£4,000 for improving all kinds of malt liquors, Ship Tavern.

A Society for landing and entering goods at the Custom-house, on commissions; Robins.—£2,000,000 for a Friendly Society, for purchasing merchandize and lending money, King's Arms.

£2,000,000 for purchasing and improving fens in Lincolnshire, Sam's.

£4,000,000 for improving lands in Great Britain, Pope's Head.

The Gold and Silver Society.

For extracting Silver from Lead, Vine Tavern.

For trading to Barbary and Africa, Lloyd's.

Making Iron from Pit-coal.

Insurance Office for Horses Dying Natural Deaths, stolen or disabled, Crown Tavern, Smithfield.

A rival to the above for £2,000,000 at Robins's.

For furnishing London with Hay and Straw, Great St. James's Tavern.

£100,000 for a perpetual motion by means of a wheel moving by force of its own weight, Ship Tavern.

A copartnership for insuring and increasing Children's fortunes, Fountain Tavern.

£400,000 for manufacturing iron and steel, Black Swan Tavern.

£200,000 to be lent upon pledges, Blue Coat Coffee House.

£2,000,000 for erecting salt-pans in Holy Island, John's Coffee House.

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more opportune, as anticipating a subject which can scarcely fail of occupying a considerable portion of attention during the months before us: for not only is the subject pretty certain of coming in a somewhat novel and formidable shape before Parliament, during the Session which commences on the third of the month; but it is well understood that a public meeting on the subject will be held in the City of London; and that preparations are already in forwardness for opening a correspondence with all the towns and cities of the kingdom; upon this, perhaps, most important of all the subjects that appertain to political economy. We make no scruple, therefore, in presenting the following communication on the

CORN LAWS

AS THE PROMINENT.

TOPIC FOR THE ENSUING MONTH.

"IN the Session of Parliament now about to commence, a well-conducted and powerful effort is expected to be made for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the Corn Laws.

"The repeated discussions of the policy of these laws has pretty well convinced every one, who has not an interest, or who does not suppose he has an interest in retaining them, that they ought to be repealed. It is generally agreed, that to compel the whole of the people to eat *dear* bread, for the advantage of two classes of persons, for whom, least of all, the people should be taxed in their food, is gross injustice. Yet this is precisely the operation of the Corn Laws. By shutting out foreign corn, the price at home is higher than it otherwise would be. The high price forces worse and worse land into cultivation, and this increases the rent of land, all over the country. Increased rent benefits the Landowner. As the Parson has the tithe of corn, and as the price of corn is higher than it would be but for the prohibition to import, this is an advantage to the Parson. Thus the whole community is taxed, heavily taxed in the bread they eat—not to support the state—not to pay the interest of the National Debt—not, indeed, for any general purpose, but, solely and exclusively, for the richest class of men in the country,—the landowners, and the members of by far the richest church in the universe. If the increase of price were taken, by the Government, in the form of a tax, it would then be much less mischievous than it is at

present: for then there would be a remission of other taxes to an equal amount; but, as the case now stands, we are doubly taxed—first, for the state, and second, for the landowners and parsons, by the tax of tithes.

"It was computed, that the difference in the price of corn from 1815 to 1822, above what it would have been had there been no Corn Laws, amounted annually to upwards of TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING; and this calculation never was refuted: no attempt, indeed, worthy of notice was ever made to refute it. Of these TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS, not more than SEVEN MILLIONS came into the hands of the *landlords* and *parsons*, all the rest being a *dead annual loss to the public*—an absolute waste of labour, produce, and commodities, occasioned by the cultivation of inferior land. People call out, properly enough, against heavy taxes; they represent this tax and that tax as pressing heavily, and pray that they may be repealed. But they do not sufficiently advert to the bread tax, the heaviest by far of all the taxes. They do not seem to advert to this terrible impost, as being levied on them over and above the heavy taxes of which they complain. If the Corn Laws were repealed, and a tax on bread to raise TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS annually to pay off the national debt were proposed, the nation would ring from one end of it to the other against the proposition, and yet it would not, if carried into effect, take from the people one shilling more than they are now, and have been for years, paying, without any advantage to them. Had the money, thus taken from them, been applied to the discharge of the debt, say only since 1814, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS would have been paid, and taxes to the amount of, at least, TEN MILLIONS would have been taken off. Thus then the matter stands. We pay TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS bread tax, for no good whatever to the nation. We are incumbered with TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS of debt, and consequently with TEN MILLIONS of taxes more than we need have, had the bread-tax been paid to the state, instead of being wasted or paid to Landowners and Parsons.

"In 1822, Mr. Ricardo, with his usual wisdom, said that the corn-laws ought to be repealed, and a duty put upon corn imported, equal to the amount the farmer paid in taxes and rates, beyond what

what other persons paid. His argument was clear and conclusive. He said, If you tax the farmer higher than you tax others, the difference must be laid upon his produce: you put a duty on his corn, and it is but fair that you should put a like duty on the corn brought into the market by the merchant, in competition with his. This is justice. If the price of the farmer's corn was increased by a tax, and the merchant's corn remained untaxed, it is clear the merchant could undersell the farmer, by the amount of the tax, and would thus have an advantage to the injury of the farmer. Mr. Ricardo said, "A duty of 10s. per quarter, on importation, to which I wish to approach, is, I am sure, rather too high, as a countervailing duty for the peculiar taxes which are imposed on the corn-grower, over and above those which are imposed on the other classes of producers in the country."

"But what are the taxes to which the farmer is subjected, beyond what other producers are subjected? It has been said, that he is compelled to pay to the poor and to the county-rates disproportionately; but this is a fallacy. In none of these does he pay disproportionately. People who keep houses in towns are equally assessed to the county-rates, so are gentlemen who follow no business. Then, as to poor-rates: paying poor-rates has always been a great grievance with farmers and landowners, and so has paying wages.—Wages and poor-rates have been eternal subjects of complaint with the "*agriculturalists*," yet, after all, they have never paid in wages and poor-rates together, so much as other producers have paid in wages only. At Winchester, the magistrates fixed the wages of a farmer's labourer at 4s. a-week. From the Committee of the House of Commons' Report on Labourers' Wages, in 1824, we learn, that a labourer's wages were about 6s. a-week in many places, and that, if he were married, he had an allowance, from the parish, of 1s. 6d. a-week for his wife and each of his children. This is surely little enough to pay as wages. Other producers pay much higher wages, in many cases three, four and five times as much, and yet we never hear of them complaining to parliament on this subject; neither ought the agriculturalists to complain, who, including poor-rates, pay altogether less wages than any other class of producers in the kingdom.

"There is, however, one tax to which the agriculturalists are subjected, which

is not charged on others, namely, *tithes*. It has been supposed that *tithes* were, in reality, paid by the landlord, and it has been absurdly concluded, that if tithes were abolished, the landlords alone would be benefited, since they would charge them in the rent. But this is a gross error, now pretty generally exploded. That *tithes* are a tax, and are paid by the consumer, may be proved in a few words. If a farmer grows 100 quarters of corn, it is clear that his 100 quarters must produce as much money as will remunerate him, and give him a certain profit. Suppose the 100 quarters cost him £300, and the profits of trade to be 10 per cent., he will sell his 100 quarters for £330. Now, if the parson come and take from him 10 quarters, he will have but 90 quarters, and those 90 quarters must and will sell for £330, that being the sum which gives him 10 per cent. profit, for which, and for which alone, he cultivates the earth, and without which he could not continue to carry on his business. Thus the price is raised to the consumer, just as it would be if Government took 10 per cent. in taxes on the corn. If, then, the tithe be taken at 10 per cent., the per cent. is the amount which, in justice to the farmer, should be laid on corn imported from foreign countries, and 60s. the quarter might, under such circumstances, be taken as an outside average price. The per cent. on 60s. is 6s., and this is the utmost amount of tax which should be fixed as the permanent tax on imported corn.

"This short explanation of what is called the Corn Question, will, I trust, have some effect in producing that support which the agitators of the question in the House of Commons ought to receive from the whole people—every one in that whole having an immediate interest therein. F. P."

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON TWO CLAUSES IN THE MARRIAGE-SERVICE.

IN your last number is a letter from an individual who takes some offence at the two following clauses of the Marriage-vow, namely, "With my body I thee worship"—"with all my worldly goods I thee endow."

I would not appear an obstinate defender of every received usage, right or wrong: however, in the present case, with regard to the word "worship," which, as here used, your correspondent is pleased to call a "*canonical double entendre*,"

entendre," I would suggest, without giving him any farther trouble than a reference to Johnson's Dictionary, that it is not in the formularies of the church alone that the word in question is used in the sense of *civil dignity and respect*. It is thus used by Spenser and Shakspeare. Nor is this sense of the word yet altogether obsolete; it remains in *Worshipful*, the formal style of Mayors of corporate towns: nor is *Your Worship* an unknown address from a simple Saxon-mouthed witness to a magistrate on the bench. This is the primary application of the word, to signify *respect towards another generally*; and it is only secondarily and technically, that it is limited to the *expression of respect or reverence towards God particularly*.

The second clause is one against which, I must confess, I never should have anticipated any objection; implying, as it does, not the transfer of the prerogative of legal title and administration (which it is the object of marriage-settlements to *take from*, not to *give to*, the husband), but the conveyance, on the part of the husband, of a free and rightful participation in the enjoyment of his property, or the fruits of his industry, in the comforts and ornaments of life possessed by himself; in fact, constituting a perfect unity of interests between the parties. And, surely, if in any case a community of goods ought to exist; if such unity of interests is one of the characteristic distinctions between pure wedlock and foul concubinage, — then, assuredly, has the church done not only consistently, but wisely and considerately, in requiring, for the security of her who commits her person, her comfort, and her earthly happiness, into the hands of a man, that that man shall solemnly declare to her, in the presence of her friends, and of God himself, that he takes her to his home, not merely as the partner of his bed, but of his substance; not as the slave of his pleasures, but as the mistress of his house.

London, Jan. 13.

T. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE combination of capitalists for taking the bread out of the mouths of the poor widows and half-superannuated spinsters, who have hitherto supplied the town with milk, have in the prospectus, I believe, of the Joint Stock Milk Company, professed that their dairy farms should be stocked with Alderney cows *exclusively*. Will you,

therefore, permit me, Sir, through the medium of your miscellany, to put the plain downright question to these combinationists—"whether there is any one of them, or any one of their ostensible conductors, who will stand forth with his avowed name and designation, to inform the public, unequivocally, whether there are *any* Alderney cows in the stock upon their establishments?" I think myself not only entitled, but bound in duty, both to the public and the Joint Stock Capitalists aforesaid, to put this question, thus openly; because a friend of mine, formerly a grazier, and well acquainted with these matters, informs me that he has, within these few days, been all over the grounds and premises of one of those establishments; and that of Alderney cows, he found *not one*.

If this be true, the said joint stock gentlemen ought to be reminded, that obtaining money under false pretences (whatever be the name or colouring by which it may be disguised) is, in fact and moral inference, swindling: and might perhaps be so construed even in the courts of law. If, on the contrary, the tale that has been told to me be untrue, it is better that it should at once be publicly stated, and as publicly refuted, than that the reputation of the parties should be whispered away by the private circulation of the scandal.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

THE FRIEND OF WOMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN the valuable department of your magazine, entitled the Spirit of Philosophical Discovery, there is an article upon the "colouring trinkets, of jewellers' gold, so as to look like pure gold." Now, if the author would add the proportion of ammonia necessary, and the process of burnishing the gold after it has attained the frosted appearance, it would increase greatly the value of the above article, and confer a favour on

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN your magazine of this month, I observe an article on the leakage from a gas pipe under the pavement of Bell-street, Lisson-green. The most effectual mode of preventing the recurrence of such accidents, is, for the parties who suffer, to bring actions against the company who supply the gas in the district. A court of law would, I should imagine,

imagine, give the heaviest possible damages; as such accidents can only occur through culpable negligence of the directors of the company, in either employing persons with whom, in some indirect manner, one or more of them participate in the profits of pipe-laying; by having the pipes laid by incompetent persons, who are ignorant of the principles on which the work should be done; or by reducing the price below that at which the contractor can afford to bestow a sufficient quantity of lead and labour on each joint. The frequency of accidents of late renders this a subject of public importance.

The neglect of the directors is the more unpardonable, as, in most instances, I am informed, they secure to themselves very good salaries: particularly those who, as they term it, take an active part in the management, or rather mismanagement of the affairs of the company. The gas escaping from the gas-main into the water-main is a proof that both must be badly laid. I am not aware what company supplies the gas in the Lisson-green district; but this is easily ascertained.

Your's truly,

A FRIEND TO GAS (when
7th Jan. 1824. properly conducted).

For the Monthly Magazine.

*On the SIMILARITY between the GERMAN
and ENGLISH LANGUAGES.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the number of ages which have elapsed since the English and German were the same language, they still are very similar in their vocabularies, inflexions and idioms. The German vocabulary, rich as it is in compound words, is reducible to an inconsiderable number of roots. Of these, not a few are the same with the English roots; many slightly differ from them; and a very large proportion, not perhaps of obvious resemblance in the opinion of the hasty and careless observer, are so far similar, that an Englishman, once knowing their signification, will never forget it. But in order to trace the relationship and observe the resemblance between words, it is necessary to be acquainted with the principles regulating and limiting those deviations from their original, which characterize the different dialects of any language.

The rejection of some letters in a word, for the sake of harmony or brevity, and the transposition taking place in others,—alterations not uncommon

in the English,—occur only where the letters, (by which word I mean the sounds represented by letters) so rejected or transposed, are unimportant features in the word. Nor are the changes which certain letters undergo, by any means arbitrary and unlimited; but are permitted between those only, which are so similar, as to be rather varieties of the same, than distinct sounds, and which are consequently considered as *equivalents*. Of these equivalents, different dialects often employ different letters to form the same word, each generally adhering to its favourite sound, or combination of sounds. The following are the classes of equivalents, named from the part of the vocal organ on which the letters they contain are formed, and exhibiting by this mode of nomenclature a convincing proof, even in opposition to the evidence of an inexperienced ear, that the letters, said to resemble each other, must do so, in a greater or less degree:—

The dentals, or letters formed upon the *teeth*, are *d, t, th, s*; the palatics, or letters formed upon the *palate*, *c* (hard), or *k*,* *ch final* (formerly pronounced as

an

* We might object to the anatomical definitions of the elements, given by our very ingenious correspondent, in more instances than this: and indeed we have never yet met with any anatomical definition and arrangement of them, to some parts of which we did not object. But minute investigations of this description might lead into more detail than might be either convenient or decorous in the shape of incidental notes; and might draw into controversy that which is fitter, perhaps, for calm and connected disquisition. We deem it, therefore, best to let our valuable communicant be heard, uninterrupted; that his ingenious essay may be estimated for the merits of the whole, not cavilled at for minutiae, which may perhaps be questionable: the more especially as we have it in contemplation (if we can persuade ourselves that the detail of such a subject can be rendered acceptable to the readers in general of this miscellany) to submit to them, in a series of articles, continued from month to month, all that has ever been reduced to writing of the anatomical and physiological series of the courses of lectures which, some years ago, were delivered at the institution for the cure of impediments and cultivation of the science and accomplishments of elocution, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. It ought, however, to be stated, that our objections, to the anatomical definitions of our correspondent, do not interfere with the validity of his argument, or detract from the practical value of his disquisition.

an aspirate), *g*, *gh* (formerly pronounced as an aspirate); the labials, or those formed by the compression of the lips, *b*, *m*, *p*, *v*, *f*. The vowels and diphthongs, being all formed upon one part of the vocal organ, are necessarily merely modifications of one sound, and of very little use to the etymologist; though it must be observed, that each kindred dialect has its favourites,—the Italian converts the Latin *i* into *e*, and the *u* into *o*, while the German prefers *au*, in words where ours has *ou*: *house* and *mouse* are in German *haus* and *maus*. A few examples will illustrate the change between equivalents:—

Dentals.—God, in German, is *Gott*; dance, *tanz*; thank, *dank*; brother, *bruder*; water, *wasser*; nettle, *nessel*; this-tle, *distel*; thick, *dick*; earth, *erde*.

Palatics.—To make, *zu machen*; crutch, *krücke*; plough, *pflug*; rank, *tang*; right, *recht*; might, *macht*; night, *nacht*; daughter, *tochter*.

Labials.—Gave, *gab*; to have, *zu haben*; to love, *zu lieben*; to shove, *zu schieben*; bolster, *polster*; never, *nimmer*; ever, *immer*; apple, *apfel*; deep, *tief*; wench, *mensh*.

To give the reader expertness in tracing less obvious resemblances, the following words have been selected. He, however, must be previously informed, that the *v*, in German, is pronounced as our *f*, the *j* as *g*, and the *z* as *ts*; and reminded, that *w*, in English, when not initial, is merely double *u*, and therefore may be represented by any vowel or diphthong;—and that, when it is initial, it formerly had more the sound of *v* than at present, and consequently is a labial. It is also worth observing, that we often employ *i* or *y*, and sometimes *w* (double *u*), where the Germans use *g*: as in *regen-bogen*, rainbow, and *mag*, may;—that it is the character of our language to abbreviate, by omitting harsh sounds, or changing them for softer;—and that the words of most frequent occurrence in conversation have been most altered and corrupted.

Weg, way; *tag*, day; *mag*, may; *elbogen*, elbow; *schwister*, sister; *zu schwimmen*, to swim; *zu schwören*, to swear; *ein schwung*, a swing; *gebracht*, brought; *gewonnen*, won; *geholfen*, helped; *geschlungen*, slung; *gesotten*, sodden (boiled); *fiel*, fell; *mochte*, might; *kam*, came; *schlang*, slang; *schwang*, swang; *sprach*, spake; *gesprochen*, spoken; *trank*, drank; *getrunken*, drunk; *zu reiben*, to rub; *zu rinnen*, to run; *zu schlafen*, to sleep; *zu stechen*, to stitch; *zu stecken*, to stick; *zu reichen*, to reach; *zu pfeifern*, to

whisper; *breit*, broad; *dün*, thin; *licht*, light; *zu denken*, to think; *hundert*, hundred; *als*, as; *ob*, if; *zu*, to, and too; *hin*, hence; *gegangen*, gone (ganged); *durch*, through; *mit*, with; *hoch*, high; *hat*, has; *ist*, is; *soll*, shall; *sollte*, should; *pflaum*, plum; *schmied*, smith; *schliss*, slit; *schnee*, snow; *hagel*, hail; *acht*, eight; *zehn*, ten; *vierzehn*, fourteen; *ein und vierzig*, one-and-forty; *dass*, that; *was*, what; *aus*, out; *auf*, upon; *dann*, than; *denn*, then (for); *wann*, when; *ober*, upper; *über*, over; *vor*, before; *hinter*, behind; *mehr*, more; *gehabt*, had; *gethan*, done; *gewesen*, been; *halb*, half; *kalb*, calf; *Ich*, I; *mich*, me; *du*, thou; *dich*, thee; *sie*, she; *wir*, we; *uns*, us; *unser*, our; *euer*, your; *es*, it; *selb*, self; *solcher*, such; *welcher*, which (in Dutch, *welke*); *mancher*, many; *könig*, king; *will*, will; *wollte*, would.

From a multitude of German and English words obviously similar, the above have been selected, as having the slightest evident proofs of identity of origin. Persons acquainted with provincial dialects or old authors, will often recognize, in existing German, words and expressions, that are in our own language, vulgar, or obsolete: *du bist*, thou art, scarcely differs from the corresponding expression in Hertfordshire, and some other counties.

The German roots are formed into compounds by combination with each other, or the addition of prefixes and terminations scarcely differing from our own: *as*, *vör* (fore), *be*, *miss*, *vér* (for), *unter*, *un*, *über* (upper), *über* (over), *niss*, *ung* (ing), *lich* (ly, like), *voll*, *schaft* (ship), *ig* (y), *ér*, *thum* (dom), *chen* (kin), *lein* (lin).

As a specimen of the combination of substantives, I may adduce, *stillstand*, *handschuh*, *stecknadel* (pin), *handwerksman*, *weinhändler*, *goldspinner*, *wasserpump*, *wirbelwind* (whirlwind), *nachtigal* (nightingale), *nachteul* (nightowl), *fingerhüt* (fingerhood, i. e. thimble), *fischotter* (otter).

In concluding this list of words, I must encourage the reader, by informing him, that in analyzing the German compounds, we are rarely, as in our own language, compelled to refer to the Greek and Latin, in order to discover their real signification, they being all formed from native roots. To an Englishman acquainted with this mode of comparing his own language with the German, the grammar of the latter, simple and easy in itself, can occasion no trouble; for his own is rather a systematic deviation from the German, than

one of different inflexions, or essentially at variance with it.

The English no longer attributes genders to inanimate objects, but the German, in this respect, is far less perfect. It has three, the masculine, feminine and neuter; for determining which, the rules are neither many nor difficult. Many apparent irregularities in this language may be accounted for, by considering, that the combination of *el*, *en*, and *er*, with the terminations *es* and *en*, can never take place till *es* and *en* have dropped their *e*; of which rule of euphony, several examples will presently occur.

The plural of masculine substantives ends generally in *e*, that of feminine in *en*, and that of neuter in *ér*. *Wind*, *m.* (wind), is, in the plural, *winde*; *katze*, *f.* (a cat), *katzen*; *feld*, *n.* (a field), *felder*. Except in feminines, which in the singular never change, the genitive singular ends in *es* or *s*, and the dative plural, in nouns of all genders, in *en* or *n*. In some nouns the genitive singular ends in *ens*, and in others in *en*; and then *en* remains throughout all the cases of either number, except *bruders haus*, brother's house: *knabe*, boy, makes *knabens*: *wind* and *bruder* make, in the dative plural, *winden*, to winds; *brüdern*, to brothers.

Adjectives separated from their substantives remain unchanged: as, *sie ist gut*, she is good; *wir waren gut*, we were good. They are compared as in English:—*Weis*, wise; *weiser*, wiser; *weiseste*, wisest,—are examples of regular, and *gut*, *besser*, *beste*, of irregular comparisons.

The comparative adverb *than* is rendered by *dann*, and more usually by *als*, as, *i.e.* *which*, a word of the same nature with the Latin *quàm*, and French *que*.

The numerals scarcely differ from our own:—*Ein*, one; *zwey*, two; *drey*, three; *viér*, four; *dreyzehn*, thirteen; *vierzig*, forty, are the least similar.

How much the verb resembles our own, may be judged of by the following specimen. The syllables *e*, *est*, *et*, *en*, are the terminations of the persons in the present indicative, and in the present subjunctive also; except that in the latter, the third person singular is the same with the first. By prefixing *t* to these syllables, we have the form of the imperfect of either mood. The present of *zu lernen*, to learn, is, *Ich lerne*, *du lernest*, *er lernet*, *wir lernen*, *ihr lernet*, *sie lernen*; the imperfect is, *Ich lernete* or *lernete*, &c. The remaining tenses are formed by auxiliaries corre-

sponding with our own. The present participle terminates in *end*, as *lernend*, learning; and the past in *t*, as *gelernt*, learned. Irregularities can occur in very few parts of the verb, which, too, in this respect, is extremely like the English. Indeed, were it not for many of these irregularities, the language would, to us, be less easy.

The chief point of resemblance, between the German and English grammars, having now been considered, it remains to give a few specimens of the construction and phraseology. The arrangement of the words is very much in the style of the scriptural language of our own country, and therefore little adapted to the purposes of conversation; but the syntax and phrases are, with a few exceptions, completely English. In the four succeeding sentences, the order of the words is German:—*There comes he. Now will I it do. Here am I. I had my friend forgotten.*

Out of innumerable instances of idiomatic agreement between the German and English, there remains space only for the following:—*Sie ist gut genug*, she is good enough. *Wäre Ich besser*, were I better. *Die sonne gehet unter*, the sun gets under. *Zu brechen mit meinem freund*, to break with my friend. *Sie ist sechzig jahr alt*, she is sixty years old. *Wir müssen so und so thun*, we must do so and so. E. D. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR:

AS I suspect that the readers of your Miscellany have no objection to curious scraps; and you yourself, perhaps, or your printer, may occasionally find them convenient to fill up a corner at the bottom of a column, or stop a gap between two graver articles, I send you a curious instance of A MATHEMATICAL STANZA which occurs (though without the formal distinction, as here, of avowed metrical lines) in Whewell's Treatise on Mechanics; the detection of which has been the source of much amusement to the cantabs, and of some annoyance to the learned author.

"Hence no force, however great
Can stretch a cord, however fine,
Into a horizontal line
That is correctly strait."

It may be doubted whether our accomplished mathematician, if he were to set down professedly to write in verse, would produce many such perfect stanzas. +

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN your excellent journal of last July, page 499, appears an article written by a Mr. W. Halliday, upon the cause of the increase of Dissenters in England, with some practical hints for the prevention of the evil. In confirmation of his arguments, Mr. H. refers to Stowe and Maitland, and extracts from one of them the following: "Every inhabitant paying scot and lot is entitled to a buttock-seat in his parish church." I shall feel very much indebted to yourself, to your numerous correspondents, or to Mr. Halliday, if it be not too much trouble, for further information upon this important subject; and perhaps your inserting this may procure the information sought for.

30th Dec. 1824.

JOHN JAMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

YOUR correspondent "CLERICUS," in your last number, has ably represented the principal reasons for a new translation of the sacred Scriptures into English; and in your excellent note you have modified this proposal by maintaining that *truth* and a *faithful representation of the original*, ought to be the object in such a work, and not the support of the doctrines of the church of England.* I beg leave to inform such of your readers as are interested upon the subject, that a translation of the Bible, upon the plan which you recommend, and coinciding also with many of the views of your learned correspondent, is now going on. I allude to the work of the Rev. Charles Well-beloved, of York,—a gentleman, I apprehend, surpassed by few, either in the church of England or out of it, in the qualifications requisite for such an undertaking. Of this translation, three parts are already published, containing Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers: another, containing Deuteronomy, and the Dissertations, &c. upon the Pentateuch in general, is expected soon to appear. Although the author has not aimed at promoting the circulation of his work beyond the religious body with which he is connected, and it is consequently little known among the public

at large, I think it could not fail of being acceptable to many members of the church of England, and perhaps among a few of the other denominations of Christians, who can dispense with the prominence of orthodox opinions, and seek only for a correct version of the original, with such observations as are necessary to render that version intelligible to English readers;† or to throw light upon the various allusions to ancient manners, opinions, and occurrences. The author of this translation, or, as it may be more properly called, this *revision* of the old translation, has, of course, his own opinion, being an avowed Unitarian; but I am convinced that the promulgation of these opinions is not the design of his work, and that his uniform aim is simply to express and illustrate the true sense of the original. Hoping that this notice of the work may induce some of your readers to judge of it for themselves, I remain, Sir,

Your's respectfully, J. Y.

Birmingham, 10th Jan. 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESEARCHES IN EGYPT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous travellers who have explored the sculptured vestiges of Egyptian pride, power and wisdom, and the multitude of books with which the press has teemed on the subject; the literary public cannot fail, on reflection, to be struck with the very minute importance of the result to which so mighty a labour has given birth, and will be apt to exclaim, "*Nascitur ridiculus mus!*"

The French expedition to Egypt was most liberally provided with surveyors, draughtsmen, antiquaries and architects, for the purpose of investigating all that the inexhaustible mine of ancient records in that country contained, of materials interesting to science, and elucidatory of the general history of man. A conquest over an almost unconquerable difficulty, was to be added to other conquests

* Our correspondent should have added, "or of any other particular set of doctrines;" for such is the spirit of the note alluded to. We do not interfere, with any opinion of ours, between the church and its dissentient brethren.—EDR.

† Query. Can such accompanying observations be necessary, if the translation be *faithful*? And if necessary, is it possible that they should be impartial? All have their biasses to one set of doctrines or other; and is it in human nature that their observations should not have a similar twist? Were it not better to leave the pure text to speak, in all naked simplicity, for itself? Is a translation of the Bible a proper vehicle for dogmatism on the one hand, or controversy on the other?—EDR.

conquests. A new Theseus was to thread the mazes of the Labyrinth; and the Sphinx was to be again humiliated, by the victorious expounder of her riddles, on her own soil. The result was the splendid collection, entitled, *Description de l'Égypte*. Notwithstanding its typographical and chalcographical elegance, however, no new light was in reality added to that which had been elicited by the less pretending, but more accurate, work of Mr. William Hamilton on the same subject.

Another great distinction between the English schools (if we may be pardoned the term) of Egyptian research, and the French, is, that the latter (elevated by the sublimity of the subject, as well as prompted by national character) were inclined to impute too exorbitant an antiquity to Egyptian monuments;—whereas the former, following the more modest footsteps of Mr. W. Hamilton, and the colder genius of their country, consider many of these monuments capable of illustration by comparison with Greek and Roman inscriptions, and are disposed to infer their comparatively recent origin. The difference is very great,—one dating monuments at the period succeeding the flood; the other dating them to the era preceding the Christian.

In our view, both schools are wrong in their extreme opinions. Ultraism, in fact, is always wrong. *In medio tutissima via est*. In this, as in every thing else, the golden mean is most likely to be nearest the truth.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that before the era of the expedition to Egypt, works of great magnitude on the subject had been undertaken. Among these may be recorded the ponderous volume of Zoega on the Obelisks; the equally ponderous works of Pauw and Palin, on the affinity between Chinese and Egyptian Antiquities and Language; and the six elaborate folios of the learned Jesuit, Kircher. All these, however, produced little gold from the dross and scoria of the antiquarian mine, vast and intricate as its branches were.

Father Kircher's interpretation of the Obelisks is more dignified than that of Hermapion, which is a mere enumeration of stupid letters and senseless eulogy; but it is a *petitio principii* throughout. Any given modern discovery, or theory in physics or metaphysics, might, on his principle, be discovered in certain hieroglyphics, and all human invention shifted upon the "Atlantean shoulders" of

Egyptian wisdom.—The "learned visionary," however, has been content with discovering, among these sculptured archives of the vanished kingdom of the Pharaohs, the theological mysteries of the church, handed down from Adam to Ham, and from him to the Egyptians. The original inscriptions are either due to Seth or Enoch; and his interpretation has the miraculous advantage of being able to succeed equally well, whether he begins at the end of any series of figures, or takes Rabelais' advice, *commencer par le commencement*. His success is equally certain, whether he starts from the career or the goal,—on the right or the left,—at the bottom or the top.

As to the Egyptian expedition. The only practical result of it, as regards this perplexing secret of antiquarian BLUEBEARDISM, was the discovery of the ROSETTA STONE. This monumental Key, as is well known, consists of an inscription in three divisions, the first being hieroglyphical writing, the next *Enchorial*, or vulgar, and the last *Greek*. While the Greek inscription was fully illustrated and completed by Porson and Heyne, Akerblad employed himself with the hieroglyphical and enchorial characters, and began satisfactorily by establishing the fact, that the Greek was really a translation of the hieroglyphics (as it professed to be, and no fraud, as was suspected), first by pointing out, at the end of the inscription, where the Greek has the words "*first and second*," the end being broken off; the three first numerals, I., II., and III.

With regard to the first inscription, Akerblad did little or nothing more than establish these necessary premises; and with regard to the enchorial inscription, he exhausted himself in vain efforts to explore its mazes, by means of an alphabetical clue, composed of twenty-five letters, which, unlike that of Ariadne, left him, at the termination of his research, as much in the dark and uncertainty as when it commenced. A slight glance at the inscription will shew that Akerblad's *datum* is quite unsupported by its internal evidence. The failure of the result was, therefore, a natural consequence. All he effected was, to interpret certain proper names according to their localities, in composing which, it appears that a mixed process of hieroglyphical signs and Phonetic characters was resorted to. Dr. Young and M. Champollion have followed the clue he left, and lay claim to the discovery of *Demotic* or *Phonetic* characters, for the purpose

purpose of expressing proper names; which we shall hereafter advert to. The general result of the investigation of both these rivals is, that the second inscription, purporting to be written in the ENCHORIAL character, is, with the exception of the above-mentioned proper names, as strictly hieroglyphical as the SACRED; with this only difference, that the characters are abbreviated and degraded, by means of, or for the purpose, of epistolary facility of communication.


We estimate the results of this boasted discovery of a *Demotic* or *Phonetic* alphabet at a very low rate, and we will shortly give our reasons for such disvaluation. Dr. Young, in our opinion, may safely suffer his French rival, in expounding enigmas by inventing fresh ones, to strut about in his worthless borrowed plumage, without much warrantable envy, or material loss to his antiquarian reputation. No sphynx will kill herself in despair at the brilliant elucidations of the Parisian *Œdipus*. Dr. Young's unquestioned merit consists in a more substantial achievement, in the very creditable industry and ingenuity which (by comparing their local relations in the Rosetta Stone with the Enchorial and Greek characters) have enabled him to affix a precise meaning to a certain number of hieroglyphical signs. The Egyptian inquirer is thus enabled to dispense with the childish enigmas set up in the room of other enigmas, by Horus Apollo, anciently, and Kircher, in more modern times. These interpretations we believe to be generally accurate, from the internal evidence which their imitative form, as well as their combinations, supply; although they leave the probability of deciphering the Egyptian language of hieroglyphics as much a desperate case as ever.


Though we do not think that the enterprizing Humboldt, in his "Views of the Monuments of the American Nations," has established the fact of any community between the American symbols and the Egyptian, we are inclined to believe, without taking for granted the extreme opinions of Pauw and Palin on the subject, that there is a very striking analogy between the Chinese and Egyptian symbolic languages. But, again, the darkness of doubt and misgiving closes the vista of interpretation in this quarter. A glance at the structure of the Chinese language—(an analysis of which is the only safe step towards


obtaining a sound knowledge of the fabric of the ancient Egyptian—and this step both Dr. Young and M. Champollion have leapt over, or passed by)—must convince any person who is not blinded by his rage for system-building, that the language sought to be deciphered, is, from the nature of things, UNDECIPHERABLE. We see no likelihood of mastering the difficulty, till the Egyptian hierarchy "burst their cerements," and can be summoned from the dead, to explain by what *caprices*, local customs, and philosophical *prejudices*, as well as *discoveries*, they were governed, while inventing the infinite number of *arbitrary* and *conventional* signs, of which the least reflexion is sufficient to demonstrate, that their language must have mainly consisted. We are sorry to chill speculation, but we repeat our firm conviction, that although some shallow and trivial meanderings from the main stream of this ancient language may be traced,—some bubblings of drops from the deep springs of the great source of language identified,—and some shallow collections of its waters sounded and explored,—the head of the great volume of waters is, and must be, a "fountain sealed."


Let us suppose an abolition as total of the depositaries of the Chinese language,—of its learned expounders, as well as unlearned employers, as that which has happened in Egypt,—let its explanatory dictionaries be lost or destroyed: and what would be the result? Certainly, that the arbitrary and conventional symbols of the Chinese language, except in the half-dozen cases where the graphic picture resembles the object to be recorded, would be as incapable of interpretation as the Egyptian now is. But there is no likelihood of this Egyptian darkness happening to the Chinese climate,—scarcely more likelihood than of a similar event occurring to ourselves: and we will now avail ourselves of some of the best-established of the Egyptian symbols, to shew how far the resemblance of the two languages holds; where the resemblance is interrupted; why that interruption is the reason that the Chinese language will always be interpretable; and why the Egyptian sacred language will never be interpreted. It involves a theory of our own; and we request the attention of our readers to the following prefatory proofs of the close analogy exhibited by the two nations in the combination of their *pictural words*: and it may not be irrelevant to remark,





remark, that the use of analogical instruments of combination in *oral words* (as the *con, in, de*, of the Latin tongue, and their representatives in the Greek) proves an original affinity, or collateral connexion, of tribes and people.



 A GODDESS. Here are two characters, of which the hatchet, signifying *God* or *Creator*, is the key: united to the *feminine* symbol.




 SISTER: from brother (a crook implying *conjunction*), and the feminine symbol. Here the crook is the key.

 FOR SAVIOUR, GODS, or SOTERES, two hatchets are united to two nails; the latter signifying *security*.



 Of these two characters, the serpent (*eternity*), and the tau (*life*), the tau appears to be the key. The combined character signifying, as will be anticipated, IMMORTAL, or ETERNAL LIFE.


 ILLUSTRIOUS. It is combined of two characters,  splendour, and  [two legs, signifying] bearing. Of this,  appears the key.


 DAY: composed of *sun* and *splendour*.  again appears to be the key.


 BENEFICENT: composed of  (a patera), *bestowing*, and a guitar, *good*.  is probably the key.

Note.—The Platonic idea of *good* was music. So, in the words, *give, offer, set up, prepare, an arm and hand*, appear; and are therefore, probably, the key.—1,200 characters are classified under this key in the Chinese language.




 KINGDOM: from *diadem*, and  condition. } Condition, like our termination head or hood, composing the key.




 PRIESTHOOD: from *priest*, and the same mark of condition. }


 TEAR.





 RITE: from *weeping*; composed of *cye* and *water*,—like the Chinese.




Now, these instances, in which the combined and uncombined images appear to us perfectly natural, appropriate and intelligible, exhibit a precisely similar process of combination to that which the Chinese language displays at this day. For example:—


 TEARS: composed by *water*  and *eye* . The analogy to the Egyptian sign is here perfect.




 CLEAR, BRIGHT: composed of *sun*  above a tree .

 OBSCURE, SHADOWY, QUIET: composed of a tree above or before the sun. Of these combinations, *sun* is the key in the first example, and *tree* in the last. Again:—

 CONFLAGRATION: composed of *fire*  and *great*  } Of these characters,  is the key.

 INUNDATION: composed of *water*  and *great*  }

 GRANDEUR: composed of *man* and *great*.

 FARMER: from  man, and  field.

人言 TRUSTY: from 人 man, and 言 word.


人衣 SUITABLE: from 人 man, and 衣 garment.

人山 SATYR, OR WILD MAN: from 人 man, and 山 mountain.

In all these, *man* is the key; and there are about 400 other characters under the same key. It is worthy remark, that the Chinese and Egyptian modes of expressing the dual and indefinite plural number are the same.













From the foregoing comparative analysis, it will be evident that the compilers and digesters (we will not say the inventors) of the cognate hieroglyphical languages of China and Egypt proceeded upon principles perfectly scientific and analogous. We say, scientific; for though there may be, occasionally, anomalies in the Chinese classification of ideal species under their appropriate genera, the defect is to be attributed to the limited knowledge, physical and metaphysical, current at the time. The theory itself, both as to its scope of analysis and combination, is strictly correct and beautiful; and the language which it has established in China, with all its defects, is, to all intents and purposes, an extant UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.


But, if the two languages are so similar, it may be said, What is to prevent a quick development of the long-sought mystery of the Egyptian hieroglyphical language? It is this:—That the Egyptians stopped, or were stopped, at a remarkable point of the progress of language; while the Chinese were compelled to proceed by necessity. The former, as far as can be justly inferred, did not attempt to perpetuate their Sacred Language, and preserve or define the meaning of its symbols, whether simple or compound, by arranging and digesting the whole body of pictural words into the form of a dictionary. This the Chinese have done: and to effect it, they resorted to a most ingenious process. They broke up all the symbols of their language, whether imitative or conventional, into new forms, preserving a faint resemblance of the original character (for instance, *man*,

人), but having the advantage of being resolvable into the following six elementary strokes,—. Before

this was done, it is probable that the pictural characters resembled the Egyptian. Indeed, there is proof, from many Chinese gems, medals and inscriptions, that a great number did resemble them,

in their imitation of the natural object. Some of these may be shortly referred

to:— water;  the head;  sun;  moon;  eye;  ear;  field;  dog;  a nail;  a bow; &c. &c. It is curious, that the character for *thousand* remains unchangeably the same:—in Chinese,  in Egyptian, .

This being effected, the plan of compilation into a dictionary is simply this: The whole 30,000 or 40,000 signs were found (as, probably, the Egyptian language also might, and as the Greek does, under about 300 radicals) to range under 214 keys. To each key there are attached 17 columns, which embrace all characters, from one elementary line or two, as 人 *man*, to 17, as  a flute.

Each key has a reference to another table, in which the characters it rules, in a combined form, are also arranged in columns, according to the number of their elementary strokes. Any character, either simple or compound, can be therefore found, and its meaning defined, by this ingenious system, with as much ease as an alphabetical dictionary. This was all that was wanting to make the Chinese UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE as intelligible, as comprehensive, and as manageable, as permanent,—and this the Egyptian hieroglyphical system obviously wanted.

In another number, we will examine the probability of the learned men of Egypt possessing some substitute for this practical desideratum,—and shew in what the *Phonetic System* of China and Egypt (as applied to proper names) resembled each other, and in what they differed. This *Phonetic System* was obviously the first step in both countries towards the construction of an *Alphabetical Language*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XLI.

The Quarterly Review, the British Review, Sir Egerton Brydges, and Dr. Styles.

THE Sixty-first Number of the Quarterly Review, published during the preceding month, is certainly a most unchastised exemplification of the characteristic assigned to it by its *Westminster* antagonist, and quoted from thence in p. 418 of our number for November last. If "making compilations," to fill out its pages, by pillaging books of travels and books of amusement, be "bookseller's catchpenny," here is catchpenny enough: for full one-half of the present six-shillings' worth is devoted to voyages and travels. Some articles of not very important biography, and a pretty volume of feminine essays, furnish matter for more than one-third of what remains; and no single work of much higher distinction, or subject of primary importance (unless the causes of the progress of dissent, and the wisdom of multiplying new churches, may be so considered), is either subjected to analysis, or brought under consideration. We have, however, already avowed that this propensity to mere amusive literature is not so heavy an offence in our eyes, as in those of our brethren of *The Westminster*. We have no very great objection either to booksellers or authors "catching a penny" by *amusing* us, or the public: it is only when they catch their pence by *abusing* the understandings of their readers, that we find cause of quarrel; and as for the pillaging part of the question,—weighing actions by their consequences, and wishing to distinguish them accordingly,—we have some doubt whether even such ample quotations as our Reviewers occasionally indulge in, are entitled to quite so harsh an epithet. It is certainly, when practised in the wholesale way, a tolerably easy mode of helping one's friend out of a neighbour's dish; but it may fairly be questioned, whether, in the generality of instances, it does not benefit the original providers, in advertising the merits of their bill of fare, more than it injures them by forestalling the public taste. Many, it is true, get a snack from the scraps purloined, who would never have paid the price of the ordinary: but are not many others invited to the table, who, but for this foretaste, would never have thought of the banquet? Not to

run the metaphor out of breath:—we think it is sufficiently evident, that fewer books are not sold, and that authors are not worse remunerated, since the system of ample quotation by reviewers came into fashion, than before. Pamphlets, indeed, we are informed, no longer pay paper and print,—for the matter of a half-crown pamphlet now finds its way into a couple of pages of a two-shilling magazine, or the column of a sevenpenny newspaper. But voluminous works are not fewer in number, or published in smaller editions; and we question very much whether even Sir Walter Scott would have made sixty thousand pounds in one year by novel-writing, if the trumpet of quotation had not been pretty freely blown for him in newspapers, magazines and reviews.—On the charge of robbery, therefore, we find a flaw in the indictment; and it is dismissed from our impartial tribunal.

We have more objection, we confess, to that species of literary swindling, which catches the penny and the attention of the reader by false pretences;—by making the title-page of a book the text merely—or the stalking-horse, for a snarling, an insidious, or an excursive essay, with which the merits or demerits, the style or matter of the book announced have no sort of connexion: especially when such rambling disquisitions (as is frequently the case) are made the vehicles of personal malignity, political sophistry, or venal prostitution: or for puffing-off, perhaps, some else-forgotten work of a patron, a publisher, or a reviewing colleague.*

But

* Thus, for example, in the present number, no less than three distinct occasions are taken by the goodly brotherhood of the Quarterly, to sound the trumpet of Brother Southey. In p. 13, we have reference to "Dr. Southey's valuable History of Brazil;" in p. 248, we are referred to "the extraordinary eloquence and beauty with which Dr. Southey has recently attempted to enlist the better affections on the side of the martyr-like resignation of Laud."—(Extraordinary indeed, considering how Dr. Southey's beauty of eloquence would once have been employed!) In the same page, we are again reminded of Dr. Southey's merits in "telling a damning tale, which throws back all the blame of refusing the conciliation proposed"—[at the conciliatory period of the Restoration, &c.]—"on the dissenters themselves." And in pp. 49, 50, an ample quotation, with chapter and verse, formally reminds us that Dr. Southey has not only written a valuable History of Brazil,

But the most important part, after all, of this reviewing philosophy, must be sought, in the sentiments and principles periodically diffused through these popularly-accessible channels. Their puffs and partialities may give bread, *for the day*, to an unmeriting associate:—there is no great evil in that. Their malice and personalities may be laughed at and forgotten: this is but a scratch; and the scar, though irritating, is quickly healed. Their ill-natured hypercriticism, and unmerited censure, may retard awhile the reputation of a meritorious work: but posterity will redress the wrong.—We question much whether Milton would have got *less than ten pounds* for the copyright of his *Paradise Lost*, if there had been a host of reviewers in those days, to cavil at and belabour him. But sentiments and principles are easily imbibed by those who are willing to pay five or six shillings a-quarter to a reviewer for thinking for them; and, when imbibed, they are apt to remain,—to become a part, as it were, of the mind of the unscrupulous reader, and influence his future conduct.

As for political sentiment and principle, the most conspicuous, of course, in the aspirations of the *Quarterly Review*, is the orthodox abhorrence of that most pernicious of all political heterodoxies,—the notion that man has rights, and that it is his duty and his interest to understand them. This is a theme to which even the temptation of amusing extracts from books of voyages and travels must give way. Thus, in a pretended review of *Maria Graham's Journal of a Voyage to Brazil*, and Dr. Joh. Bapt. Von Spix and Dr. C. F. Phil. Von Martius's *Travels in Brazil*, one-half, at least, of the allotted space is given up (though even a lady is waiting at the door) to *legitimate* declamation against revolutions in favour of the representative system, and these horrible rights of man. In behalf of these denunciations, even the republican government and revolution of North America is taken into transient favour.

Brazil, and a beautifully-eloquent History of the Church, but a *Life of the dissenting Wesley*, also. We will not insinuate that Dr. S. might have written the articles himself, in which these reiterated quotations and references appear; but, as in all probability he may know who *did*, he can hardly be so *unamiable* as not to take an early opportunity of tickling his brother-reviewer in return.

"The citizens of North America," we are told, p. 3, "were not goaded by factious democrats,* to speculate in new schemes of governments or new projects of constitutions; nor were they urged to suspend or depose their leaders, to make way for the exercise of those imaginary rights which theorists have fancied to exist in a state of nature, to be only in abeyance in practical systems, and proper to be reclaimed at all times and at all hazards. The people demanded, not the rights of man, of which they knew nothing; but they claimed the rights of Englishmen, with whose practical benefits they and their ancestors had been long and familiarly acquainted."

"Only to see," as Touchstone says, "how a man may live and learn!" We thought, in our simple ignorance, that it was by these very republicans of North America, and their great apostle Tom Paine, that these horrible "Rights of Man" were first put into our heads.

But in Brazil, and the South American dependencies of legitimate "Old Spain," we are told (p. 7),

"The poor had the doctrine of equality preached to them; they could not distinguish between equality of rights and equality of possessions, and they naturally put in practice what they had been taught, in the only sense in which they could comprehend it."†

Such is the *Quarterly Reviewers'* representation of the principles and practice of those revolutions, which the government of this country has now declared its resolution to acknowledge and sanction, by amicable treaties and commercial alliance! But more, more!—we have not yet had quarterly philosophy enough. Enough of it, is however to be had; and wherever we may look for it, it is there. It flits, *hey presto!* from the new world to the old, and from the old to the new again, without the aid of Fortunatus's wishing cap; and in feature and in essence is everywhere the same. Constitutional Spain and its Cortes have their share of its visitations; and it stands, Colossus-like, anon, with one foot upon Brazil and

* Thomas Paine, whose pen was next, perhaps, to the sword of Washington, and the statesman-like philosophy of Franklin, the great cause and engine of the revolution, and whose book, called "Common Sense," goaded and animated the, till then, divided population, to the unanimous sentiment and resolution of independence, is, accordingly, no longer a factious democrat!—he is whitewashed by the *Quarterly Reviewers*.

† In what instances? we would ask.

and another on Portugal, menacing with gorgan aspect the principles of liberalism and the rights of man! The illustrious representative of the house of Braganza, a fearful fugitive from his native dominions, and looked upon with jealousy by his colonial subjects, deliberates with mutual apprehensions which country to adopt as the place of his future residence. But —

“Before the *decision* was made, the army of Portugal, following the example of that in Spain, revolted, and under its auspices was promulgated one of those crude schemes of government, which, like its prototype in Spain, was found to be capable of producing nothing but—impracticability.”

Producing impracticability!!!—Truly this is a very new and marvellous species of production. We should like to know to what genus, class, and order it belongs; and whether to the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom. The very witches of Macbeth could only make themselves—*air*! To have made impracticability, even they must have taken lessons in the occult philosophy of the Quarterly Reviewers. But had not the intrigues of perjured royalty, the diplomacy of Holy Allies, and the gold of France, or of that most royally and christianly benevolent of all Jews, Mr. Rothschild, more to do in this marvellous production of impracticability, (if it be indeed a *producible thing*!) than the Cortes either of Spain or Portugal—or those still more transient revolutionizers, who endeavoured to tread the same interdicted path of rights and constitutions in Lombardy and Naples?—Oh! no! The reviewers tell us plainly enough, in divers places, that the Holy Allies, and the whole brood of legitimate royalty, are the holiest of holies: all candour, fair dealing and benevolence. That “they have not, it is true, at present [See p. 187, *Tour in Germany and the Austrian Empire*.] granted constitutions” [as they promised to do, when they wanted their subjects’ help!] which “those who imagine that constitutions can be made and adapted as fast as coats and waistcoats, reproach them for not having done”—(we should have thought that in the ten years which have elapsed since the promises of 1814, a pair of breeches, even, might have been added to the bargain!) yet that they are constantly and benignantly employed in doing the business in a much better way: in accomplishing, by means of their uncontrollable power, for the people, every thing which the people are

incapable of doing for themselves:—“raising them to political influence by gradually fitting them to be depositories of it.”

“It would scarcely be too much to say, that the Prussian government must have contemplated such a change; for its administration, during the last fourteen years, has been directed to produce a state of society in which pure despotism cannot long exist but by force: it has been throwing its subjects into those relations, which, by the very course of nature, give the people political influence, by making them fit to exercise it.”*

“Such, on the whole, continues the Reviewer,† has been the spirit of the administration of Prussia, since the battle of Jena;—a spirit which must eventually be felt to the extremities of the empire, and by degrees leaven even the army itself—for troops, which are in fact only a militia, serving, in succession, for three years, and then relapsing into simple citizens, must bring, into the ranks, the popular feeling, be it what it may.”

The latter part of this sentence may perhaps be more than plausible; and it might perhaps be added that these triennial soldiers can scarcely fail to take back with them, into the mass of the population, some portion of that military discipline and expertness in the use of arms which give energy and efficacy to numerical strength. Despotism, perhaps, after all, is but struggling in a sort of cleft stick; and the growing knowledge of mankind, and the very expedients growing out of its own despotic necessities, may, at last, be able to convince it that its boasted *legitimacy*, when put to the test, is but a *bastard* sort of principle, whose title cannot secure its inheritance.

But we are becoming as ungallant as the reviewer. Let us return to the Lady. She shall now speak for herself; and it will be seen, that her lady lips can talk, though with a little of her sex’s softness, in the same strain with her critical panegyrists.‡ Of the Brazilian

* It is but fair to acknowledge, that this is a quotation from the *Tour*. But it is a quotation introduced to support the argument of the Reviewer.

† In his own person.

‡ It was a spirit drubbed into them, then, it seems, by the anti-legitimates.

§ The panegyric, it should be observed, however, is not quite unqualified. Mrs. G. is largely censured for having introduced only a hasty and ill-arranged abridgement of brother reviewer Southey’s valuable history, p. 13.

zilian Junta she thus expresses her estimation—

“They are, of course, violent in their language concerning Luis do Rego, in proportion as he has done his military duty, in keeping them at bay with his handful of men; and, like all oppositions, they can afford to reason upon general principles, because they have not to feel the hindrances of action, and the jarring of private interests in the disposal and fulfilment of office.”*

Aye! there it is: “the *jarring of private interests* in the disposal, &c. of office,” are undoubtedly sad impediments with the *ins* against an adherence to general, or to any principles. No question, however, but that the *outs* feel much more grievous impediments to the practical accomplishment of *their views*, in having no offices to dispose of.*

But enough of this cuckoo strain of anti-radical politics. Perhaps we may meet with a little more liberality upon mere speculative matters of conscience.

No such thing. Hear what Pope Quarterly says, in his infallibility, about all those who repose upon any other faith than his own—if one could but find out *what that is*. The Papist, it seems, is a *Pharisee*, the Evangelicals are *Essenes*, and the Socinian is a *Sadducee*. Hard words! Let us see what, according to the Quarterly *Bull*, they mean.

“In the learned Historian of the Jews we read of three perverters of the law of Moses—the Pharisees, the Essenes, and the Sadducees; and we know, from the concurrent testimony of ecclesiastical his-

* Our fair traveller we think speaks more happily when she abandons the preternatural tone of politics, and resumes a voice more feminine:

“The slow pace at which we advanced gave us leisure to remark the beauties of a Brazilian spring. Gay plants, with birds still gayer, hovering over them, sweet smelling flowers, and ripe oranges and citrons, formed a beautiful fore-ground to the very fine forest trees that cover the plains, and clothe the sides of the low hills in the neighbourhood of Pernambuco. Here and there a little space is cleared for the growth of mandioc, which at this season is perfectly green: the wooden huts of the cultivators are generally on the road-side, and, for the most part, each has its little grove of mango and orange-trees.”

Here woman speaks as she ought to speak, breathing the tranquillizing spirit of harmony over the beauties of nature; and giving a soul even to the inanimate objects of creation that speaks to the cheerful sympathies of the heart.

tory, that they made religion consist, the first in the scrupulous performance of a multitude of outward observances; the second in an abstraction from the business of the world, in deep feelings and high imaginations; the last in the belief of certain positions, proved, as they thought, by sound reasoning, but often in direct opposition to revelation.”

“We may say to the Papist, the self-denominated serious Christian, and the Socinian of our own day, *mutato nomine de te fabula narratur*. Not only their objects, but their modes of pursuing them, are the same. The Pharisee and the Papist make void the commandments of God, through their traditions; the Essene and the Evangelical appeal to their natural feelings as to a divine sanction; whilst the Sadducee and the Socinian rely on the reasoning of a vain philosophy.”

It is no intention of ours to take up the cudgels in behalf of any of the parties thus stigmatized. If they feel themselves aggrieved, let them vindicate their own cause; or if they think it the easier way, let them call hard names in their turn; and if they choose, among them, to make use of such combinations of syllables, as *sophistical juggler*, *shuffling prevaricator*, *hypocritical apostate*, or the like; all we shall say upon the subject is, that we are very glad these hard words are not ours. On the sentences that provoked them, our milder censure would merely be that they savoured a little more of theological dogmatism, than of the philosophical spirit of criticism. At the same time, for our own parts, as, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we are neither *Pharisaical Papists*, *Essenean Evangelicals*, nor *Sadducean Socinians*, and should hold in great horror the apprehension of being stigmatized with such, or any other, heresies, by such high and irrefragable authorities; we should be much obliged to the reviewers if they would favour us with the articles of their own orthodox faith; or, at least, refer us to the particular pages, either of their oracular review, or the equally oracular sermons of *John Bull* (some beautiful specimens, only, of which are to be found in the authentic pages of one of the early inspirations of a member of the infallible fraternity, “the Book of Wat Tyler;”) and we do assure their infallibilities, that, whatever their sole, or soul-saving creed may be, we will do our best, willy nilly, with all our might, and, without one scrupulous particle of the vanity of reason or philosophy, to believe every syllable of it.

To be continued.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION to the HISTORY of the
REVOLT of the UNITED NETHERLANDS
from the SPANISH MONARCHY. By
F. SCHILLER. Translated from the
German.

ONE of the most remarkable political events which rendered the sixteenth century the most splendid in history, appears to me to be the establishment of the liberty of the Netherlands. If the glaring deeds of ambition, and an obnoxious desire to conquer, lay claim to our admiration, how much more should an event in which oppressed humanity contends for her noblest rights, in which extraordinary powers associate themselves with a good cause, and the auxiliaries of resolute despair are victorious over the frightful acts of tyranny in an unequal contest. Great and tranquillizing is the thought, that there still exists one succour against the insolent assumption of kings, that their plans, when most calculated to oppose human freedom, can be brought to nought, that a courageous resistance is able to unnerve the stretched arm of despotism, and an heroic perseverance can at length exhaust its terrible resources. At no time was I so forcibly impressed with this truth as when reading the history of that memorable revolt, which for ever separated the United Netherlands from the Spanish crown. For this reason I considered it worth an attempt to present that memorial of the strength of citizens to the world, to awaken in the bosom of my reader a cheerful sense of his own importance, to offer a new and unexceptionable example of what men can hazard for the good cause, and how much they can accomplish by being united.

It is not the extraordinary or the heroic part of that event which incites me to give a description of it. The annals of the world have preserved to us similar undertakings, which appear more bold in their design, and more brilliant in their accomplishment. Many states crumble together with a pompous concussion, others rise on majestic wings. Neither must the reader here expect the achievements of an eminent colossean hero, nor any of those astonishing deeds which the history of ancient times affords to us in such abundance. Those times are gone by; those men are no more! In the lap of human refinement we have allowed those amazing powers to relax, which the

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circumstances of former ages exercised, and rendered indispensable. With humble admiration we now gaze at those gigantic images, as a decrepit old man beholds the vigorous exercises of youth. Not so with the history before us. The people who appear on this stage were the most peaceable in this part of the globe, and less capable than any of their neighbours of such heroic deeds as give a higher colour to the slightest action. The urgency of circumstances surprised them with the discovery of their own strength, and forced upon them a transitory greatness, which was not native to them, and which, perhaps, they never again will have. It is therefore the very want of an heroic greatness which renders this event so peculiar and instructive; and, while it is the aim of other historians to exalt genius above fate, I here intend to present my readers with a picture in which necessity created a substitute for genius, and chance made heroes.

If on any occasion it be permitted to interweave a higher Providence with human affairs, it must be allowed in this history; for the event was contrary to reason and universal experience. Philip the Second, the mightiest sovereign of his time, whose preponderating power threatened to absorb the whole of Europe, whose treasures exceeded the united riches of all the Christian kings, whose fleet pervaded all seas; a monarch whose numerous armies were adequate to his dangerous designs—armies which were made hardy by sanguinary wars and a Roman discipline, inspired by an unconquerable national pride, and inflamed by the remembrance of past victories—an army thirsting for honour and spoil, and moving as a machine under the daring genius of its leader!—that dreaded potentate was resolutely and obstinately bent on an undertaking which occupied the restless labour of his long reign. All these terrible resources of his turned on one object, which, however, he is compelled to abandon in the evening of his life. Philip the Second at war with a powerless nation, and unable to finish the combat!—And against what nation? Here a peaceable people, consisting of fishermen and shepherds, living in an obscure corner of Europe, which with much labour and difficulty is defended from the overflowing of the sea—the medium at once of their trade, their subsistence; and their torment;—a people who had

D

a free

a free poverty only for their highest blessing, for their fame, and for their virtue.

The Reformation, whose gladdening morn now broke forth over Europe, shed a fruitful ray on this favoured land. The free citizen joyfully received the light, from which oppressed and melancholy slaves hide their eyes. A cheerful briskness, which generally follows abundance and freedom, stimulates the people to examine the authority of old opinions, and to break their disgraceful chains. The heavy chastizing rod of despotism hangs over them. An arbitrary power threatens to demolish the pillars of their fortune; the guardians of their laws become their tyrants. Simple in their politics as in their manners, they dare to put forth an obsolete compact, and to sue the master of both Indies for a *natural* right. A name decides the estimate of an act. In Madrid they called that rebellion, which in Brussels was considered as a lawful appeal. The grievances of Brabant required an experienced mediator: but Philip the Second employed an executioner, and the signal for war was given. An unexampled tyranny seized on life and property. The despairing citizen, to whom the choice was left between two modes of death, chooses the nobler one—to die on the field of battle. A prosperous and adventurous people love peace: but when they become poor, they become warlike; they then cease to tremble about life, when all is wanting that makes life desirable.

The rage for rebellion extends itself through the most distant provinces; trade and commerce are depressed; the ships disappear from the harbours, the manufacturers from their establishments, and the husbandmen from the desolate fields. Thousands emigrate to foreign countries, thousands of victims bleed on the scaffold, and yet a new multitude approaches. Heavenly must that doctrine be, for which men die so cheerfully! But the last finishing mean is still wanting: the bold enlightened mind, which would seize this great and critical moment of political clamour, and mature what chance had given birth to. The peaceable William devotes himself, a second Brutus, in the great cause of liberty. Superior to anxious selfishness, he renounced his kingly office, voluntarily descending to a state of poverty, and contenting himself with being a citizen of the

world. The just cause is hazarded on the chances of war. But newly-raised soldiers and a peaceable peasantry are not able to resist the advance of a well-disciplined army. Twice did he advance, with his despairing legions, against the tyrant, and twice did they forsake him, but his courage forsook him not. Philip the Second sends as many succours as the greediness of his mediator made beggars. Fugitives, whom the country rejects, seek a home on the sea, and find, in the ships of their former enemies, sufficient to satisfy their hunger and revenge. Pirates are changed into naval heroes, and a marine is formed of piratical vessels; a republic ascends out of morasses. Seven provinces at once break their chains. A youthful state thus becomes mighty by its union, its water-floods and its despair. A solemn declaration of the nation dethrones the tyrant, and the name of Spain is blotted out from all their laws and regulations. A deed was now accomplished which could not be forgiven; and the republic becomes terrible, for it cannot recede. But factions interrupt its union; even that dreadful element, the sea, conspired with its oppressor, and threatened it, in its infancy, with an early grave. The republic, sensible that its resources would be exhausted in opposing a superior force, throws itself in a supplicating attitude before the mightiest thrones in Europe, wishing to deliver up a sovereignty which, of itself, it is no longer able to protect. At length, after repeated solicitations, for the commencement of that republic was so despicable that even the covetousness of other kings despised its young pretensions, it forces its dangerous crown on the head of a foreigner. New hopes invigorate its sinking courage: but destiny has given it a traitor, in that adopted father; and, in the critical moment when the enemy is storming its gates, Charles of Anjou conspires against that liberty which he was called to protect. The man at the helm of the state falls by the hand of an assassin; the fate of the republic seems to be sealed, and all its guardian angels to have flown away, when William of Orange resigned his crown. But though the vessel is tossed about in the storm, its swelling sails want not the assistance of the helm. Philip the Second sees the object of the struggle lost, which has cost him his imperial honour, and perhaps the pride of his own conscience. Uncertain

tain of the result, freedom obstinately contends with despotism; bloody battles are fought, a splendid succession of heroic deeds follow each other in the field. Flanders and Brabant were the school which educated generals for the succeeding century. A long and destructive war wastes the open fields; the conquerors and the conquered lie bleeding with mortal wounds, while the sea-girt state invited industry to emigrate, and raised the edifice of its greatness on the ruins of its neighbour. Forty years did this war last; the happy termination of which did not enliven the dying eyes of Philip, who rooted out a paradise from Europe, and created a new one from its ruins. He, who destroyed the bloom of warlike youth, enriched a considerable part of the globe, and made the possessor of Peru become poor. That monarch who, without oppressing his own people, could expend nine hundred tons of gold, exacted a still greater sum by tyrannical artifice, and was at last obliged to burden his depopulated country with a debt of a hundred and forty millions sterling. An irreconcilable hatred to freedom swallowed up all those treasures, and destroyed his princely life. But the reformation ripened under the devastations of his sword, and the new republic raised its conquering banner from the blood of its citizens.

That unnatural turn of things seems to border on the miraculous, but many causes united to destroy the power of this monarch, and to favour the advancement of this infant state. Had the whole weight of his power fallen on the United Provinces, there would have been no escape for its religion or its freedom. But his own ambition aided the revolvers, by obliging him to divide his power. The expensive policy of keeping in pay spies in all the cabinets of Europe, the support offered to Ligne in France, the raising of the Moors in Grenada, the conquest of Portugal, and the magnificent erection of the Escorial, exhausted his apparently immense resources, and prevented his acting in the field with boldness and judgment. The German and Italian troops, whom the hope of plunder alone had enticed to his banner, now revolted, because he could not continue to pay them: treacherously deserting their leaders in the decisive moment of action. These terrible instruments of oppression now turned their dangerous powers against him, opposing the provinces that still

remained faithful to him. That unfortunate armament against Britain, on which he had, like a mad-headed gamester, hazarded the whole power of his kingdom, completed his exhaustion. With this armament sunk the tribute of both Indies, and the flower of Spanish bravery.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

AT page 347 of the Magazine of last month, in noticing the application of the new stomach-pump in extracting some oxalic acid from the stomach of a young woman—you ask “why is oxalic acid *allowed* to be commonly sold by druggists, &c.?” and conclude by observing, “an order from the Apothecaries’ Company would probably be sufficient to prevent these fatal results.” Permit me, Sir, in reply, to remark, that oxalic acid is extensively used in the arts, and therefore ought to be easily come-at-able; and surely, Sir, it is better to *prescribe* than *prohibit*. I therefore venture to suggest, on the *rationale* of chemical affinity, lime-water, promptly administered, as an antidote: it may be prepared by putting fresh-burnt quick-lime into a stone vessel, and gradually sprinkling on it rain water sufficient to slake the lime, and keep the vessel covered whilst the lime falls into powder; then add more water, and mix the lime thoroughly with the water by stirring. C. G. D.

Yarmouth, Dec. 11th 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE from VAN
DIEMEN’S LAND.

IN your number for last August, page 26, I published some general remarks on the subject of colonization, together with the intelligence I had received from a settler in Van Diemen’s Land, who had lately visited this country on business, and was about to return to Australia. I have several correspondents in those colonies, and, within a few days, have received a letter from one of them, who is resident at Hobart’s Town and its vicinity; the contents of which are at the service of the *Monthly Magazine*, should you deem them worthy of a place in its pages. JOHN LAURENCE.

“I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that our wool, at first inferior, has improved and become equally fine with that of M^r Arthur in New South Wales; and in a short period we shall have a supply of that article sufficient to load all the vessels which

you can send hither. As our sheep husbandry improves, a still further improvement may be expected with certainty, our fine climate considered, in the quality of our wool—samples of which will, by and by, appear in the London market, fully equal in quality to any which have ever been shewn there. Hides, timber, and other goods, the produce of these colonies, may be produced to an extent equal to any supposable demand. I have occasionally shipped large quantities of hides, and am at present occupied in salting a great number for conveyance to England by the first ship. It must not be expected, that in so short a period, our agriculture can have made any great progress, at any rate in the superior management of it; but that primitive employment may be deemed our sheet anchor; and we live to learn. One change in management we are making, with all the expedition in our power, namely, of horses, instead of oxen, for draught. The former are more expeditious and manageable, and the greater expense of keep is not so much an object to us as in European countries: add to this, our breed of horses, originally from the mother country, is much improved within these few years. I return you thanks for the book you were so kind as to send me, and shall soon have an opportunity to practice from it, and shall not fail to inform you of the result. To the Messrs. Ruffey, who brought me your letter, I shall give every information in my power: they are, at this time, in the interior, looking out for an advantageous settlement.

“I have traversed this whole island, east, west, north and south. We have some venomous reptiles; but I have never yet heard of much danger from them, nor of any life lost. Our streaked or striped tiger-cats, if somewhat larger, are probably much the same animal as your old Cheshire cats; that is to say, what the European cat, bred wild in the woods, would naturally become. They destroy our young lambs, but will not face a man or a dog; though in extremity they will fight desperately for a while. As cultivation advances this breed will be extirpated; and there is no other wild breed of any dangerous consequence, or in excessive numbers. The kangaroo rat, the opossum, the worm-bat or badger and devil complete the whole list. But I am sorry to inform you, there is a race of two-legged animals, heretofore found perfectly innoxious, greatly upon the increase, and which seems in a fair way totally to forfeit their original harmless character. I fear this has arisen, in great measure, from the company they have kept since our colonization of their country, and from the shining examples of morality dispersed among them from the colleges of Britain. The manners of the increasing native or black population are becoming outrageous—to such a degree, that they

have not only, on very slight causes, attacked, but have actually murdered several Europeans; and what is most distressing, there has been no possibility of apprehending the delinquents, for the important purpose of making examples, since they instantly fly to their woods and secret retreats. This is a very weighty and most discouraging consideration for us, since nothing can be more obvious than the utter impossibility of civilizing these men of nature, for a great length of years. We are at the commencement of this misfortune—the increase of which may be dreadful; and nothing can be more obvious than the necessity of immediately adopting some method of preventive police.

“I am speaking to you of our prospects, and of what this colony may be capable of, under the auspices of a judicious and liberal system; for, at the present moment, our affairs are in a most unfavourable posture, if not verging towards the lowest ebb; and the issue will entirely depend on the knowledge and discretion of those who will have it in their power to make a change. Sir Thomas Brisbane, from his profession and military habits, was perhaps not the most proper person, who could have been selected, for the station which he had to fill. The following impositions were too heavy in the infancy of the colony, when, in fact, every encouragement would be true policy on the part of the mother country, and on the consideration of the immense prices we pay for all British commodities, to the purchase of which we are, in course, restricted. Twenty-five per cent. was imposed on a treasury bill; four shillings per pound on tobacco; fifteen shillings additional duty, *ad valorem*, upon every ton of dry goods. All these burdens, with others of minor consequence, such as quit-rents, leases, &c. are falling upon us, with a sudden and truly unexpected crash, and, unless they are diminished in time, will go near to break our backs. The reduction of government expenses was premature. In short, as to these relations, we are still in need of the advantages we enjoyed under the government of Macquarrie, and cannot yet deny to ourselves, at least, the gratification of expecting them again. With such encouragement, I am confident we should again rise as fast as we have of late fallen.

“We are looking out, with sanguine hopes, for our new governor, who, we expect, will be independent of the government of New South Wales, which dependence, hitherto, has been extremely injurious to this colony. Our new judge and law officers, we trust, will be equally independent of our sister colony, the benefit of which would be one of the most important government could confer upon us. In the first place, we have not much cause to boast of the impartial justice of our Australian Courts, where favour and influence are seldom without their weight; but you have doubtless look-

ed over Commissioner Bigg's report of these colonies, where you will be assured, that our officers generally, with very few exceptions, have had the ancient and customary honour of a bribe. Under our new judge, we shall not have the trouble and expense of a voyage to Sidney to try civil and criminal cases; rather than incur which, and leave their families and their business, at a time, perhaps, when their presence is indispensable, I assure you, many will put up with any loss, and suffer justice to remain unsatisfied, to the great detriment of public morals. We have had enough of the glorious uncertainty and delays of the law, our youth considered. I sued a man for one hundred pounds sterling for a mare, which I sold to him three years ago. In six months I obtained a verdict, after which it cost me fourteen months more before I could recover my money, occasioned by having to send repeatedly to Sidney, for one process after another.

"Having at length obtained a bank of our own, independent of that of Port Jackson, we shall find business much facilitated, and doubtless a more extensive currency. With the fostering care of the mother country, and with honest and able governors, such as Macquarrie, who would have done more for us had he been invested with the power, we should have every thing to hope, and not a shadow of dissatisfaction would be visible among us. I ought to have observed to you, that nearly all the injury which has been occasioned to the colony, by the impositions already stated, has fallen upon the settler, not the merchant, who, the instant that the twenty-five per cent. was laid on the treasury-bills, relieved himself by imposing an additional per centage on his goods to the same amount. Thus, while the cultivator was receiving a low price, five shillings per bushel for his wheat, chiefly on account of the decrease of government expenses, he was under the necessity of paying a high and additional price for his goods. I shall feel happy in any communications you may be pleased to honour me with. We have several individuals among us who have recently become rather considerable importers of books, and as our prosperity increases, it will be natural for us to become a reading public. Time being allowed for an exploring perseverance, this country may be found calculated for a variety of productions of a less bulky and more valuable nature than those which, in this early stage, form our staple exports. Some of these, exclusive of others which have been publicly named, are already within our speculation."

Arctic Regions, I was particularly struck with the following passage. In speaking of the capture of a whale, he says, that

"The remarkable exhaustion observed on the first appearance of a wounded whale at the surface, after a descent of 700 or 800 fathoms perpendicular, does not depend on the nature of the wound it has received, for 100 superficial wounds, received from harpoons, could not have the effect of a single lance penetrating the vitals; but is the effect of the almost incredible pressure to which the animal must have been exposed. The surface of the body of a large whale may be considered as comprising an area of 1,540 square feet. This, under the common weight of the atmosphere only, must contain a pressure of 3,104,640 lbs., or 1386 tons. But, at the depth of 800 fathoms, where there is a column of water equal in weight to about 15½ atmospheres, the pressure on the animal must be equal to 24,200 tons. This is a degree of pressure of which we can have but an imperfect conception. It may assist our comprehension, however, to be informed, that it exceeds in weight *sixty of the largest ships of the British navy*, when manned, provisioned, and fitted for a six-months' cruise."

This he attempts to explain further, by a note:—

"From experiments made with sea-water, taken up near Spitzbergen, I find that 35 cubical feet weigh a ton. Now, supposing a whale to descend 800 fathoms, or 4,800 feet, which, I believe, is not uncommon, we have only to divide 4,800, the length of the column of water pressing upon the whale, by 35, the length of a column of sea-water, a foot square weighing a ton: the quotient, 137½, shews the pressure, per square foot, upon the whale in tons, which, multiplied by 1,540, the number of square feet of surface exposed by the animal, affords a product of 211,200, besides the usual pressure of the atmosphere."

How far this is correct philosophy, I will not pretend to determine. The calculations I shall not follow, because I deny the principles altogether. It, however, appears to me to be void of all reason and truth; contrary to every rule of science, and to all the axioms that are laid down by writers upon this subject; and, so far from a dead or wounded whale having the pressure of weight equal to sixty men of war upon it, when at a certain depth, I think that it has not the weight of an ounce. I have addressed you, that the question may fall under the eye of your more philosophic readers, to ascertain whether Mr. Scoresby's notion is right or wrong; because, if it be the latter, the error has not been noticed by any of the reviews that

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

ON lately reading Capt. Scoresby's very entertaining Voyage to the

that I have seen, and it should not stand uncontradicted.

Now, supposing that a whale could be deprived of all its flesh, bones, and garbage, and reduced to a mere skin, like an inflated bladder, and could by a superior weight be carried to a certain depth, perhaps Mr. Scoresby's speculations might be correct, and the perpendicular and lateral pressure of the water would have the effect that he ascribes to it; the skin would be compressed by that pressure, in proportion to the depth that it was carried into the water.

But how stands the case with regard to the whale, either dead or wounded? Though an animal which requires air as well as water, yet his specific gravity, like that of all other animals, is nearly upon a par with the specific gravity of the water itself. His external skin is not wholly filled by atmospheric matter lighter than the water, but by flesh, bones and other solids, nearly of the same weight with the water. It is, therefore, with the powers of his immense *horizontal* tail, given to him by nature for the express purpose of expeditiously sinking deep into the water, and as expeditiously rising to the surface, which other fish, not of the cetaceous genus, have no occasion to do, that he quickly goes to the bottom; where, after having been wounded, instead of returning to the surface, either to breathe, or to discharge water, as is most usual, he oftentimes dies. Then how comes it, that if this dead or wounded animal has sixty men of war laying upon his body, he will sometimes float to the surface of his own accord: and if he does not, he is capable of being drawn up to the surface, even by the strength of the harpoon line, which is not larger than a man's finger? For Mr. Scoresby himself says, that the fish is sometimes suffocated or drowned, "and is drawn up by the line." I want to know how this can be done, with a weight upon the fish equal to sixty men of war. This appears to me a flat contradiction to Mr. Scoresby's own doctrine. For, if the specific gravity of the whale be nearly equal to that of the water, which is an acknowledged fact, not only with regard to the whale, but all other animals—and it must be so, from the nature of the thing: else how could the whale rise from the deep; or how could he swim?—and if his dead carcase can be drawn up 800 fathoms by a cord, what becomes of Mr. Scoresby's philosophy and calculation? How

is it that a drowned man oftentimes rises of his own accord from the bottom, and floats on the surface, if there were, according to Mr. Scoresby's account, after a proportionate ratio, a given quantity of superincumbent water resting upon him? How is it that other fish rise from the bottom with as much facility as they descend? For the same observations apply to other fish as well as the whale. The fact is, that all bodies, whether of fish, amphibious beasts, or the human species, *are generally* a little heavier than water. A fat man, with his clothes on, floats like a cork, unless he has any thing heavy about him: a thin man will sink. An expert swimmer, when perfectly naked in the water, keeping himself on the surface with the slightest motion of his hand, often wonders how the human body should sink at all; but he finds, that if he discontinues such motion, he will slowly and gradually sink. When I was a boy, I may justly say that I have hundreds of times dived to the bottom of a river, where I was accustomed to bathe, about twelve or fourteen feet, without ever feeling any pressure of water, or difficulty in rising again, or any other difficulty, except that of wanting to respire: but how was I to have started off the ground, and gained the surface, if Mr. Scoresby's doctrine is true? How are the pearl-divers, though aided by a rope, to regain the surface?

Upon the whole, it appears to me, even from Mr. Scoresby's own account, that his statement and opinion are founded in error and false philosophy.

The wounded whale, then, being a body composed of solids and water, and not a stuffed skin inflated with air, let us see what Dr. Blair says:—

"Fluids press not only, like solids, perpendicularly downwards, but also upwards, sideways, and in every direction. So that all the parts, at the same depth, press each other with equal force in every direction. If a bladder full of air be immersed in water, then the perpendicular pressure is manifest; for the deeper the water in which it is immersed, the more will its bulk be contracted. An empty bottle being corked, and, by means of a weight, let down a certain depth into the sea, it will be broken, or the cork will be driven into it, by the perpendicular pressure. But a bottle filled with water may be let down to any depth without damage, *because in this case the internal pressure is equal to the external.*"

This is exactly the case with the whale. Such parts of his body as are not formed of solids are filled with water,

water, and a very small portion of air, not enough, however, to create any difference between the specific gravity of his own body and that of the water. This is confirmed by the two facts,—1st, that of his sometimes rising from the bottom of his own accord, when dead; and secondly, that when he does not so rise, he may, according to Mr. Scoresby's own account, be drawn up by the harpoon line: and I can hardly conceive how a line of the size of a man's finger can take in tow, and lift from the bottom, a weight equal to sixty men of war. These two facts, of Mr. Scoresby's own stating, prove that he is in error,—because what he says is impossible to be performed; and therefore the perpendicular pressure has no operation at all, not the weight of a feather,—the inside, like a bottle filled with water, and the outside, being alike: consequently, the distress and exhaustion of the wounded fish proceeds not from the pressure of water, which does not press on him at all, but from the tormenting agony of a deadly instrument thrust into his flesh, which he struggles to extricate himself from. And though the harpoon itself, as Mr. Scoresby says, is not alone sufficient to kill the whale, yet it sometimes detains him so long under water as to make him kill himself, by suffocation or drowning; because it is well known that cetaceous fish cannot long remain under water without losing their lives.

It is only guessed at, but not known, what the weight of the atmosphere is. Supposing it to be, as some say, twenty miles high, then, according to Mr. S.'s doctrine, we crawling reptiles on the earth, as the floundering whale at the bottom of the ocean, should have the whole body of the atmosphere pressing upon our poor carcasses in every direction; so that we must be squeezed to death, and there could be no such thing as animal existence. And this would be infallibly the case, if our interior were a vacuum; but the atmosphere is to us, what the water is to the whale,—the *resistance within* is equal to the *pressure without*: consequently, neither weight, exhaustion, nor inconvenience is felt by any animal, in his natural element, by pressure, whether of water or air, further than that, with regard to the whale, he requires, after a certain time, to discharge the water which he has imbibed, and to inhale some fresh air; which is necessary to his existence.

Perhaps this critique upon Mr. S.'s philosophy may be as great nonsense as

what I have represented his to be; but as I believe what I have advanced to be correct, and there is no doubt but what he does the same, I could wish that such of your scientific readers as are acquainted with this subject would say which of us is right; for should it eventually turn out that Mr. S.'s opinion is incorrect, it will enable him to make his entertaining and instructive book more complete in a future edition, by correcting one of those unintentional errors to which the most accurate are liable.

Your's, &c.

Totness, 18th Nov. 1824.

A. B. C.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

WE are all observers of the weather. It is generally the first subject when we meet, and often the last when we part: its varieties constituting much of our pleasure, anxiety, and regret. Your pages have often been employed in detailing its phenomena, common influence, or local peculiarities. Could we obtain more certain data, on this subject, our modes of philosophizing, respecting it, would become more uniform than they have hitherto been, and our prognostics, respecting its changes, more certain. It is with the view of chaining this Proteus, and obliging him to unfold some of his secrets, that the following remarks are transmitted to you.

Philosophy has lost many of those appendages with which ancient prejudice decorated it, and which the science of Newton did not entirely remove. It is true we no longer ascribe the paroxisms of madness to the influence of the moon, nor hydrophobia to that of the dog-star; the events of a whole life to the stellar dominion of our nativity, or the success of an enterprize to a lucky day. But sailors, I am told, during a calm, yet whistle for the wind; and landmen refer tempest and storm to the controul of the "prince of the power of the air." Even philosophers themselves, notwithstanding chemistry has done such great things in developing the latent sources of heat, yet travel to the sun as the central focus of that all-enlivening quality.

After our aëronauts had found the temperament of the atmosphere the colder, the more distant their ascent became from the earth; and our travellers, on the more elevated parts of its surface, snow, frost, and sterility; when life, warmth, and vegetation covered the

the vallies below, one should naturally conclude that the inference would be undeniable, that the earth was, and it only, *the source of its own heat*. The sun (and never Persian worshipper mentioned his name more devoutly), has, like other deities, been somewhat degraded by his devotees. He has been represented as growing weak, old and feeble. It has been stated, that, for six thousand years, he has been affording us heat and nourishment, and that, heat being only matter, this expenditure has considerably diminished his storehouse of this article of vitality. As a consequence of this, had it not been for the occasional visits of kindness from those erratic wanderers of space, the Comets, who go occasionally to replenish his diminished activity, we should long ago have had Apollo's threat fearfully executed :

I the skies forgo,
And bear the lamp of heav'n to shades below.

If this is not the age of miracle, this more than miraculous dispensation of heat, for such a length of time, should have led us, long ago, into inquiries for some other magazine of that essential quality apart from the sun. This, I am persuaded, will only be found in the earth and its atmosphere.*

How the rays of that luminary, "which gladdens heaven and earth," elicit heat from whatever object they touch; how their action is increased by a vertical direction, and diminished by a diagonal, remains yet to be explained by the researches of a Sir Humphrey, or some other fortunate experimentalist, in this *luminous* path of discovery.

Having stolen, Prometheus-like, "Jove's authentic fire," and fixed it on the earth, it behoves us next to apply our inquiries to its influence on the weather. How the accumulation of summer heat contributes to the lengthening out of our autumnal warmth, how the expenditure of caloric, in thunder-storms, wastes our atmospheric stock of this commodity, and how strong currents of wind dissipate its increase wherever they blow; as these are the effects of every day's

occurrence, their causes and consequences upon the present hypothesis will be familiar to all.

I am now writing by a good fire-side, where little more than a week ago such an appendage to the comfort of the room would have been thought altogether superfluous. On the 10th ult. a strong gale of wind set in from the north-east, it increased during the night and during the succeeding day, until its impetuosity became so irresistible as to demolish several new built dwellings, factories not roofed in, and trees of all dimensions, some uprooting, and some breaking the trunks from the roots altogether. My reason for mentioning this is suggested by the effect it has produced on the weather. From a fine Michaelmas summer, and exuberant vegetation, we are plunged at once into the "seer and yellow leaf," our water became ice, and our rain snow. Winter, instead of gently treading on the heels of autumn, has vaulted upon his shoulders in the meridian of his strength. To account for this sudden transition, the following arguments suggest themselves on the above theory of the production of heat. The surface of the earth being the prolific mother of this quality, and the atmosphere around her nothing more than a flannel waistcoat to preserve and keep it in, it follows, that whatever retards its increase under that covering, or rends it asunder, causes an extravagant expenditure of heat then to take place. The tempest above referred to completely effected this purpose; for the space it ravaged, and the cold of the upper regions, rushing down to supply the vacancy so occasioned, we are left to expect the desolation of winter with potatoes yet in the soil, and fruit upon the branches, denuded of all their leaves.

W. HAMPSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN addition to the instances of the rare and beautiful phenomena of the lunar rainbow, mentioned in your last number (pp. 404-6) permit me to inform your readers that there was one seen at Kenilworth on the morning of the 15th February 1813, about half-past 5 o'clock. (This was about 3 hours before the time of full moon.) Its colours were the same as those of the solar rainbow, but less bright. Aristotle tells us that he was the first who ever noticed the lunar rainbow, and that

* We conceive that our correspondent, on the main, is right in his conjecture. That the rays of the sun act only as the stimulant, that attract or excite (in a greater or less degree, however), not only by revolutionary position, but according to incidental circumstances connected with the state of the atmosphere; and that the matter of heat is in the earth itself.—Ed.

that it is only to be seen about the time of full moon. Probably the quantity of light at other times is insufficient to produce the effect. It is not a little extraordinary, that a phenomenon of such rare and solemn beauty should never have been made (which I believe it has not) the theme of poetic description; or even of illustrative allusion?

L. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from No. 404, p. 500.)

The Erl-maiden at Ebeltoft.

Not far from Ebeltoft, as a country lad was watching the cattle, there came towards him a handsome maiden, who inquired whether he was hungry or thirsty. But perceiving that she was very careful not to let him see her back, he guessed at once that she was an erl-maiden; for those beings are all hollow behind. He would therefore have nothing to say to her, and endeavoured to escape; whereupon she produced her breast, and invited him to suck. There was so much sorcery in her voice and manner, that he could not resist; but when he had done what she told him, he was no longer master of himself, and she had little difficulty in persuading him to go with her. He was missing three days, whilst his parents sat at home and sorrowed, for they concluded he had been beguiled, and never expected to see him more. On the fourth day, the father saw him coming afar off, and immediately commanded the mother to place a pot of meat upon the fire. The son very soon after entered the door, and seated himself silently by the table; the parents likewise spoke not a word, but behaved just as if nothing had happened. At length, the victuals being ready, the mother placed them before her son, and the father told him to eat; but the youth suffered the meat to stand untouched, and at last said that he now knew where to get much better food. The father was very wroth, and seizing a large heavy stick, again commanded him to eat. The son was forced to comply; but when he had once tasted the meat, he devoured it with frightful greediness, and fell shortly afterwards into a deep slumber. He slept exactly as many days as he had staid away; but he was never afterwards in his right senses.

Swend Trundsen's Sons.

Swend Trundsen had two sons, fine

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handsome men, and both of great importance in the kingdom. Eskild was a soldier, bold and daring, but haughty, cruel, and stained with the grossest vices. His brother Swend, on the contrary, was Bishop of Viborg, and a good and pious nobleman. Observing Eskild's evil disposition and daily misdeeds, he thought that such would bring him to no good end, and therefore entreated him, in the most pressing manner, to reform, and to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. But Eskild would not consent, until his brother had promised to accompany him. Bishop Swend prepared himself for this fatiguing journey, rather than his brother, whom he tenderly loved, should fall into the claws of Satan. When they had reached the river Jordan, they went together into a little church, called Paternoster church, where they prayed, and then dipped themselves in the sacred flood. But just after they had received the sacrament, Eskild was seized with so violent a sickness, that he gave up the ghost on the spot. Bishop Swend was heartily rejoiced at this, because he considered it as a manifest sign of God's mercy, and his brother's salvation. He fell down upon his knees, and entreated God to take him also, because he had a great desire to follow his brother, and to share his happiness. His wish was granted; for he almost immediately expired, in the same place. The brothers were enshrined side by side in Paternoster church; and whenever pilgrims visited the Holy Land from Denmark, they offered up their prayers there, and made presents to the church.

Sir Eske Brock.

As Sir Eske Brock, who lived at Vemmeltost, once went through the fields cracking his whip, a hat suddenly fell upon the ground before him; he caused his servant to pick it up, and then placed it on his own head. But no sooner was it there, than he became invisible; he then tried it on the servants, and whoever wore the hat, was seen by none of the others. The knight was overjoyed at his prize, and carried it home with him. Presently a bare-headed boy came to the gate, and desired to speak to Sir Eske Brock, and when the latter appeared, the boy asked him for his hat, which, he said, Sir Eske had just knocked off his head with his whip; he offered him a hundred ducats, and afterwards a thousand, to restore it, but the knight refused to do this, knowing the value of the hat. At last,

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when the lad swore, that if Sir Eske would give him his hat again, none of the children which his newly-married wife might in future bear him should ever come to want, the nobleman restored it, thinking that he was well paid by such a promise. But when the lad went from the gate, he said: "It is true they shall never want food, money, or clothes, for they shall all be still-born." And so, indeed, it came to pass, for all the children Sir Eske's wife brought forth were dead before they saw the light, so that he died the last of his race.

Signelil and Habor.

Near Ringsted lies Sigarsted, which takes its name from King Sigar, who dwelt there. His daughter Signelil loved Habor, a warrior; and the spot is shewn, near Alsted, where the lovers used to meet. It is now called "Signelil's walk." Once, when she and her father were out hunting, they pursued a stag across the stream of Vangstrup, where her horse fell beneath her, and her life was in great danger; but Habor coming up at the critical moment, plunged into the water and saved her. Their mutual tenderness was at length carried to such a pitch, that Habor, disguised as a maid servant, waited upon Signelil, and lay with her every night; but Gunvare, Signelil's nurse and confidante, betrayed the whole proceeding to King Sigar. All now being discovered, and Habor being seized by the king's men, the two lovers vowed to die together. Habor was led forth to the "Gallows-hill," in order to be hanged; but, just before his death, he felt a desire to put Signelil's fidelity to the proof; and he therefore entreated the executioners, that before they despatched him, they would hoist his cloak upon the gallows, so that he might thereby see how he himself would hang. In the mean time, Signelil cast all her valuables into a deep pit, which is now called Signelil's well; and whence arises the saying, that Sigarsted has more gold and silver in it than it knows of. She then locked herself in her bower, and fixed her eyes upon the gallows on which Habor was to be hanged. But when she saw the mantle, she set fire to her bower, in the belief that Habor was already dead; and when the bower and Signelil were burning, Habor, who was convinced of her love, allowed himself to be executed. He was afterwards buried in the height of Hage. But the accursed nurse reaped the just reward of her treachery; for Sigar, con-

sidering her to be the cause of his daughter's death, caused her to be placed in a barrel of spikes, and rolled down the Gallows-hill.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On STEAM NAVIGATION, and the PREVENTION of LIABILITY to ACCIDENTS in STEAM VESSELS.

THE application of the steam-engine to the purposes of navigation, has opened a new and most interesting field in practical science. If the adoption of the steam-engine for propelling ships and vessels of all kinds should proceed, at the same ratio, for ten years longer that it has during the last ten years, its importance to navigation will equal that of its application in all other situations combined. For, in proportion as water-carriage supersedes land-carriage, and inland navigation becomes extended, so will the steam-engine facilitate that communication, in every instance where the labour of horses or manual labour is at present employed.

That objections should be raised, against every invention for abridging labour by those whose interest it affects, cannot excite surprise. Where large numbers of workmen are employed in the same pursuit, they have frequently manifested such hostility to the introduction of any thing in the shape of improvement, as to call forth both the civil and military police to prevent the destruction of property. A striking instance of this hostility against steam-navigation was shewn a few years back by the bargemen, or *keelmen*, who navigate the coal-lighters in the river Tyne. Immediately on the introduction of a steam-boat on the Tyne, this powerful body of men thought their rights invaded; and they proceeded to serious acts of outrage, which were only subdued by the aid of military force. But, instead of vessels waiting for a fair wind to proceed up the river to obtain their loading at the extremities of the rail-ways of the respective coal-pits, they are now enabled, with the assistance of steam-tow-boats, to proceed up the river at all times, against both wind and tide; and having received their cargo, they may be out at sea again within forty-eight hours, instead of being wind-bound for weeks at the mouth of the river.

Now there appears to be no reason existing

existing why steam-boats, as towing-vessels, should not be generally adopted in the navigation of the Thames. The great waste of time in the ordinary navigation between London, Oxford, Abingdon, &c., is more than equivalent to the expense for which the loan of a tow-boat might be procured, provided such boats were once established.

In canal navigation, also, there appears to be no real objection to the application of steam-boats. It has been urged, that the ripple of water produced by the momentum of a barge travelling six or seven miles an hour, would materially injure the banks of a canal. If all canal boats were built with a sharp head and stern, and a projecting cut-water, instead of the present clumsy build of the major part of these craft, the ripple would not only be in a great measure prevented, but the friction of the vessel through the water greatly diminished. As to the question, whether the power of a steam-engine in propelling boats be more advantageous when affixed to a given vessel, or to be used as a detached steam-boat, no general rule can be given. For passage vessels, or others making a long continuous run, an engine erected in the vessel appears far preferable on several accounts. But for the purposes of canal navigation, a series of steam tow-boats, placed at convenient intervals, would probably be found more advantageous; as a detached steam-boat, which had towed one or more barges a given extent, might be kept in almost constant requisition. On any canal, therefore, where considerable traffic already exists, there can be little doubt that the use of steam-boats would be highly advantageous.

It may be said that many difficulties attend the application of this agent to the larger class of vessels going long voyages: such as the great expense of the larger engines—their considerable weight, and the tonnage of coals requisite—the liability of the machinery to get out of repair during bad weather at sea, without the possibility of getting it repaired—and the constant possibility of accident from the bursting of the steam boiler.*

With regard to the two former objections—the bulk of the engine and its appendages—this is to a certain degree obviated by the use of high-pressure engines instead of the low-pressure, or condensing engines, for working ships. As to the third objection, there appears to be no possible way of protecting the paddle-work of a steam-engine from the force of a heavy sea, without so far covering it as to prevent the full action of the paddles, indispensably necessary to the momentum of the vessel. For if the paddle acts on dead water, or is placed with its centre below the surface, it immediately ceases to exert its greatest power as a propelling agent. In a boisterous sea, therefore, the paddle-wheel will be often submerged considerably below the surface on one side the ship, whilst the other paddle-wheel will be elevated out of the water: in either case, producing a considerable strain on the gear of the engines, and rendering the occurrence of accident always probable, to an extent beyond what would admit of reparation on board a vessel at sea.

The last objection (though not the least) is the considerable liability to accident from the explosion of the steam-boiler. But it is obvious that all the accidents which have occurred with steam-boilers, have been occasioned either by the imperfect workmanship or bad materials of the boiler, or by the superintendant of the engine urging the steam beyond the degree of elasticity, the thickness, or strength the boiler is able to withstand. Perhaps the latter has been the immediate origin in nine instances out of ten. By way of preventing the risk of this, it would at first view appear sufficient, if the management of a steam-engine were only entrusted to the care of a tolerable good engineer, and a steady man; did we not know, from constant observation, that men who are daily accustomed even to the most dangerous employment become habitually negligent and insensible to danger. In such cases, it is not sufficient security to the public that accidents *have not* hitherto happened, when working the engine with the steam at a given pressure; for the boiler of a steam-engine is subject to very considerable and unequal destruction from the action of the fire; and that corrosion will be in proportion to the sulphureous quality of the coals employed.

* I shall avoid all notice of the New Gas Engine, which is stated, by the inventor, to be a substitute in all cases for the steam-engine. It will be time enough to reason on the operation of that engine when it shall have been submitted to the test of experience for twelve months.

of copper, it would perhaps be desirable, in all cases where steam-engines are applied to vessels, to make the boilers of copper instead of iron-plate. Cast-iron boilers are now very properly almost abandoned, from their greater liability to fracture. It is also scarcely possible to obtain iron-plate which shall be of equal purity and tenacity to any considerable extent, independent of the liability to defect in some of the numerous rivets required in a large boiler. The tenacity and ductility of copper being so much superior, while it is not so rapidly corroded by the fire, renders copper-boilers infinitely preferable, both for durability and safety.

The steam-boilers should also be provided, in every case, with two or more safety valves, of a sufficient size to prevent the possibility of explosion; and the regulating weight should be secured from the controul of the working engineer by a lock and key. It would also be desirable to have a register or indicator attached to the throttle valve of the steam-pipe, with a dial plate and index placed in some conspicuous situation; so that any passenger or spectator might at all times be enabled to see the degree of pressure at which the engine is working. The aperture of such valve, when fully opened, should not be more than sufficient to work the engine at a given pressure (say 60lbs. to the inch), by which means the liability to damage in the gear and paddle-wheels would be in a great measure prevented. Whilst, in case the fire of the boiler should be injudiciously or wantonly urged, in order to increase the elasticity of the steam, it would escape by the one or more large safety valves, which would be placed out of the control of the engineer.

In using sea-water for the formation of steam, there is also a considerable deposit of alkaline and earthy matter at the bottom and sides of the boiler, which, if suffered to accumulate and adhere to the boiler, has the effect of preventing the generation of steam, while it renders that part of the vessel more liable to destruction from the action of the fire. The melancholy accident that happened with the *Etna* steam-vessel, of New York, by which so many lives were lost, a few months back, affords an additional proof that the utmost caution and attention is necessary on this part of the subject. From the statements given subsequent to the occurrence, it appeared that no

blame whatever could be attached to the superintendant of the engine. The boat, at the instant of the explosion, was apparently only worked by a pressure sufficient to give her paddle-wheels eighteen revolutions in a minute; whilst her usual rate of working was twenty-two or twenty-three, during so long a period as nine or ten years. The boilers (of which there were three in this vessel) had also been examined and cleansed, only a few days previous to the explosion, and deemed perfectly secure. But on examination subsequent to the disaster, it was found that the feed-pipe, which supplied the boiler with water, was completely choked up by a hard stony substance deposited from the sea-water. The explosion, therefore, in all probability, occurred in this instance for want of steam, or rather for want of a supply of water to keep the area of the boiler from acquiring a dangerous heat.

The great superiority of the high pressure engines over the condensing engine, on account of the reduction of bulk and weight, with a vast additional power gained, renders them peculiarly adapted for steam navigation: but it is essential that they should be constructed under the most rigid inspection, and worked with more attention than is usually to be found among ordinary engineers.

On account of the numerous accidents which have occurred from the use of these, it was in contemplation a few years back to restrict vessels, by Act of Parliament, to the use of low-pressure engines. But a Committee of the House of Commons very judiciously recommended the Legislature not to sanction such prohibition; considering that, in this country, it would interfere too much with the freedom of commercial enterprise.

The French Government also, about twelve months since, ordered a commission to be appointed, to inquire into the causes of explosions in steam-engines generally. And, although the steam-engine had at that period scarcely been introduced in France, the Committee, of which the celebrated M. Dupin was a member, made an able report on the subject, and recommended that competent inspectors should examine every steam-engine manufactured in France. That the boilers should be proved previously, and additional valves applied to them; which valves, together with the working of the engine, should be

be placed under the superintendence of the police.

During the last spring, also, the American Government took the subject under their consideration. The report of the American Committee is so ably drawn up, that I shall here beg leave to copy a few extracts. After describing the condensing engine, which (as most of your readers know) is worked at a pressure very little exceeding that of the atmosphere, or fifteen pounds to the square inch, they state:

"The high-pressure engines, however, are driven entirely by the force of the steam, without any assistance from a vacuum, and are usually calculated for a pressure of from 40 to 100lbs. on the square inch, and on which the power of the engine is calculated. But in case of emergency, the force may be multiplied to any extent to which the temperature of steam may be raised: so that an engine of twenty horse power may be made to perform the work of a forty, or even of a 100 horse power. This effect is, however, produced at the risk of bursting the boiler, and endangering the lives of all the passengers. From habitual impunity, the engine-workers disregard the dangers, and rather than suffer a boat to pass them, will often increase the pressure of the steam to a dangerous extent."

The American report farther states:

"That your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that high-pressure engines, under any guard that could be applied to them, are not equally safe for steam-boats with low-pressure engines. But as a vast amount of property is vested in boats propelled by high-pressure engines, in the United States, they forbear to recommend any measure which should go to prohibit their use."

They however recommend,

"That every boiler of a steam-boat should, previous to its being used to convey passengers, be subject to the inspection of one or more skilful engineers, who should ascertain, by trial, its strength, to the extent requisite, and that they should certify the same. That every such boiler should also be provided with two or more safety valves. And that penalties should be inflicted on all persons placing any additional weight on a safety valve beyond that which it is registered to carry with perfect safety," &c. &c.

It is somewhat remarkable, that so great a portion of public attention in England should be drawn to the danger arising from the mismanagement of stage-coaches; and so many acts of Parliament passed to prevent those accidents, whilst the infinitely greater danger arising from inattention, ignorance, or obstinacy in the working of a steam-

boat passes quite unnoticed. The regulations respecting fire-arms of every description affords a similar anomaly. No gun-maker in the kingdom would presume to manufacture or sell a pair of pistols, or a fowling-piece, without having the barrels previously tried or proved, with at least a double or treble charge of powder; yet steam-engines are allowed to be constructed without sufficient *proof* of the strength of the boiler previous, and are subsequently placed under the care of persons (in many instances) not fit for such a fearful responsibility.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to suggest, that certain regulations might be established by the proprietors and directors of our principal passage-vessels (where high-pressure engines are employed), which would not only render any interference of the legislature on the subject unnecessary, but add to the security of their own property, and an increased patronage from the public. Notwithstanding the many thousand persons who travel by the steam-vessels to Margate, Ramsgate, &c., during the summer months, perhaps a much greater number are prevented from this most convenient and even elegant mode of travelling, by the conviction that there is always more or less liability to accidents with steam-engines.

I am, Sir, &c.

Kensington, Oct. 20. T. S. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABUSE of the FOREIGN POST-OFFICE.

YOU would oblige me, and, at the same time, confer a favour on the public, by giving an insertion to the following fact, connected with the foreign post-office, and which I cannot help considering as an imposition unworthy to be countenanced by the government of so great a nation as this.

There is a regular packet conveyance from England to Hamburgh, for the purpose of forwarding the correspondence between this country and the north of Europe. The charge for every single letter, by this conveyance, to or from Hamburgh, is 1s. 8d., to which there can be no objection. But it is notorious, that all letters addressed to the central parts or the south of Germany, as well as Switzerland, are sent by the Dutch, and more frequently by the French packets; and that all letters coming from those countries arrive by either of these mails. Yet, notwithstanding the charge of a Dutch letter is

but

but 1s. 4d., and that of a French letter 1s. 2d., the post-office have the effrontery to charge, for every letter addressed to Germany or Switzerland (although you may write upon it, *via Holland*, or *via France*, as the shortest route), and for every letter coming from those parts (although it bears the Dutch or French post-mark), 1s. 8d., as if it were to go, or had been sent, by the Hamburgh packet. My own correspondence with Germany is limited; nevertheless, the additional charge of sixpence upon every single letter robs me of nearly £2 per annum. I leave you, therefore, to judge of what its effects must be with the merchant of extensive dealings with the countries to which I refer. I may be told, that the post-office having established packets for the conveyance of letters to Hamburgh, confers a favour upon me, by sending mine by a shorter conveyance; and that, therefore, I have no right to complain, if they charge me the full amount of postage. Granted. But what right have they to charge me more for a letter they receive at Calais or Helvoetsluys, because it bears a German or Swiss post-mark, than if it bore that of a Dutch or French town?

I should be happy to have this question satisfactorily answered; for I respect England and her institutions, and shall always be happy if I can be instrumental in removing any stigma, real or apparent, that may be attached to the name of the country, or its government.

A FOREIGNER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON SMOKY CHIMNEYS.

THERE is an English proverb, describing a smoky house and a scolding wife as two of the greatest nuisances with which a man may be cursed. As nothing, however, is more calculated to put a housewife out of humour than the spoiling of her furniture and dress, which is always one of the immediate results of smoky chimneys, it is probable that the two evils are most generally combined, and are therefore thus united in the proverb. Be this as it may, I have many friends who are pestered with both; and as I am anxious to free them of the first of these evils, and at the same time entertain some faint hopes that I could thereby mitigate, if not remove, the second,—I shall feel grateful to any of your architectural readers who could inform me of the most approved methods for curing (as the phrase is) smoky chimneys. I should, however,

be more grateful still, if any scientific gentleman would take the trouble to point out a *general principle* for creating the draught necessary for carrying off the smoke by means of chimneys.

It is, I believe, a general remark, that the modern houses in and about this metropolis are more annoyed by smoke, than the more ancient erections within its precincts. What may be the cause of this? Is it because the vents are too straight and narrow, and the fire-places too shallow, too high, and insufficient in breadth? How is it, too, that the westerly winds affect the chimneys more perniciously than those from the north or east?

ANTI-FUMUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR TO LEITH.

IS it not monstrous, that a being created originally upright, should be condemned to bend in prostration over the slope of a mahogany desk? Goaded by this reflection, and acted upon by the warm influence of an autumnal sky, I resolved to knock off the fetters of servitude, and to refresh that ethereal vapour called Mind, by roving over the scenes of nature, “till Fancy had her fill.” So, selecting a companion combining the best two requisites for an excursion, good temper and good sense, I put myself on board the ———, bound to the port of Leith, from that of London.

It is common for young persons, young voyagers in particular, to trust, like Pompey at Pharsalia, too much to their hopes: they are sanguine of two things, above others pregnant with danger,—Love, and the Water. I was nothing behind my contemporaries in anticipations of pleasure from the *latter*, and had no doubt that we should sail with the adverse winds bagged, and the tide in our favour. Taking a farewell at Greenwich of our river-pilot, we ran before a fine westerly wind, down to the Nore. Partaking of a hasty meal, and not having had time enough to scrutinize our companions, we turned into our hammocks, and to the influence of “Death’s twin-brother, Sleep.” I had resolved that all my senses should have full exertion during my excursion, that what I suffered in pocket might be remunerated to my mind; and the mate of the vessel, who slept at the head of my hammock, seemed determined to second my views with respect to the sense of hearing,—for his nose, “that deep

deep and dreadful organ-pipe," pealed forth a nocturnal hymn.

"Soon as the rosy morn had waked the day," I could not restrain myself from taking a peep at my companions. The night having been warm, the doors of the hammocks were all open, and displayed a group that would have been invaluable to a comic painter,—all the variety of features, from Heidigger to Narcissus. Where so many were excellent, it would be invidious to particularize, as a doubtful critic has often said, "but one I would select from that proud throng." At a vertical angle to that which I was upon, lay supine, like Polypheme, and almost as huge, one who, to give additional fervours to his fully-illuminated countenance, had drawn over his brows a red nightcap. The slumbers of infancy are exquisitely beautiful (so Byron's verse has told us); but in after-age, in the male sex, a comic effect almost generally attends them. The unstrung tone of the features, where usually sit thought and anxiety,—the elevated nose,—the open mouth!

"Fate, drop the curtain, I can paint no more!"

I would not willingly add terrors to the married state. My risible propensities were kept in play, as the different inmates of the "lowly beds" commenced the duties of the toilette. One, bent on blood, with his razor in his hand, making ineffectual attempts at his snow-topped cheeks. On the other side, a thin, cadaverous-looking man, making an endeavour to inflate his lantern-jaws to the form of a circle, which was continually rendered abortive by the operation of the ship's motion upon his stomach. Another, like Tantalus, endeavouring in vain to lift the liquid to his mouth, while it eternally receded from his touch.

Having gained the deck, the fresh air on which is rendered doubly welcome from its opposition to the quality of that below, a most animating scene presented itself. The vessel, moving at the rate of seven or eight miles (nautical knots), through a fine, clear, crisp sea, with just undulating motion enough to make you sensible that you were not on land; the various vessels, raising their ornamented heads in honour to the genius of man; the bracing tone of the air, gently modified by the coming forth of the Conqueror of the East in all his glory,—all united to elevate and gratify the mind. Perhaps one of the reasons why the sea impresses us with more wonder than

the land, is, that any portion of it, being a direct sample of the whole, and differing only in *extent*, the mind more readily recognizes its vastness by the power of multiplication; whereas the land is so diversified, that no one part aids us in conceiving the whole.

We reached Yarmouth with little variation of the strength of the wind. Off Yarmouth, we were hailed by a boat, having on board a dashing youth; whose introduction I notice, for the contrast which it afforded to the style of communication between persons at sea and on land. How tame the index-finger, uplifted to the first coach on the stand at Bridge-street, to the wave of the hat, and stentorian breathing of "Smack a hoy! will you put me ashore at Scarborough?" Another moment, the boat was alongside,—the next, our hero on deck. Troops that fight in their entrenchments are generally beaten. We all instinctively fell back from a lovely Scots girl, who till now had monopolized the attentions of all on board. In fact, a sea-horse, or a water-spout, or a whale, any thing rather than a dashing naval youth, would have been welcome: he fairly cleared the deck, as I was told (for I went below to a volume of Seneca), took our fair one's arm in his, and "marked her for his own." Never did mariners long distressed at sea behold the signal for a boat hoisted with greater joy than did (at Scarborough) the ex-admirers of the Scots enchantress. Our rival descended from the deck, with the same grace, but not the same alacrity, with which he had gained it: the want of haste did not seem to injure his reputation with the lady. After his departure, there was that sort of void which occasionally occurs after a witty sally of an individual in conversation:—the brow of the conqueror, wearing the wreath of victory, looks tempting, but each fears to get his head sconced in the attempt for the next. For myself, being, like Othello, "somewhat in the vale of years," the fire of gallantry is not easily revived after it has once been quenched; it was Beauty *versus* Seneca, and Philosophy, for *once*, carried the day.

A young and interesting Frenchman entered the lists with Miss R., and culinary affairs coming on the *tapis*, it was not a little amusing to hear the pertinacity with which he defended the merits of the frog, *pour une bonne bouche*.

After a passage of nearly the same rapidity as the mail, we arrived at —'s hotel,

hotel, and immediately encountered that diversity of character which renders travelling so favourable to the spirits:—an old general, with a bold and ardent front, who, with the fatuity of age, was planning his pleasurable campaigns for many summers in advance; his companion, a geologist, with a sledge-hammer over his shoulder, looked like a Cyclop travelling with a duplicate eye; a third, a gentlemanly young man, a Prussian, who, the general informed us, had been taken, under the conscription, to the battle of Waterloo: “and,” added he, (with a knowledge of English character), “if one of our lads had been dragged from his home in that manner, he would never have laughed afterwards, but would have gone *sulking* to his grave.” After correcting the keenness of the Scots air by some whisky, we retired to rest.

The following morning, we were escorted, by a Scots friend, to the different points of interest in the capital: one of them I must notice,—the Museum; which, under the management of Professor Jameson, displays an elegance that would recompense you for the distance passed over to see it. No expense has been spared, in the room for containing, and the materials for displaying the objects; and every artifice that ingenuity could suggest has been adopted, to place them in the most favourable manner. The whole might receive the praise which has been bestowed on the style of a celebrated writer,—that you could not make the slightest alteration without impairing a beauty. The point at which you terminate your examination of some of the most beautiful productions of nature, is the end of a long gallery, the latter part of which is appropriated to chemical and anatomical preparations; and, as the last demand upon your attention, you find some relics of one of that species whose genius has collected and classed the subject of your previous admiration,—a sightless scull. The effect is very striking. After following the magician through all the wonders of his art, you find him here, reft of his robe of power, and prostrate before the hand of Nature,—his genius, that mighty wand, reclaimed by the Spirit who bestowed it.

From Edinburgh we went, in that element-subduing machine, a steam-boat, to Stirling,—winding our easy way through scenes lovely as the joys of youth, the Castle, not hope, before us. The view from its turrets is one of the

most pleasing that we saw in Scotland. On a perfectly clear day, it embraces the distance between Stirling and Edinburgh, enabling you to trace the beautiful serpentine course of the Forth between the two places. We witnessed this enchanting spot under circumstances peculiarly favourable to impression,—a fine, but not unclouded day, the sky having those light and flying clouds, which throw a pleasing variation of shade over the landscape. Considerably lower than the castle is Stirling church, the bell of which was mournfully announcing the departure of one of the inhabitants of the place. A little to the right is a plot of ground, appropriated to the recreation of a considerable school. The little urchins were in the noontide of their joy; their shouts of merriment, ascending between the dreary pauses of the tolling bell,—the whole scene was a fanciful epitome of life. The chrysalis just bursting the shell,—the flowery meads over which it was to flutter, and the last gloomy receptacle, waiting for all that would remain.*

From Stirling we went in a gig to Callendar. Paying our toll at the first turnpike, we, in the true London style, demanded a ticket. “I believe,” said the man, with Scots dryness, “ye’ll find a *saxpence* the best ticket ye can take.”

After a night’s rest, we went to see the Bridge of Brachlin, celebrated for the waterfall which is contiguous. The latter is worth seeing, though not on a grand scale: it has much more the appearance of art than nature.

From Callendar we proceeded towards the Trosachs. On the top of a slight ascent, embracing a view of Loch Venicher on the left, and some fine mountainous scenery on the right, my friend was so pleased with its beauties, that he wished to transplant them. While he was employed in sketching, we were accosted by a rough, Orson-like being, who, throwing down a bundle of sticks, seemed willing to dispense with the formality of an introduction, and inclined at once to be on a familiar footing with us. A noble poet has said that he always wishes to learn a language from
a female;

* The consideration of man’s mortality, amidst the fairest scenes of nature, suggested to Claude a soul-moving sentiment, in one of his landscapes. In the foreground, a group of shepherds and shepherdesses, dancing; in the distance, a tomb, with this simple inscription: “I, too, was once in Arcadia.”

a female; and this appeared to us in such "good taste," that we felt no inclination to commence the Gaelic under our self-elected tutor. The difficulty was to convince him of this, as neither understood the language of the other. We were at last obliged, like able statesmen, to buy him off, when we found that we could not subdue him. We were afterwards told, that he was an idiot, who conceives that he has a right to demand toll from all persons entering the Highlands: his idiocy, like Hamlet's madness, seems to have some method in it.

We reached Stewart's inn in safety, and proceeded immediately to Loch Katrine, the description of which has been so well executed in the Beauties of Scotland, as to leave me no hopes of rivalling it. I have only, like an unskilful speaker, who follows an eloquent harangue, to subscribe to what has been said.

After taking a farewell of my friend, whose time permitted a more extensive excursion than mine, I retraced my route to Edinburgh, and discovered by the loss of my companion, how great a portion of my previous pleasure had been derived from him.

At Edinburgh, I had the favour of an introduction to an accomplished musical family. Of all introductions, these are the most valuable to an indolent voluptuary. All other pleasures demand exertion. If you are introduced among wits, you must couch your lance, although you should be unhorsed at the first encounter;—in a circle of beauties, you must "rain sacrificial whisperings in their ear," and "be all eye, all intellect, all sense;"—and dancing, that tarantula of madness,* demands exertion that would subdue Hercules. Music, and music alone, suspends you in her invisible web, and lulls you into forgetfulness of the ills of life. Wonderful power! that mollifies the present and the past, and brightens the anticipations

of the future. The lyre of Orpheus arrests the flowing tide of time, or causes its oiled waves to reflow towards their source.

I left Edinburgh in one of the smacks. In the fore-part of the vessel was a large party of soldiers, with the corporal of whom I occasionally conversed. I could not avoid noticing, in talking with him, how generally nature seems to have implanted in man the desire to conceal the wretchedness which belongs to his peculiar station. He will allow the existence of misery, but does not like to have too large a share appropriated to him: and thus, nature enables us to "turn his own arms against the torturer;" and pride, the source of so many of our evils, empowers us to subdue others, by inducing us to conceal them. A gentleman holding an official situation at Edinburgh, had taken the principal part of the vessel for himself and family; and he, by his gentlemanly deportment, corrected a tendency on the part of others, to be coarse and vulgar. The smack contained a party of artists, two mates, a surgeon, a lieutenant of foot, and others having no outward or visible sign of their occupation. The lieutenant, I thought at first, would have put the whole vessel under martial law: he seemed inclined to be a sturdy disputant; and, aided by a dark-bronze countenance, and a clear eye, he appeared to create, among the lesser part of his auditory, some sensations of deference. But all power, to be permanent, must be supported by ability: a diadem may be *snatched* by imbecility, but genius only can *retain* it. He had but one stratagem, and that discovered he was lost; it consisted in a repetition of the latter part of any assertion that was made, in a tone of interrogation: as, A. B. would assert that the French Revolution had been productive of more good than evil.—*The Lieut.* Of more good than evil? This would have left the whole burden of explanation on his opponent; but he, "a cool old sworder," dropped out the monosyllable, "Yes." The artists seemed to consider him as one of nature's daubs; they used him as a pallet to mix their ideas upon. One of them appeared to possess considerable conversational ability; but, from an excess of young blood in his veins, he dealt his wit and sarcasms among the unlettered crew that surrounded him so freely, as to excite pain in a feeling mind; it was an eagle in a dove-cote. One of the persons on board, a thin, quiet,

* We need not wonder that people should

"Compound for *sins* they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to;"

when our frolicsome correspondent, in all the free indulgence of his giddy wit, can libel thus a delightful amusement, which is not to his taste. If, however, he be, as he says, "declining in the vale of years," we not only excuse him for not joining in the dance, but congratulate him on his still youthful spirits, and thank him for making our pages the medium through which they are to sparkle.—ED.

quiet, little fellow, seemed to look at him with feelings of considerable dread; and to catch the inspirations of his genius, as they fell from his lips, as the vulgar, in ancient time, did from the sybils. On shipwreck becoming the subject of conversation, the very mention of which seemed to chill our small friend; the artist observed, that "the system" would go on as well if we were all at the bottom of the sea. Now, a grand proposition, on the brain of the uninitiated, acts like a large wedge upon small timber,—it does not open, but split it. "The system" of the artist, and of his fearful auditor, were, I suspect, different. With the one, it was the system of world beyond world, and universe beyond universe,—that system, which dazzled the eagle-ken of its famed investigator, till,

"Blasted with excess of light,

He closed his eyes in endless night."

"The system" of the other, was, probably, his grandmother's house in Pepper-alley. A ludicrous instance of the effect of fright occurred in the person I have been describing. At night, hearing a noise on deck, he drew on the forked vesture of the lower extremities, and went, with palpitating heart, to inquire the cause,—came down again,—felt for the garment above-mentioned, in the place where he put it on *first*. Retiring to rest, not finding it there, he called up the steward to assist in the search.

We anchored at the mouth of the Nore, about six o'clock in the afternoon, and came up the river on the following day.

I know of few feelings in which we differ more, at different times, than in our anticipations of home. In youth, our returns to it, after absence, are as sweet, perhaps sweeter, than our exits: we do not feel the force of the bonds of love that connect us with it, until we have stretched them; but in the meridian of life, a bachelor's account with home is fearfully against him:—forms and faces,

"However dear and cherish'd in their day,"
have vanished; and how shall he fill up

* Galileo was the Bacon of astronomy: he led the way in all the important discoveries connected with the science he professed, and lost his sight from his devotion to it. Milton, Galileo, and Euler, are a triumvirate that might make us "love darkness, rather than light,"—fellow-sharers in fame and in misfortune:—"Immortal, though in ruin."

the empty niches in his halls? The light of connubial love may enliven the centre of life, as it certainly cheers its decline; but the joys of a bachelor are flashes, lighted, and exhausted.

When the first fervours of our being are over, life is but the fable of Sisyphus realized. Let me not repine, however. I can still cheer my lonely passage through existence, and animate my efforts in it, by the remembrance of one whose life was an undeviating career of usefulness and philanthropy.

T. B.

MR. KLAPROTH'S APPRECIATION of the ASIATIC HISTORIANS.

(Continued from No. 404, p. 513.)

ON first glancing upon the map of China, we shall be led to suppose that a country so completely detached from the rest of the world, must also of necessity stand isolated with respect to the history of mankind. But what must therefore be our surprise on discovering, in the historical works of that country, and there alone, the key to the great events to which Europe is indebted for its present social organization, *viz.* the great migration of the nations.

The art of writing seems to have been known in China at the foundation of the monarchy: at least there exist inscriptions of the eighth century B.C., without speaking of the monument of *Yu*, which is thought to be much more ancient, but which is, perhaps, only the copy of an older one, subsequently lost. At the very earliest periods, it was the practice of the sovereigns of China to have put on record every remarkable event that passed under their reign, as well as the speeches which they addressed to their officers of state, or those that the latter addressed to them. They likewise collected the laws, regulations for the religious rites and court ceremonies, ancient poems, &c. Confucius made a digest of these materials, and threw them into a more connected form; thus he composed a regular history of China, from *Yao*, who lived 2,557 years B.C., down to his own time, and called it *Shoo-king*. In the *Shee-king* (book of poetry) he arranged all the ancient songs, according to their chronological order; in the *Lee-kee*, he gave an account of all the public ceremonies; and in the *Yo-king*, one of the music of his time. He accompanied the mysterious lines of *Foo-hee*, and their equally absurd ancient explanations,

nations, with a commentary, in a work called *Lee-king* (the book of alterations). He also published a meagre chronicle of the country of *Loo* (now the province of *Khan-toong*) under the title of of *Tshhun thsee aoo* (spring and autumn) including a period from the year 723 to 479 B. C.

The government of the two first dynasties that reigned in China, from the year 2205 till the year 1122 B.C., was that of a pure monarchy, and the whole of the present empire subject to one monarch. The bad conduct, however, of the last monarch of the second dynasty, created a general revolt. He was deposed by *Woo-Wang*, who founded the third dynasty of *Tsheoo*, which lasted till about the middle of the third century B.C. *Woo-Wang* changed the form of government, by dividing the greater part of the country among his adherents, and thus introducing a feudal system for that of a pure monarchy. As long as the emperors were strong, their power was tolerably secure; but from about the eighth century B.C., the imperial power began to sink, and the country became distracted by the constant wars which about twenty princes, who had become nearly independent, waged against one another. The princes of the house of *Thsin*, however, at last obtained the superiority, and after having subdued all the other minor states, they also put an end to the dynasty of *Cheoo*, and again reduced the whole empire under one sovereign. All those petty states, however, had their histories and chronicles, which offered materials sufficient for a universal history of the empire.

Khee hooang tee, of the new dynasty of the *Thsin*, had constantly to contend against the pretensions of the grandees of the state, who, founding their rights on the historical records of the country, pressed him to restore their feudal rights, which his house had usurped. Teased by their importunities, he at last ordered the burning of all the ancient works of history, especially the *Shoo-king* and *Shee-king* of Confucius. In a country, however, in which writing was then so generally diffused, it was impossible but that some portions of history must have been saved from the general wreck. The dynasty of the *Thsin* terminated soon after the death of the above monarch, about two centuries B.C. It was succeeded by that of the *Kan*, one as powerful as the former, and which, like it, kept the empire undivided; and when time had

still more fortified their power, by casting the feudal times of the *Tsheoo* into oblivion, they had the confidence to order the restoration of the records which had appeared so dangerous to their predecessors. By dint of researches, a few fragments of the above-mentioned works of Confucius were discovered. It is the custom in China, even now, for persons who pretend to the title of scholars to learn them by heart, either in parts or entirely. Thus an old man, born under the *Thsin*, was found, who remembered the whole of the *Shoo-king*, which was re-written under his dictation; and having been compared with the MSS. that had been found, formed the work of that name now in existence. In the same manner the other works were restored, more or less perfectly. Moreover, the history of the *Thsin*, as well as that of some minor states, from the period of the *Tsheoo*, had remained unimpaired. And with a view of perfecting the history of the empire still more, the emperor *Woo-tee*, who reigned at that time, about 100 years B.C., offered rewards for the production of any ancient MSS. which were carefully digested by *Szu ma Tan*, and finally published in the shape of a complete history, by his son *Szu ma Thsian*.

His history begins during the reign of *Hooang-tee*, about 2,637 years B.C.: however, previous to the ninth century B.C., it is all a mass of confusion. The documents to which he refers frequently disagree with one another; and it is but about the eighth century B.C. that his chronology is no longer at variance with itself.

For this reason I date the uncertain history of China from the first year of the first cyclus (2,637 years B.C.), and the certain history from 782 before the same epoch. It has been continued under every dynasty that has reigned there since *Szu ma Thsian*; and it has been the practice never to let the authentic annals of a reigning family appear till after its extinction. Their collection now consists of twenty-two different works, containing not only the history of the emperors and princes, but likewise their geography, statistics, laws, and the lives of their great men. It is composed of sixty large volumes, and comes down to the middle of the seventeenth century, the time when the present dynasty began to rule.

Some writers subsequent to *Szu ma Thsian*, not content with the antiquity

he gives to their nation, collected all the traditions and fables respecting sovereigns and heroes of antiquity, with which they carried the history of the empire to upwards of 3,000 years B.C. In addition to this a mythological history was forged about the beginning of our era, carried up to 2,276,000 years, or as some assert, to 3,276,000 years. This absurdity was reduced into a system during the ninth century, and placed at the head of the history of China, under the title of *Wace-kee*, or *that which is beyond history*, which clearly shews that they lay no great stress on its authority.

The history of Jāpan begins with the founder of the dynasty of the *Dairee*, 660 years B.C. Before that period, the Japanese writers give a list of the three first Chinese dynasties (these people having received their civilization from the Chinese), and of that of *Too-hee* and his successors, which is still more ancient; and, before that, they have a fabulous mythology as absurd as that of the Chinese.

The nations of Central Asia have no historical records whatever. Those which have been written by the *Turks*, *Toungausians*, and *Mongols*, during the periods of their splendour, were composed in Chinese or Persian, and are incorporated in the histories of those countries. The *Mandshoos*, who now rule in China, are scarcely in possession of any fables respecting their origin previous to the sixteenth century. It is the same with the *Mongols*, who, during the middle of the thirteenth century, formed an immense empire, and whose annals do not mount to above a century beyond that epoch.

The annals of the *Armenians* comprize a period from the year 2,107 B.C., till the year 1080 A.C., when the nation was dispersed. Unfortunately, however, we are yet but little acquainted with the literature of Armenia, although it is very probable that many MSS. that would throw a great light on the history of anterior Asia are hidden in the convents of the country.

The *Georgians* have several historical works, the most valuable of which is that which King *Vakhtang V.* caused to be extracted from the archives of the convents of *Mzkheta* and *Ghélathi*, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The certain history of the country, however, only reaches to the third century B.C. whilst their uncertain history advances to the fifteenth.

The present essay is merely to point out the value of the native records of the different nations of Asia. It shows, as I think, evidently, that the hope of finding in the histories of the Asiatics more materials for the early history of man, than are found in the books of Moses, among the Babylonians, Egyptians and Greeks, is too presumptuous, with some exception, perhaps, of the Chinese; whilst there is no doubt that from the third century B.C. downwards, much information towards perfecting universal history may be obtained in Asia.

The following table will shew at one glance the respective antiquity of the certain history of the different nations enumerated:

Arabs . . .	5	} Centuries after Christ.
Persians ..	3	
Turks.. ..	14	
Mongols ..	12	
Hindoos ..	12	
Tibetans ..	1	} Centuries before Christ.
Chinese . . .	9	
Japanese ..	7	
Armenians..	2	
Georgians ..	3	

I conclude these observations by adding, that the uncertain history of even the most ancient nations, such as the Chinese and Hindoos, does not go much beyond 3,000 years before our era, or about the time of the deluge.—Y. Z.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

WALKS IN LONDON.—No. II.

Pall-Mall.

THE magnificent improvements now taking place in the west end of London, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Pall-Mall, invite the pedestrian to visit the spot; and in addition to the gratification produced by the extreme beauty of the architectural embellishments, much amusement may be derived in tracing the history of this fashionable quarter of the metropolis. The space between Charing Cross and the Palace of St. James's, about the year 1560, appears to have been fields; during many succeeding years only a few houses were erected, and Charles II., whilst engaged in improving the Park under the direction of Le Notre, the famous French gardener, laid out the Mall for the exercise of a game so called, and long since disused. In those days, when spacious street-walks, formal canals, and smooth shaven bowling-greens, were the prevailing taste, this avenue must have been exceedingly delightful.

lightful. The King spent a great portion of his time in St. James's Park; Cibber tells us, that he was often to be seen amidst crowds of spectators, feeding his ducks, and playing with his dogs, and passing his idle moments in familiarity even with the meanest of his subjects, which made him to be adored by the common people. The loyal but moral Evelyn, in his Diary, regrets some part of the monarch's amusements, and strongly reprobates his custom of lounging under the garden walls which skirted the Park, and laughing and jesting with actresses and other gay ladies as they leaned over the parapets of their terraces. To this interesting writer we owe an account of the extensive collection of birds and beasts which Charles had selected with great care and cost. The Russian Ambassador gave the King a pelican brought from Astracan, which he, Evelyn, styles a melancholy water-fowl; there were, besides, Solan geese, a milk-white raven, and numerous flocks of wild fowl, both ordinary and extraordinary; also deer of several countries, white, spotted like leopards, antelopes, an elk, red deer, roe-bucks, stags, Guinea goats, Arabian sheep, &c., and in addition to these animals, the trees in one walk were hung with bird-cages, whence the name to this day, though the trees are now only tenanted by dingy sparrows. But these ornaments, beautiful and appropriate as they must have been, formed a very small part of the splendour of the spectacle in St. James's Park. Noblemen and gentlemen, knights and esquires, in the picturesque costume of the time, wearing laced ruffs, velvet cloaks,* satin vests, embroidered with gold and silver, and bedecked with gems, together with plumed and jewelled hats, escorted ladies radiant as Eastern Sultaneses. Then were to be seen running footmen, in fantastic liveries, scampering along the walks, the *avant-couriers* of sedan chairs, profusely decorated with gaudy fringe and dangling tassels, whilst, dragged by six horses gaily caparisoned, the royal carriages, all paint and gilding, like the state coach of the Lord Mayor, moved proudly along. St. James's Park is a wilderness of de-

solation when compared with its former splendour.

One of the earliest inhabitants of the houses on the north side of Pall-Mall, was the famous Nell Gwynne; the walls and the ceiling of her principal apartment, it is said, were covered with looking-glasses. Careless, good humoured, devoted to the King, and not troubling herself in the least about politics, she has ever been considered as the most amiable of the numerous mistresses of Charles II.; this celebrated favourite died in 1691, sincerely lamenting the frailties of her past life. Dr. Tension preached her funeral sermon, which was afterwards urged by Lord Jersey, to impede the Doctor's preferment. But Queen Mary, whose piety, it was expected, would have been shocked at the profanation, replied, "Well, and what then? This I have heard before; and it is a proof that the unfortunate woman, who never let the wretched ask in vain, died a true penitent."

In 1681, Pall-Mall was the scene of a horrid assassination. Thomas Thynne, Esq. of Longleat, was betrothed to the heiress of the Northumberland family; the Lady Elizabeth Ogle, widow of Henry Cavendish, Earl Ogle, son of the Duke of Newcastle; the famous Count Koningsmark conceived a hope of gaining this rich prize, and did not hesitate to seek the gratification of his wishes by the murder of his rival, an act to which it was reported he was secretly instigated by a lady whom Mr. Thynne had seduced, and whose wrong he had refused to repair by marriage. The Count employed three foreigners in his service to execute his dreadful project, whilst he remained concealed in the vicinity. One of these shot Mr. Thynne, as he passed in his carriage. The perpetrator and his assistants were apprehended and executed, but the more guilty principal escaped, for a time, the punishment, due to his crime, by the management of some of his profligate court companions; but though public justice was thus baffled, Koningsmark's career in this world was forcibly checked; he fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of George I., who caused him to be strangled in the Electoral Palace of Hanover, as he was quitting the apartments of his wife, the Princess Sophia of Zell. The innocence of this unfortunate lady has been averred by many writers; her son, George II., cherished the firmest belief in her purity,

* Whence did our correspondent copy her *picturesque costume* of the days of Charles II.? Laced ruffs and velvet cloaks, we suspect, would have been a little out of keeping in the Frenchified Court, or the Arcadian levee, of that merry monarch.

city, and manifested this conviction upon all occasions. The comedy of *The Suspicious Husband*, it is supposed, was written by Mr. Hoadly for the purpose of evincing the inconclusiveness of presumptive evidence. The strongest presumption of the Princess's guilt was the circumstance of Count Koningsmark's hat being found in her private apartment, for his visits were alleged to have been paid to one of her ladies: the author has a similar incident in his drama; which *Quin*, aware of the felicity of the allusion, sarcastically observed, ought to have been called "*The Hat and the Ladder*." George II. attended the representation of this his favourite play very frequently, always displaying particular delight in the exposure of the groundless jealousy of Mr. Strickland.

The gallant Duke of Schomberg lived in Pall-Mall; and the friend of his country's freedom will pay his passing homage to the memory of a man who, according to Burnet, "wrote with the elegant simplicity of a Cæsar, and to whose reputation and conduct, next to those of King William, the English nation owes the Revolution."

Pall-Mall is also famous as having been the residence of the Hon. Robert Boyle, seventh son of the great Earl of Corke, a gentleman who devoted himself entirely to science, and who was one of the first and most celebrated adventurers in the philosophical world. Unmoved by the idle carplings of envious jesters, he laboured constantly and zealously to promote the useful arts. The father of the pneumatic philosophy, he cultivated chemistry for the worthy purpose of general improvement, at a time when most others were pursuing chimerical schemes for personal advantage; his eminent station in society, as well as the virtues which adorned his private character, rendered him an object of universal respect and celebrity. Swift satirized the productions of his early youth, in a piece called "*Meditations on a Broomstick* after the manner of Mr. Boyle," which, it has been said, may be pronounced as cruel and unjust as it was trivial and indecent. When his declining health made him apprehensive that he should scarcely have time to put his papers in order for publication, that his vast collection might be useful after his decease, he abridged himself of the pleasures of society, and directed that a placard should be placed over his door, notifying when he was at liberty to re-

ceive company, or stating the necessity of declining all visits. These arrangements, his biographer continues, which in another man might have seemed the effusions of vanity, or assumed importance, serve only to shew in Mr. Boyle that his celebrity was great, and his motives so far superior to any affectation of that kind, as to permit him to do with ease and simplicity, what in other men would have required much apology. Many of the discoveries of Mr. Robert Boyle are so generally useful, and lead to such extensive practical results, that they have become too familiar to direct the attention towards their author: as have the loom, the plough, the pump, the mill, &c. whose inventors have been forgotten. The air-pump, the thermometer, the hydro-meter, and numerous other instruments and processes, essential to philosophical research, were invented or improved by Boyle. Upwards of a century has elapsed since he opened the path of philosophical chemistry. Thousands of active and intelligent operators have repeated and extended his discoveries; and every subsequent fact has proved his inviolable fidelity.

It may be considered necessary to mention Carlton Palace. This magnificent house belonged to the Earl of Burlington, who sold it to Frederick Prince of Wales, son of George II. It is somewhat extraordinary that Pennant passes it over in silence in his *History of London*, since, notwithstanding its modern improvements, it must always have been an object of particular attraction. The screen, though generally reprobated, is a fine specimen of the Ionic order of architecture, and the splendid portico which it partially reveals to the distant gazer, is modelled after that of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome.

The Opera House was originally erected after a design by Sir John Vanbrugh, who usually mingled a little too much of the Dutch taste with his buildings. He was more happy as a writer of comedy: the *Provok'd Husband*, which he produced in conjunction with Cibber, promises to be even more durable than his massy edifices. It is said that the last scene of the above-mentioned excellent comedy occasioned a warm discussion between the authors; Sir John, enraged at the misconduct of Lady Townley, insisted that she should be turned out of doors, declaring that she had behaved so ill, it would be impossible

possible for any man to forgive her, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the more lenient Cibber could preserve his heroine from this disgraceful catastrophe.

The pedestrians of Pall-Mall may amuse themselves by the contrast as they meditate upon scenes which Vanbrugh has laid in the vicinity, the Park, and Spring Gardens. Marlborough House stands in Pall-Mall, a proud memento of British arms upon the continent, and of the gratitude of a generous nation to one of its most renowned generals. The Duke of Marlborough is scarcely more celebrated for his battles abroad, than the Duchess for her squabbles at home. In her time, the polish of the Chesterfield school had not been introduced, and ladies of high birth and breeding descended to manners and language, which now would be considered disgraceful in any female above the lowest classes of society. Unable to curb the violence of her temper, she even dared to insult the Queen: but this fiery vehemence might have been excused, had it not been accompanied by a base treachery towards her husband. Macpherson has accused the Duke of Marlborough of betraying King William's designs upon Brest to Louis XIV.; the truth is, says Horace Walpole, "the Duke entrusted the secret to the Duchess, and the Duchess to her sister, the Duchess of Tyrconnel, poor and a papist, and warmly attached to the party of James II." King William taxed the Duke with having revealed his plans: Marlborough replied, "Upon my honour, Sir, I told nobody but my wife!" "And I," said the sententious monarch, "did not tell it to mine!"

Strife and intrigue seem to have been absolutely necessary to the existence of the Duchess of Marlborough; after the Duke's death, when she could no longer guide a faction, or sow discord in the cabinet, she condescended to exert her talents in a smaller way, by pleading her own cause in a court of law, and thus realizing Congreve's pleasant conception of the widow Blackacre. The building of Blenheim involved her in an interminable suit with Sir John Vanbrugh, over whom she very nearly obtained a victory; and in some dispute concerning the Duke's sword of state, she declared that she would not give it up to the heir, because she feared that he would *pawn it*: an expression which was then reprobated as most unbecoming and dreadful even from the

licensed tongue of the Duchess, but in the present day may be considered as a memorable prediction.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

AMONG the records of well-attested marvels of longevity, &c., the circumstance has often been alluded to in literary commentary, that the noblest tragedy of the noblest of dramatic writers, Sophocles, was written after he had completed his ninetieth year. But the *longevity of youth and beauty* is a circumstance more extraordinary than that of genius and intellect; for the mental faculties, especially those of invention and judgment, do not necessarily decline with the corporeal, but occasionally continue their growth and vigour, till life itself becomes extinct. The *Paradise Lost* was not the work of Milton's youth, but of those declining days when he was

"With darkness and with danger compass'd round;" and the powers of Dryden continued to increase to the very ebb of existence. Of his dramas, in particular, almost all that are worth reading were written in his old age, and when he was oppressed by neglect and poverty. But, that beauty and apparent youthfulness should triumph over the withering wrath of time, and its blossoms continue to bloom through the winter of accumulating years, may certainly be recorded among the rarest phenomena of human existence. Yet the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos* had a lover in her eightieth year; and, to shew that even then she had not become insensible, at least, to the *vanity* of the passion she had still beauty enough to excite, it is recorded, that, although in no part of her life she had been over-chastely coy, she chose to resist the eager advances of her gallant till the anniversary of her birth-day was past, in order, as she afterwards confessed to him, that she might have the *glory* of saying, "she had a lover after she was eighty."

This anecdote, though not very instructive, may perhaps be as amusing to some of the readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, as many of those which might be selected from Sir John Sinclair's voluminous history of longevities; or, at any rate, may have a chance of being excused as a part of the garrulity of

AN OLD FELLOW.

* Of the fact of whose *fadeless* charms see a more tragical illustration, in the poetical department of our last Supplement.

A VIEW of the most remarkable CHRISTIAN CHURCHES and PAGAN TEMPLES.

[From Wiebeking's Theoretico-Practical Civil Architecture.]

Num- ber.	Situation.	Description.	Superficie of the Area in English Feet.	Proportion to St. Peter's at Rome.	Beginning of their Erection.
1.	Thebes, Egypt	Great Temple	425,787	2 to 1	About 4,200 years B. C.
2.	Rome	St. Peter	212,921	-	1,506 A. C.
3.	Bologna	Petroneis (according to the original plan)	167,986 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 : 1,269	1,390 A. C.
4.	Roma	Temple of Venus and Roma (with the surrounding colonade)	143,148	1 : 1,413]	Completed 129 A. C.
5.	Thebes, in Egypt	Palace or Tomb of Ossiymandias	141,858	1 : 1,509	2,500 B. C.
6.	Milan	Cathedral	117,910 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 1,804	1,388 A. C.
7.	London	St. Paul's Cathedral	109,290 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 : 1,930	1,675 A. C.
8.	Constantinople	St. Sophia	96,767	1 : 2,193	532 A. C.
9.	Florence	Cathedral	89,437 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 : 2,309	1,296 A. C.
10.	Ephesus	Temple (rectified after Pliny)	82,644	1 : 2,576	{ First building in the 7th century B. C. Second building 350 years B. C.
11.	Rome	Lateran	81,185	1 : 2,622	Fourth century A. C.
12.	York	Cathedral and Chapels	77,340 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 : 2,753	Thirteenth and fourteenth century A. C.
13.	Rome	Maria Maggeore	74,303	1 : 2,864	352 A. C.
14.	Cologne	Cathedral	73,911	1 : 2,866	1,248 A. C.
15.	Spier	Cathedral	72,792 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 : 2,880	1,030 A. C.
16.	Rome	St. Paul's, without the walls	68,213 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 : 3,107	386 A. C.
17.	Rome	Temple of Peace, near the town	65,178	1 : 3,266	First century A. C.
18.	Rome	Old St. Peter's	64,794 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 : 3,287	324 A. C.
19.	Bologna	Petronia (as far as executed)	63,197	1 : 3,368	1,390 A. C.
20.	Paris	Notre Dame	63,146	1 : 3,371	1,180 A. C.
21.	St. Petersburg	St. Isaac's (now building)	61,804	1 : 3,440	1,819 A. C.

22.	Ulm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minster	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,385 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 3,470	1,377 A. C.
23.	Canterbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,106 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 3,664	1,175 A. C.
24.	Paris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Sulpice	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,972 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 3,716	1,655 A. C.
25.	Paris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Geneviève	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,436 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 3,770	1,56 A. C.
26.	Florence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Santa Croce	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,005	1 : 3,779	1,294 A. C.
27.	Agrirentum, in Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Temple of Jupiter	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,420 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 3,935	420 B. C.
28.	Strasbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minster	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,175 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 4,160	1,025 A. C.
29.	Vienna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Stephen's	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,912 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 4,240	1,144 A. C.
30.	Utrecht	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,925	1 : 4,442	1,224 A. C.
31.	Paris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dome of the Invalids, with the adjoining church	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,899 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 4,534	1,634 A. C.
32.	Pisa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 4,717	1,063 A. C.
33.	St. Petersburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M. G. of Casan	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,049 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 4,726	1,734 A. C.
34.	Lubeck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Mary's	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,857 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 : 4,748	1,164 A. C.
35.	Augsburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,995	1 : 5,044	944 A. C.
36.	Munich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Notre Dame (Franen-Kirche)	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,928	1 : 5,053	1,463 A. C.
37.	Ratisbon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,886 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 5,083	1,275 A. C.
38.	Paris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Eustache	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,873 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 5,330	1,532 A. C.
39.	Venice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Mark	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,831	1 : 5,350	976 A. C.
40.	Padua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Anthony	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,271 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 : 5,417	1,259 A. C.
41.	Baalbeck, in Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Temple	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,768	1 : 5,790	Fourth or fifth century before Christ.
42.	Friburg, in Brisgau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minster	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,742 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 5,799	1,122 A. C.
43.	Mayence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral (exclusive of the adjoining structures)	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,393	1 : 5,849	1,009 A. C.
44.	Worms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,355 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 : 6,380	996 A. C.
45.	Rome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pantheon	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,305 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 : 6,590	Completed in 24 years before Christ.
46.	Lucca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral of St. Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,622 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 6,700	1,069 A. C.
47.	Tentris, in Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Temple	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,672	1 : 6,941	2,500 B. C.
48.	Halberstadt, in Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,192 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 7,050	991 A. C.
49.	Siena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,287 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 7,270	1,250 A. C.
50.	Letopolis, in Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great Temple	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,545 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 7,390	2,610 B. C.
51.	Cologne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maria in Capitolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,755	1 : 7,400	Eighth century after Christ.
52.	Nurnberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Lorenz	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,329	1 : 7,500	1,244 A. C.
53.	Near Pavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Church of the Chartreuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,019	1 : 7,850	1,396 A. C.
54.	Arezzo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cathedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,209 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 8,123	1,256 A. C.

A VIEW of the most remarkable CHRISTIAN CHURCHES and PAGAN TEMPLES—(Continued).

Num- ber.	Situation.	Description.	Superfide of the Area in English Feet.	Proportion to St. Peter's at Roma.	Beginning of their Erection.
55.	Nurnberg	St. Sebaldus	25,257½	1 : 8,420	716 and 1,309 B. C.
56.	Palmyra, in Syria	Temple of the Sun	23,430	1 : 9,087	Second or third century before Christ.
57.	Athens	Temple of Minerva	22,390½	1 : 9,509	470 A. C.
58.	Misnia (Germany)	Cathedral	20,128½	1 : 10,490	948 A. C.
59.	Gosslar (do.)	Cathedral (as it was formerly)	17,253	1 : 12,341	916 A. C.
60.	Friedberg (do.)	Principal Church	17,029½	1 : 12,520	1,205 A. C.
61.	Rome	Temple of Jupiter Stator, in the Forum	14,377½	1 : 14,809	About 44 years before Christ.
62.	Aix la Chapelle	St. Mary's (after its enlargement)	13,651	1 : 15,597	804 and 1,353 A. C.
63.	Rome	Temple of Venus and Roma, exclusive of the surround- ing porticoes	13,179½	1 : 16,155	Completed 129 years after Christ.
64.	Coblentz	St. Castor's	13,042	1 : 16,325	Tenth century after Christ.
65.	Paestum	Basilica, or Open Hall	12,609½	1 : 16,885	Fifth century before Christ.
66.	Paris	Church of the Sorbonne	12,268½	1 : 17,300	1,629 A. C.
67.	Paestum	Great Temple	11,918	1 : 17,830	Fifth century before Christ.
68.	Philoe, in Egypt	Great Temple of Osiris	8,946	1 : 23,800	Unknown.
69.	Rome	Temple of Concord	8,434½	1 : 25,117	Unknown.
70.	Agrigentum (Sicily)	Temple of Concord	7,007½	1 : 30,383	410 B. C.
71.	Ravenna	St. Vital's	6,824½	1 : 31,199	547 A. C.
72.	Rome	Temple of Jupiter Tonans	6,677½	1 : 31,886	21 B. C.
73.	Paestum	Small Temple	6,590	1 : 46,390	Fourth century before Christ.
74.	Athens	Temple of Theseus	3,940½	1 : 53,171	470 B. C.
75.	Acropolis of Athens	Temple of Erechtheus and Minerva-Polias, and the Panarostum	3,312	1 : 64,285	409 B. C.

A LIST of the HIGHEST EDIFICES now known, with their Elevation.*

NAME and SITUATION.	English Feet.	English Inches.
Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt (according to the <i>Description de l'Egypte</i> , p. 27)	543	1
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cologne, according to plan	501	7
Steeple of the Minster at Ulm, according to plan	481	11
Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp	476	—
Steeple of the Minster at Strasburg	486	7
Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt	452	7
Steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna	442	11
Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome	431	3
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt	426	10
Steeple of St. Martin's at Landshut	422	8
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremana	396	2
Steeple of the Minster at Friburg	495	2
Cupola of the Cathedral at Florence	384	5
Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony	382	9
Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan	357	—
Steeple of the Cathedral at Utrecht	356	9
Pyramid of Sakkarah in Egypt	356	9
Steeple of Notre Dame at Munich	348	3
Cupola of St. Paul's at London	347	8
Steeple of St. Ansharius at Bremen	545	1
Steeple of the Cathedral at Magdeburg	335	5
Steeple of St. Mark's at Venice	328	—
Cupola of the Jesuits' Church at Paris	314	4
Asinelli Tower at Bologna	314	2
Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin	305	3
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris	292	10
Steeple of the principal Church at Amberg	281	2
Cupola of St. Genevieve at Paris	274	9
Steeple of the Cathedral at Florence	272	7
Steeple of the Church at Laningen, in Bavaria	257	8
Steeple of the Church at Nördlingen	255	7
Steeple of the upper Parish Church at Ingolstadt	257	8
Steeple of the Parish Church in the Kloster-Strasse, at Berlin	255	7
Steeple of the Cathedral at Parma	255	7
Steeple of St. Sebaldus at Nurnberg	252	4
Steeple of the Cathedral at Spire	251	3
Lanethorn of the Church <i>Des Quatre Nations</i> , at Paris	251	4
Steeple of St. John's at Harbro'	244	11
Cupola of the Cathedral at Berlin	239	7
Steeple of Notre Dame at Paris	239	7
Steeple of St. Sulpice at Paris	137	6
Steeple of St. Lorenz at Nurnberg	234	3
Steeple of the Afra Church at Landshut	234	3
Steeple of the Cathedral at Halberstadt	233	2
Steeple of the Cathedral at Misnia	215	1
Cupola of the Cathedral at Pisa	215	1
Steeple of York Cathedral	194	10
Steeple of Maria Stiegen at Vienna	191	8
Tower of Pisa	183	2
Steeple of the Cathedral at Ratisbon	176	9
Steeple of the Cathedral at Lucca	176	9
Steeple of the principal Church at Esslingen	168	3
Steeple of the Cathedral at Exeter	155	5
Cupola of the Sorbonne at Paris	154	5
Cupola of the Cathedral at Sienna	150	2
Steeple of the Oxford Cathedral	146	—
Cupola of San Spirito at Florence	145	10
Farisendi Tower at Bologna	160	9
Cupola of Maria de Miracoli at Rome	142	8
Cupola of the Church de l'Assomption at Paris	139	6
Pyramid of Cestius at Rome	119	3
Steeple of St. Nicola at Pisa	108	7
Baptisterio at Parma	106	6

* The crosses or figures surmounting the steeples, or cupolas, are included in the admeasurements, which, in the churches, are taken from their respective pavements.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAITS of MILITARY BRAVERY, and GENEROSITY, during the CAMPAIGNS of the RUSSIANS in the ADRIATIC and in the ARCHIPELAGO, in the years 1805, 6, 7 and 8, under the Vice-Admiral SSENJAWIN; with some ACCOUNT of the MONTENEGRINS.

THE pages of history are written in blood: war and desolation are the main facts they record, and every thing besides appears tame and unprofitable to the mass of readers, who, like uncultivated savages, admire no pictures, except those painted with glaring colours. Yet, even for the thinking mind, bravery has its attractions: there is something sublime in the contempt of death, especially when a man displays it in cold blood; and we are compelled to yield an involuntary homage to the being who has succeeded in conquering one of the most universal frailties of man—the love of life. But there is another trait in the character of a noble warrior, which captivates us still more, and turns our homage into veneration: and that is, generosity. The wars which have ravaged the world during the last forty years, furnish abundance of instances of the one and the other kind; and every one of our readers must be in possession of some facts, more or less honourable to human nature, that have grown out of the horrors of war. Nevertheless, we venture to hope, that the series of well-authenticated anecdotes we are about to give, will be found acceptable, especially as they relate to campaigns carried on on a comparatively small scale, and, as it were, in a corner of Europe, and which, in the great contests that were pursued during the same period in the central parts of Europe, are more likely to have been overlooked in their details.

During the retreat of the Russians to Castel-nuovo, on the 15th. September 1806, a lieutenant named Arbenew, being completely exhausted by fatigue, was left behind, by his companions, in one of the defiles, and taken prisoner by a French colonel, who compelled him to follow him. They met with a wounded Russian grenadier, and Arbenew commanded him, by order of the Frenchman, to throw away his musket; but, instead of obeying, he fired at his enemy, and killed him. Arbenew ran to his deliverer, and offered him the use of his horse, which, however, the heroic soldier positively refused, alleging that his wound being mortal, it was labour lost to attempt to save him. Arbenew left

him; and having with great difficulty reached the Russian van-guard, he collected fourteen volunteers, with whom he returned, in the midst of a hail of musketry and canister-shot, to the spot where he had left his liberator. The brave fellow had, in the mean time, received a second wound, and lay, apparently lifeless, in his own gore. Arbenew, nevertheless, having wrapped him in his cloak, laid him on his horse, and succeeded in carrying him to the Russian quarters. Here he took him to his dwelling, and, by dint of care and attention, succeeded in restoring him to life and health.

On one occasion, fourteen soldiers were pushed forward, as a forlorn hope, in order to conceal from the enemy the retreat of the Russian army. These brave men, having thrown themselves into a strong tower, defended themselves for two days with the most obstinate courage, determined rather to be starved to death than to surrender. General Marmont, who commanded the French troops, was so struck with this act of heroism, that he granted them a capitulation, by which they were permitted to return, with their arms, to their countrymen. When they had left the tower, Marmont received them into his house; whence, after having partaken of the refreshments that were offered to them, they were dismissed with the following note of Marmont's to the Russian commander:—"General, I congratulate you for having under your command the best soldiers in the world. It is with pleasure I have saved the lives of these brave men, and granted them a capitulation," &c.

The Montenegrs, a hearty race of savage mountaineers, were the allies of the Russians during this war. They profess the Greek religion, and speak the Slavono-Illyric language, which the Russians easily understand. They are under the command of a metropolitan, who is, at the same time, their legislator, general and high-priest, and, in these united capacities, maintains an unbounded sway over his rude subjects. Their mode of warfare is something like that of the Scythians of old, or the Cossacks of the present day,—they fight singly, and in retreating, unexpectedly appear in the rear or flank of the enemy, destroying or carrying away whatever comes within their reach. They never gave quarter to a Frenchman; and although the French did not always retaliate, and took many of them alive, it is a fact,

a fact, that above half their prisoners destroyed themselves, either by fracturing their skulls against a wall, or by starving themselves to death.

The French general once complained to Admiral Ssenjawn about the cruelty of the Montenegrins. Ssenjawn sent his letter to their metropolitan, who replied: "The French have come to conquer our country, but we are determined to defend it to the last drop of our blood, and to destroy as many of the enemy as we can. Death to our enemies is our watchword; death without mercy, our right, our only hope of safety."

The greediness of these people for booty is unparalleled. During the siege of Ragusa, they would plunder the suburbs exposed to the most destructive fire from the fortress. The French were terrified by this intrepidity, and, no longer venturing to sally out against them, they determined to entrap as many as they could. For this purpose, they sent a few donkies to graze on the glaciers, as a bait for the Montenegrins; and, although several of them fell victims to their rapacious temerity, they evinced such an extraordinary degree of skill in carrying off those lazy animals, that even the French often applauded them from the ramparts. Their strength, swiftness, dexterity and skilfulness in shooting, make them as dangerous enemies as they are useful allies. Their fidelity to the Russians was so great, that they would often expose themselves to the greatest dangers, for the purpose of carrying away their wounded and dead in the face of the enemy.

Although, as we stated before, these savages would never give quarter to a Frenchman, a Russian sharpshooter of the 13th regiment succeeded, by dint of threats, prayers, and with the sacrifice of the whole of his cash, in liberating one of them from the hands of these barbarians, and to take him, as a prisoner of war, to the Russian head-quarters. A considerable time had elapsed, when this soldier one day met his protégée on board the ship *St. Peter*. The latter, on recognizing him, threw himself at his feet, proclaimed him, in the presence of the whole ship's company, his preserver, and begged him to accept of two dollars, which he had succeeded to earn on board that vessel, and which formed the whole amount of his property. The Russian, however, refused the money; and had, perhaps, forgotten the whole affair, when, a few months after, a proclamation of his commander-in-chief appeared, which invited the generous

soldier who had saved a Frenchman's life under the circumstances mentioned above, to appear before him, for the purpose of claiming the reward due to his generous conduct. It seems, that on the grateful French soldier's return, seeing how much worse the Russian prisoners were treated by his countrymen, than they were treated when prisoners in Russian hands, he presented himself before General Marmont, and told him how generously he had been rescued by a Russian soldier, and how mildly these people had behaved to him while he had remained their prisoner. The general immediately wrote to the Russian admiral, informing him of the conduct of that man, for whom he added a gift of a hundred gold Napoleons, at the same time promising that he would request the cross of the legion of honour for him from his emperor. The generous soldier, however, did not present himself; and about two months more elapsed, when the ship *St. Peter* returning from a cruise, his name was soon discovered, and he was summoned into the presence of his commander. Here, again, the latter was compelled to employ all his authority to induce him to accept of the Frenchman's donation; since the magnanimous warrior thought he had done no more than his duty. Ssenjawn added a handful of ducats from his own pocket, and advanced him immediately to the rank of serjeant.

This brave officer was indeed worthy of commanding such extraordinary men, for he had a heart that could value generosity even more than bravery; which he proved on the occasion of a grand entertainment he gave to his warriors, after the retreat of the French from Castel-nuovo on Ragusa. During dinner, the generous liberator of his foe sat on the admiral's right hand, while General Popondopolo, who had shewn extraordinary bravery in the defence of the defiles, sat on his left. Next to him sat Lieutenant Arbenew, with the generous soldier who had liberated him from captivity, and whom he had in return saved from death; these were followed by the fourteen heroes of the tower, with a number of officers, soldiers and mariners, not according to their respective ranks, but according to the value of the deeds by which they had distinguished themselves. Generals, colonels and adjutants went round the tables, and waited on the admiral's guests. The health of the latter was drank with the enthusiasm which his noble character

had excited in the whole army. But the extraordinary soldier, whom he had honoured with a seat on his right hand, was borne in triumph, by the officers, out of the tent, and shewn to the assembled multitude of soldiers and people, who received him with rapturous applause.

I could swell the number of these anecdotes to a much greater extent. I could relate, in particular, of a naval hero, who, like a second Regulus, advised his countrymen to resist, although death was to be the reward of his obstinacy. But I fear that any farther narrative would only weaken the impression of the above account, which, considering it in all its bearings, has perhaps no parallel in history. Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of the EMPRESS CATHERINE II. between the YEARS 1763 and 1768.

(Continued from No. 402, page 335.)

LETTER eighteenth is a recommendation of Quarter-Master-General Baur to the Count; in which the Empress tells him, that the French did every thing in their power to draw him into their service; but that he preferred that of Russia. She also introduces to the General's notice a Baron Stein, who, she says, is going to join the army as a volunteer.

XIX. *Autograph.*

Allow me to ask you candidly, whether you still hope to take Ibrail (Brailow); and whether you consider the possession of this post important for the occupation of Moldavia during the next summer? I ask you this, because I see from your letters that Lieutenant-General Stofeln has been moving about for nearly a month, and there is still no appearance of storming the post, let me therefore know, in a confidential manner, how matters stand.

18th July 1770. CATHERINE.

XX. *Autograph.*

I send you hereby a portable telescope, the best and most convenient I ever saw. By the accounts received from Constantinople yesterday, I learn that the lower orders there have ill-used the French Ambassador, as they did the Austrian last year. Our first squadron is safely arrived at Port-Mahon (Minorca), and the second in England. The Sultan has issued an order to kill all the Moldavians and Wallachians under the age of seven, and to lead all those under that age, together with all females, into captivity. This impolitic order will compel those to

fight for us, who did not do so before. They say that throughout the Levant all is ready to cast off the abominable yoke. I think that the confusion among the Turks may be increased, if you could spread a report among them, that their mad-brained Sultan refuses peace, although he might obtain it; for they well know that Russia never wished for war, although she always defends herself vigorously, as they find from experience,—a circumstance which might bring about the downfall of the Turkish empire. I wish you health, and remain, &c.

CATHERINE.

P.S. There is no preparation whatever making in Constantinople for the ensuing campaign, but every thing is there in confusion and consternation.

24th Feb. 1770.

XXI. *Autograph.*

I beg you to inform me, whether the Moldavian and Wallachian revenue might be made available for the extraordinary expenditure of the state. For they say that the Turks drew above three millions from these principalities; and although I well know that there cannot be as much now, I yet think that if it were but one million, it would relieve Prince Wjasemsskoi of some of his cares.

CATHERINE.

[Upon this letter the Count replied, that owing to the distress of the inhabitants of the principality, he had remitted to them the capitation tax, for which they were to furnish provisions for the troops and horses; and all the remaining taxes were paid to the divan, which was then composed of Boyars and Russian officers.]

XXII. *Autograph.*

I have received your letters of the fourth and fourteenth of this month; and reply to the first. I recognize the utility of your enterprize upon Brail, as it will tend to mask your plan upon Bender, and to prevent the enemy from strengthening himself in Moldavia and Wallachia. It is a pity that you did not succeed in taking the castle, which makes the result of the enterprize imperfect; but as you have taken *Shursha*, I do not doubt that this will afford you means for weakening the enemy still more. The castle of Brail can no longer be important, since it is, as it were, surrounded by our troops. I am most concerned about the difficulty of forming magazines in the conquered countries; do, for God's sake, strain every nerve to obviate every want! It seems that there may be still some corn left in

in Wallachia; but if the Moldavians will but return from their hiding places, and quietly inhabit their houses, our troops at the same time observing a strict discipline, their horses and oxen may, at least, serve for conveying provisions; a duty which is incumbent on the Moldavians for their self-defence; for the Turks threaten to destroy them; which circumstance you will not omit to explain to them. I think that the *innumerable* Turkish forces may be easily counted in this campaign, for those that were dispersed during the last, will certainly not show themselves again. The Asiatics are kept at home by the Georgians; and the Vizier had no more than 40,000 men left with him, who have been already beaten at *Fokschany*, *Brail*, and *Shursha*. Nor need you believe that their stores are very considerable; there is the utmost confusion among them in every thing. They drew last year much corn from Wallachia, which you won't give them this.

I remain, &c.

27th Feb. 1770.

CATHERINE.

XXIII.—I must confess that I am highly displeased with the occupations of Mr. Stofeln (the general), who is burning one town after another, and villages by hundreds. It strikes me that, without the utmost necessity, such barbarities ought not to be committed: but if they are perpetrated without necessity, we

shall experience the same fate as we did in ancient times near the *Volga* and *Ssura*. I know that you take no more delight in those kind of things than I do; and I beg, therefore, that you will restrain Stofeln: the destruction of all the habitations in the country will gain neither laurels for him, nor advantages for us; especially when they are those of Christians. I am afraid that such a fate may overtake Bucharest and other towns. The pretence of their being untenable might be alleged with them as with others. I thus tell you my opinion candidly, leaving it, however, to you to do no more nor less than your best tactics and prudence may suggest to you; having that confidence in you, that you will do every thing that you may consider useful for the service, and the object you are charged with. It may be, that following my natural bent, which is more inclined to build than to destroy, I view these unpleasant matters with too much warmth, but still I was desirous that you should know my sentiments; and I leave it to you to make, of this communication, whatever use you think proper, and it may therefore remain entirely between ourselves. At all events it will serve to confirm the confidence with which I remain yours, &c. CATHERINE.

Letter twenty-four is a request to the General to recommend all such as he may think deserving of the Order of St. George.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FAIREST AND THE BEST.

BEAUTY!—there are who say of thee,
 "Thou'rt but a painted flattery,—
 A semblant good, a lurking guile,
 A ruin mantled with a smile;—
 A gilded bait, so outward fair,
 To hide the hook, and fix the snare;—
 A limed twig in flowerets dress'd;
 A serpent in a dove-like nest;
 A fruitless germ of promis'd joy,
 That ends in sorrow's sure annoy:
 That, blushing on the virgin-tree,
 Thou seem'st a budding ecstasy;
 But shroud'st, within, the canker-worm,
 To blight, to fester, and deform:
 Or when thy brightest leaves expand,
 To lure the sense, and woo the hand,
 'Tis but to leave the wretch to mourn,
 Who grasps the rose, but plucks the thorn."

So, Cynics say: and let them say,
 And find their echoes where they may.
 They'll hear them from the lewd and base,
 Who but thy faded semblance chase;—
 Who, from the madd'ning wine-cup, drain
 The fire that revels in the vein,

And but in woman seek to prove
 Exchange of riot, not of love;
 Nor deem aught beauteous but the eye
 That rolls in wanton luxury.

Who but the *blighted* rose have known,
 Its *native* sweetness may disown,
 Or Auster's venom'd breath lay bare
 The taint itself had gender'd there;
 While jaundic'd eyes, for aye, descrie
 In all—their own deformity.

Let Cynic pride, then, fable still,
 "That beauty is but varnish'd ill;
 That semblance and defect are kin,
 And fair without, is foul within!"
 Be it my happier pride to know,
 'Twas ne'er my lot to prove it so;
 But rather in thy smiles to find
 The speaking picture of the mind,
 And, in thy fair proportions, trace
 The inbreath'd charm, the vital grace;—
 See feeling in thine eye-beam speak,
 And temper dimple on thy cheek;
 Upon thy forehead's ivory throne
 Honour and Truth and Candour own;
 Hail in thy blush Love's hallow'd glow,
 That warms, not soils, the chaster snow;

And on thy roscate lips descrie
The soul's instinctive harmony.

Such, Beauty! to my gladden'd heart
Thou still hast been, and still thou art:—
A type, a beacon, and a guide,
To all I sought or wish'd beside.
Nor e'er to me be understood
Distinction 'tween the fair and good;
While, in my soul's election bless'd,
I, in the fairest, find the best.

21st Dec. 1823.

J. T.

THE PLAGUE:—

SUGGESTED BY READING GALT'S "ROTHELAN."
BY J. R. PRIOR.

"Bring out your dead!"—'tis the pitman's cry:

The waggon is filling, and waiting nigh.
Cannot Pity, or Mercy, or Love, prevail?

Nay, "Bring out your dead;"

Not a word can be said:—

The plague will not listen to Sympathy's tale.

"Bring out your dead!"—the twins are not cold,

Their mother's fond fingers are clasped in their fold;

Let me get them a coffin, I'll dig them a grave.

Thou art sickening,—thy breath

Is receding to death:—

The Plague will not heed whom to succour
or save.

"Bring out your dead!"—that's a fruitless sigh,—

The babe and the aged together lie:

They were dear to my heart, they were precious and true.

Bring them forth!—in the heap

They will quietly sleep:—

And the Plague, lovely woman! is calling
thee too!

"Bring out your dead!"—let the coffers stay:

The waggon is stopping—we bury away!

But my uncle is rich, he will leave me his wealth.

'Tis a thousand to one

If thy race be not run

Ere the midnight:—the Plague does not travel past health.

"Bring out your dead!"—we are going to pray;

No priest can we purchase, the masses to say.
We but yesterday married—so soon must we die?

Love and Beauty, they go

To the charnel below:—

The Plague does not care, who together shall lie.

"Bring out your dead!"—both the Friar and Clerk,

We have taken with cross, book and band,
in the dark:

The Nun and the Lady are vaulted alike.—
From the Bridge to Saint John

All the orders are gone,

And the soldier is fallen by his halbert and pike.

"Bring out your dead!"—throw his armour
aside;

Let the weapons be moved, with his dresses
of pride:

Strip the gold and the jewels—the purchaser's
dead:—

Even the waggon so high

Has no driver, to ply

To the mountains of flesh by mortality fed.

"Bring out your dead!"—on the Thames—
at the Hall;

From the Gates to the Stairs, from the Walk
to the Wall,—

Who shall live, or shall die, consternation is
wild!

Where a spot can be found,

'Tis Infection's ground;

And it matters not, living, who hector'd, or
smil'd.

"Bring out your dead!"—the dead cannot
hear;

The streets are in darkness, and silent and
dear;

The houses are void, and the shutters are
fast:—

Both the rich and the poor

Have been brought to the door,

And the Pitmen, together, are buried at last.
Islington, Nov. 1824.

HORACE.

ODE XVI. BOOK II.

TRANSLATED BY THE HON. H—Y W—.

WHEN clouds obscure fair Luna's light,
And stars shine dimly in the night,

The sailor, in the Ægean Seas,

Prays to the Deities for ease.

The Thracian, furious in the fray,

The Median, with his quiver gay,

For ease from Gods on high implores,

Not to be bought by golden stores.

Say, Grosphus, then,—can pompous state

Chase the rude cares that haunt the great?

Can wealth his troubled soul appease,

Or grant him happiness or ease?

But he lives happily, whose breast

Stern Avarice has ne'er oppress;

Who lives content, from envy free,

In peaceful mediocrity.

So short is life, why seek for more?

Who, exil'd from his country's shore,

Himself can fly?—then why from home

To distant territories roam?

Care climbs the vessel brazen-keel'd,

O'ertakes the horseman in the field;

Swifter it flies than swiftest hind,

Or Eurus' cloud-compelling wind.

Blest is the mind that seeks no joys

But what the present hour supplies:

With smiles it bears the ills of life,

Free from Contention's noisy strife.

Swift Death o'ertook Achilles bold,

And Python felt that he was old:

The Gods, perhaps, denied to thee,

May grant longevity to me.

Sicilian cows your pastures throng,

To you an hundred flocks belong;

Loud neighs for you the chariot-mare;

And the cerulean vest you wear.

An humble love for Grecian song;

A soul that scorns the vulgar throng;

A decent, tho' a small estate,—

Are my inevitable fate.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE meetings were resumed after the long vacation, on *Thursday 18th November*. Capt. Douglas Chas. Clavering was admitted; and R. Penn, Esq. was elected a Fellow of the Society. Dr. Babington, Sir T. S. Raffles, and Messrs. Baily, MacLeary, and Herschel, were elected auditors.

Thursday, Nov. 25.—The Cronian lecture was read by Sir Everard Home, Bart., in which he announced his discovery of nerves in the foetal and maternal placenta. A paper was also communicated by him on the changes the ovum of the Frog undergoes during the formation of the Tadpole.

An elaborate paper was communicated by W. Whewell, Esq., F.R.S., on a general method of calculating the Angles made by any planes of crystals, and the laws according to which they are formed. This paper, as might be expected from Mr. Whewell, is profound in mathematical illustration.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Society was held as usual on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.—The illustrious President, announced the following additions made to the number of members of the Society since the last Anniversary:—John Bailey, esq.; Anthony Mervin Storey, esq.; Mr. Michael Faraday; Charles Scudamore, M.D.; Thomas Amyott, esq.; William Wavell, M.D.; Rev. Edw. Maltby, D.D.; John Jebb, Lord Bishop of Limerick; Capt. Philip Parker King, R.N. Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.; Horatio, Earl of Orford; Woodbine Parish, esq.; Sir Francis Shuckburgh, bart.; Edmund Henry Lushington, esq.; Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D.; John Gage, esq.; Charles Mackintosh, esq.; Rev. William Vernon; Lieut. Henry Foster, R.N.; Capt. Douglas Charles Clavering, R.N.; Rev. Baden Powell, M.A.; Major Charles Hamilton Smith; William Scoresby, jun., esq. He also enumerated the Fellows of the Royal Society deceased during the year:—Carsten Anker, esq.; James Peter Auriol, esq.; George Lord Byron; Thomas Chevalier, esq.; William Falconer, M.D.; Mr. Wilson Lowry; Francis Maseres, Baron; Sir Thomas Plumer, knt.; Sir Thomas Reid, bart.; Rev. Thomas Rennel, D.D.; John Walker, esq.;

On reading over this list, the President observed that the only contributor and active member of the Society, he was called upon to notice, was Baron Maseres, who might be considered as belonging to the old mathematical school of Britain, who devoted much of his leisure, and a portion of his fortune, to the pursuit and encouragement of the higher departments of algebra and geometry; and shewed his disinterested attachment to science by his own publications, and by the liberality with which he encouraged those of others.

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He died in extreme old age; having almost outlived his faculties. He then proceeded to announce the award of the medal on Sir Godfrey Copley's donation, which the Council has bestowed on the Rev. Dr. Brinkley, President of the Royal Irish Academy, for his various communications to the Royal Society.

In paying some high compliments to Dr. Brinkley's profound mathematical knowledge, his accuracy, acuteness, minute spirit of observation, &c.—the president observed that, by awarding the medal last year to Mr. Pond, and this to Dr. B. while those learned astronomers were at issue upon the two great points, the affirmation or denial of a sensible parallax of some of the fixed stars, and the like affirmation and denial of a southern motion of a considerable part of the sidereal system, the council of the Royal Society did not mean to give any opinion on these obscure and difficult questions.

The learned president gave a history of the progress of sidereal astronomy, and particularly of the inquiries made respecting parallax, or the differences of the angles made by fixed stars with the two extremities of the earth's orbit.—He detailed the opinions or observations and experiments of Galileo, Flamsteed, Hooke, Bradley, Mitchell, Herschel, Cassini, La Caille and Piazzi. He stated that Dr. Brinkley's latest and most refined result on the parallax of *a Lyrae* (the star in which he has most invariably observed the phenomenon) of one second and a few hundredth parts, is not opposed to Dr. Bradley's view of the subject, or to the photometrical considerations of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gauss. And he stated that with respect to the southern motion, Dr. Brinkley's opinion was supported by that of other astronomers. The fixed stars are in the system of the heavens, what land-marks, or the extremities of base lines, are to measures upon the earth; and the correctness and use of our calculations depend upon the supposition of the permanency of their arrangements. And he added that whilst such philosophers exist as, Dr. Brinkley, at Dublin; M. Bessel, at Königsberg; Dr. Schumacher, at Altona; Arago, at Paris; Olbers, at Bremen; and Gauss and Hardinge, at Gottingen; it was impossible that any great problem in the science could long remain unsolved. In illustrating the importance of an impartial encouragement of the cultivation of that science in every part of the world, he gave the fact, that the return of the Comet within a period of four years, calculated by Encke, would not have been verified, but for the observatory established by the liberality of Sir Thomas Brisbane in New South Wales. He concluded with an eloquent appeal on the demonstrated utilities of Astronomy; and its effects, in enlightening

enlightening the human mind;—its importance to Navigation;—its influence in dissipating the fears and errors of superstition, &c.

*The following were the results of the Ballot for the Election of Officers.—Of the Old Council:—*Sir Humphrey Davy, bart.; William Thomas Brande, esq.; Samuel Goodenough, Lord Bishop of Carlisle; Major Thomas Colby; John Wilson Croker, esq.; Davies Gilbert, esq.; Charles Hatchett, esq.; Sir Everard Home, bart.; John Pond, esq.; William Hyde Wollaston, M. D.; Thomas Young, M. D.—*Of the New Council:—*William Babington, M. D.; Francis Baily, esq.; John George Children, esq. John William, Viscount Dudley and Ward; John Frederick William Herschel, esq.; Capt. Henry Kater; Thos. Andrew Knight, esq.; Alex. MacLeary, esq.; Sir T. S. Raffles, knt.; Edw. Adolphus; Duke of Somerset.—*President:—*Sir H. Davy.—*Treasurer:—*Davies Gilbert, esq.—*Secretaries:—*W. T. Brande, esq., and J. F. W. Herschel, esq.—*Foreign Secretary:—*T. Young, M. D.

The Society dined together at the Crown and Anchor. The president in the chair, supported by the Right Hon. Robert Peel, and Lord Bexley. There were present most of the distinguished cultivators and lovers of science.

In the ensuing weekly meetings there is nothing that demands particular extract.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

*Nov. 22.—The following were the Office-Bearers and Counsellors elected for the ensuing year:—Vice-Presidents:—*Rt. Hon. Ld. Chas. Baron; Ld. Glenlee; Dr. J. C. Hope; Professor Russell.—*Dr. Brewster, General Secretary; Thos. Allan, esq.: Treasurer:—*James Skene, esq., *Curator of Museum.—*PHYSICAL CLASS. Alex. Irving, esq. *President; John Robison, esq.; Secretary. Counsellors:—*Rev. Dr. Macknight; James Jardine, esq.; Robert Stevenson, esq.; Sir Wm. Forbes, bart.; Sir Wm. Arbuthnot, bart.; Dr. Home.—LITERARY CLASS. Hen. Mackenzie, esq., *President:—*P. F. Tytler, esq., *Secretary.—Counsellors:—*Ld. Meadowbank; Professor Wilson; Sir Wm. Hamilton, bart.; Rev. Dr. Lee; Ld. Advocate; Hen. Jardine, esq.

*Dec. 6.—*Read a notice respecting two ancient graves or tombs, discovered at North Charlton, Northumberland, by JOHN CAY, esq.—Specimens exhibited of ancient warlike instruments. Dr. Brewster read a paper *On the Vision of Impressions on the Retina.*

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The first general meeting of this Society (as appears from the first report of its transactions, just published) took place on the 15th March, at the Thatched House Tavern, when a council and officers were

elected, and it was announced by the Chairman, Henry Thos. Colebrooke, esq. that His Majesty, King George IV., had been graciously pleased to declare himself patron:—The Marq. of Wellesley, and Marq. of Hastings, and the President of the India Board, for the time being, were declared Vice Patrons; the number of members already entered on the list, was announced to be upwards of three hundred; and the following 25 members were elected to form the Council:—*President:—*The Rt. Hon. Chas. Watkin Williams Wynn; *Director:—*H. T. Colebrooke, esq.;—*Vice-Presidents:—*Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.; Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B.; Sir Alex. Johnston, knt.; Col. Mark Wilks;—*Treasurer:—*Jas. Alexander, esq.;—*Secretary:—*G. H. Noehden, L. L. D.;—*Council:—*D. of Somerset; D. of Buckingham; Marq. of Lansdowne; E. of Aberdeen; Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn; Hon. S. G. Ousely, bart.; Hon. H. J. Sullivan; Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.; Sir E. Hyde East, bart.; Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B.; Sir Alex. Johnston, knt.; Sir James Macintosh, knt.; James Alexander, esq.; John Barrow, esq.; H. T. Colebrooke, esq.; Col. F. H. Doyle, Lieut. Col. C. J. Doyle; Neil Benj. Edmonstone, esq.; John Fleming, esq.; Capt. H. Kater; Andrew Mackleu, esq.; Wm. Marsden, esq.; G. H. Noehden, L. L. D., Col. Mark Wilks; Chas. Wilkins, esq.

At the General Meeting, 7th June 1823, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynne, announced His Majesty's grant of the title of *Royal* to the Society. The designation of the members is therefore, M. R. A. S.: The regulations for the future meetings and proceedings, prepared by the Council, were sanctioned in a general meeting, 19th April 1823. On 15th Jan. 1824, the present House of the Society in Grafton-Street, Bond Street, was taken possession of; and on 17th of same month, the first meeting there was held. The charter of incorporation is dated, Aug. 11, 1824.

At the Meeting, 7th June 1823, in a discourse read by the Chairman, and printed according to the order of that meeting, the advantages which the civilized world owes to "those countries of Asia in which civilization may be justly considered to have had its origin," were very properly insisted on; the object of the Society were declared to be "to investigate the sciences of Asia; and inquire into the Arts of the East; with the hope of facilitating ameliorations, of which they may be found susceptible;" and the possibility was suggested that there "yet remains something to be learnt from China, from Japan, from India, which the refinement of Europe need not disdain." After referring to the characteristics of the Arts and Sciences of Asia, the Chairman proceeds—"speaking of the history of Asiatic nations (and it is in Asia, that recorded and authentic history of mankind commences), I do not refer merely to the succession

succession of political struggles, national conflicts, and warlike achievements; but rather to less conspicuous, yet more important, occurrences, which directly concern the structure of society; the civil institutions of nations; their internal, more than their external, relations: and the yet less prominent, but more momentous, events, which affect society universally, and advance it in the scale of civilized life. It is the history of the human mind, which is most diligently to be investigated." The political history and the mythology are, however, justly considered as part of the history of mind, as well as the philosophy: and with respect to the last, it is observed that, "the more it is investigated, the more intimate will the relation be found between the philosophy of Greece, and that of India;" and it is added that in "that of Arabia too, avowedly copied from the Grecian model, much has been preserved which else might have been lost." The advantages of the study of Arabic and Sanscrit lore are pointed out; and the plan of the Society to pursue the steps of Oriental intercourse, ancient and modern; not only through the literature, language, manners, institution, opinions, arts and productions of China, but into Greece, Syria, Chaldea, Palestine, Spain, Australasia, &c. From the cordial co-operation of this Society, therefore, with those already established in Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Bencoolen, the most satisfactory results, in this wide and interesting field of inquiry, may be expected.

This Report of the transactions of the Society, contains, also, the following papers selected from those presented and read at the respective meetings, from May 17, 1823, to May 1, 1824:

I. Memoir concerning the Chinese. By John Francis Davis, esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S.

—II. On the Philosophy of the Hindus. Part I. By Henry Thomas Colebrooke, esq., Director, R.A.S., F.R.S., &c.—III.

Singular Proclamation, issued by the Foo-yuen, or Sub-Viceroy, of Canton. Translated from the Chinese by the Rev. Dr. Morrison, M.R.A.S. Communicated by Sir George Thomas Staunton, bart; V.P.R.A.S.—IV. On the Púrik Sheep of Ladakh, and some other Animals principally of the Sheep and Goat kind; with general Observations on the country of Ladakh, &c. By William Moorcroft, esq. Communicated by John Fleming, esq., M.R.A.S.—V. Memoir on Sirmór. By the late Capt. George Rodney Blane, Engineers, Bengal. Communicated by Sir Gilbert Blane, bart.—VI. Essay on the Bhills. By Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. and V.P.R.A.S.—VII. On the Philosophy of the Hindús. Part II. By Henry Thomas Colebrooke, esq., Director, R.A.S., F.R.S. &c.—VIII. Account of the Banyan Tree, or *Ficus Indica*, as found in the ancient Greek and Roman

Authors. By George Henry Noehden, L.L.D. F.R.S., Secretary, R.A.S.—IX. Translation of a Sanscrit Inscription, relative to the last Hindú Monarch of Dehli; with comments thereon. By Capt. James Tod, M.R.A.S.

Some further notice of these will be found in our literary proemium of this month; and an interesting extract, in the supplement to vol. 58.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday, the 7th July a meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartment, in Chouringhee; J. H. Harrington, esq., President, in the chair. Mr. John Ahmuty and Mr. George Chester, were elected members, and M. du Bonde Beauchesne, of Paris, an honorary member, of the society.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, assistant to the resident at Katmandoo, presented, to be deposited in the museum, through the medium of Mr. W. B. Bayley, Vice-President, a great number of valuable and curious articles from B'hote. Among these multifarious curiosities, is a large spiral horn, said to belong to the unicorn, and, with it, drawings of the animal made by a Bhootea peasant. The drawings are stated to convey the true image of a living animal of the deer kind, out of the centre of whose forehead grows a horn of the description transmitted. The animal is described as gregarious, gaminivorous, and its flesh good to eat. Its dwelling-place the plains of B'hote, beyond the Himalayah, and especially the woody tract of the country situated a few days north-west of Digurche, known to the natives by the name of Chaugdung. Many other representations and communications were also made illustrative of the literature, arts, antiquities, localities, natural history, &c. of oriental tribes and regions.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

On Thursday, 2d December, a deputation of the Court of Directors witnessed the examination of the students, by the Principal, Professors and Oriental Visitor, in the hall of the college, where the list of the students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read; also a list of the best Persian and Deva-Nagari writers. Mr. John Russell Colvin read an English essay, entitled "The Influence of Education and Government on National Character." The students read and translated in the several Oriental languages. Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman to the successful students.

Oriental Instruction.—The pupils of Dr. Gilchrist have presented to Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, a silver-cup, together with a letter of very handsome acknowledgement for his unwearied and voluntary attentions in assisting their studies, and facilitating their attainments in Oriental literature. The Cup is in form of a handsome Greek or Etruscan goblet, ornamentally encir-

pled and richly embossed with grape-bearing vine-leaves, &c. and the following inscription, as the students, in their address, observe, will shew the motives which suggested its presentation. "Presented to Lieut. William Lewis, of the Madras N. I., by the medical gentlemen attending Dr. Gilchrist's lectures, as a testimony of their gratitude for his friendly and unwearied exertions in furthering their studies in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.—London, Nov. 1824."

*Hindoostanee and Persian Lecture Room,
London, Nov. 3d. 1824.*

WERNERIAN SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Nov. 13.—Read 1. A notice of the incarceration of a live toad, fifty-four years, in the wall of Fort-William barracks, Calcutta; communicated by Major-General Hardwick. 2. Account of the monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants found between the 4th and 11th degrees of north latitude; on the western coast of Africa; communicated by Mr. G. Don. 3. Notice of a viviparous variety of *Juncus Lantprocarpus*, with specimens; by Mr. F. C. Parry.

Dec. 4.—Read two communications relative to the discovery of the bones of a grampus or small whale, in the coarse clay lying over black peat-moss, communicated by Hen. Home Drummond, esq., M. P., and Mr. A. Blackadder, surveyor; Meteorological observations made at Guayaquil, from Jan. to June 1824; by W. Jameson, esq., surgeon; and barometrical observations between the Pacific Ocean and Mendoza in 1821; by Dr. Giles. Dr. Barclay presented a letter from Dr. Mease of Philadelphia, accompanying a specimen of the *Syran Lacertina*. The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1825:—Robert Jameson, esq., *president*; Dr. R. K. Greville; Rev. James Grierson, M. D.; Robert Bald, esq.; Sir Wm. Jardine, bart.; *Vice-Presidents*. P. Neill, esq., *Secretary*; A. G. Ellis, esq., *Treasurer*; Jas. Wilson, esq., *Librarian*; P. Syme, esq., *painter*. *Council*: Professor R. Graham; Alex. Adie, esq.; Wm. Drysdale, esq.; Gilbert Innes, esq.; Dr. Robert Knox; G. A. W. Arnott, esq.; Rev. Dr. Alex. Brunton; Dr. Andrew Coventry.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 7.—W. G. Maton, M. D., *Vice-President*, in the chair:—Mr. Sowerby exhibited some specimens of Beryl from the mountains of Morne in the county of Down. The reading of the third part of Dr. Hamilton's commentary on the *Hortus Malabarius* was continued.

Dec. 21.—A letter from Mr. Youell was read, stating that *Ardea cayaniensis* had been taken near Yarmouth: also a fine specimen of the Green Ibis of Latham; and which had been deposited in the Norwich

Museum. Mr. Y. also corrects some erroneous statements of Mr. Bewick respecting *Fulica atra* account.

An account of a remarkable Fungus, by the Rev. W. Kirby, which he names *Atracetus*, and places between *Clathrus* and *Phallus*, was also read; and a description, by the same, of such Genera and Species of Insects, alluded to in Kirby and Spence's "Introduction to Entomology" as had not been sufficiently noticed.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 3.—A notice was read, "On some Fossils found in the Island of Madeira;" by the late T. E. Bowdich, esq., in which he describes a formation of branched cylindrical tubes incased with agglutinated sand, which occur in great abundance near Funchal, 15 miles from Funchal, in the Island of Madeira. Mr. Bowdich is inclined to refer these to a vegetable origin. They are accompanied by shells, some decidedly terrestrial, and others which appear to belong to a marine genus. Also an extract of a paper was read, "on the Chemical Composition of those Minerals, which belong to the genus Tourmaline;" by Dr. C. G. Gmelin, professor of Chemistry in the University of Tubingen, &c. The author divides the different species of Tourmaline into: 1st, Tourmalines which contain lithion; 2d, Tourmalines which contain potash or soda, or both these alkalies together, without lithion and without a considerable quantity of magnesia; 3d, Tourmalines which contain a considerable quantity of magnesia, together with some potash, or potash and soda; and concludes that their most essential ingredients are boracic acid, silica, and alumine, whose relative quantities do not vary much: that any alkaline substance, though in no considerable quantity, may be an essential ingredient; and that the attempt appears useless to give mineralogical formulæ for their chemical composition; because, 1st, we cannot rely upon the correctness of any statement regarding the quantity of oxygen in boracic acid; 2dly, the quantity of alkaline bases, whose oxygen should be unity, is so small that it cannot be accurately determined in the computation of relative quantities; 3dly, in one species no account could be given of a considerable loss of weight.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 10.—A paper by Dr. Gregory, was read, describing a box of rods, named the *Rhabdological Abacus*, presented to the Society by the family of the late Henry Goodwyn, esq., of Blackheath;—invented by him for facilitating the multiplication of long numbers of frequent occurrence: probably suggested by Napier's; though for the purpose in view, a great improvement upon them. The rods, which are square prisms, contain on each side successively the proposed number in a multiplicand; and
its

its several multiples up to 9 times; and these in the several series of rods are repeated sufficiently often to serve for as extensive multiplications as are ever likely to occur. Thus, if the four faces of one rod contain respectively, once, twice, three times, and four times a proposed multiplicand; another rod will exhibit in like manner 2, 3, 4, and 5 times the same; a third rod 3, 4, 5, and 6 times the same; and so on, to nine, &c. Hence, in performing a multiplication, the operator has only to select from the several faces of the rods the distinct products which belong to the respective digits in the multiplier, to place them in due order *above* each other, to add them up while they so stand, and write down the entire product required, and obtained without the labour of multiplying for each separate product.

A letter from Capt. Ross, gave an account of the Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon, on the 5th April last; and also of observations upon the same, by Mr. Ramage of Aberdeen, with one of his own 25-feet reflecting telescopes. On the approach of Jupiter's satellites to the moon no diminution of their light was perceptible. On coming into contact with the moon's dark limb, they did not disappear instantly, like fixed stars, but formed an indentation or notch in the limb, as if they were imbedded in it, but were at the same separated from it by a fine line of light. This indentation continued visible until about *half* their diameters were immersed. On Jupiter's approach, no difference of his light or shape was perceptible; but after the contact had taken place, he appeared to exhibit no deficiency of disc, but presented a complete figure, as if placed between the moon and the earth. When the planet was almost entirely immersed, his retiring limb continued considerably elongated. Part of a letter from Mr. R. Comfield (at Northampton), on the same phenomenon, observes, that when Jupiter had about half disappeared, there was exhibited an adhesion or protuberance on each side of the planet, which as Jupiter sunk behind the moon, became larger and larger; exhibiting a considerable deviation from the circular curve. Phenomena somewhat analogous, were noticed by several astronomers in the transit of Venus in 1769.—See the accounts by Captain Cook, Mr. Charles Green, Mr. Charles Mason, Mr. Pingre, &c. in the Philosophical Transactions for 1770 and 1771.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the late meeting of this Society, which was numerously attended, the celebrated traveller, Baron Alex. Von Humboldt, and Professor Alfred Gautier, of Geneva, were elected Honorary Members. Professor Farish read an interesting paper on the *Cogs of Wheels*, of which several models were presented. [This Society is at present only in its infancy; but from the spirit of philosophical inquiry, which is

beginning to manifest itself in the circles of the University, it is expected, hereafter, to make a more distinguished figure. EDIT.]

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences at Paris.—A Memoir was lately read, by Dr. Villermé, "*On the mortality in France in the class in easy circumstances, compared with what takes place among the indigent.*" In two arrondissements of Paris, the first and the twelfth, he makes it appear, the former, which is inhabited by rich persons, has a mortality of one in 50; and the latter, which is inhabited by poor, has a mortality of one in 24, and there being no other assignable cause for this enormous difference than wealth and poverty. He found the deaths in Rue de la Mortellerie, where poor people are crowded together in unhealthy lodgings, four times and a half as numerous as in the quays of the Isle St. Louis, where rich people live in large and well-ventilated apartments. He also shews that the mortality in the hospitals rises or falls with the rate of wages of those who enter them.

Of jewellers, compositors, &c.

there die in the hospital. . . . 1 in 11

Milliners 1 in 8

Shoemakers 1 in 7

Masons 1 in 6

Labourers 1 in 5

The poorest of all—rag-gatherers, &c. 1 in 5

Soldiers, who are the best off. 1 in 20

July 19.—The academy continued the examination of the questions, addressed to it by the government, relative to the precautions required in the use of steam-engines. M. Chevreul read a memoir on different species of bile, and in particular on the presence of cholesterine in human bile and in that of the bear.

July 26.—M. Roques proposed to found a prize for the discovery of a method of rendering the cornea transparent.—M. le Baron Blein communicated a new memoir on colours.—M. Gay-Lussac gave an account of an experiment relative to Mad. Gervais's apparatus, which proved that a very small quantity only of volatilized wine could be collected by its means.—M. Latreille read a note on a new genus of spider, which he has named *Myrmecia*.—M. Yvart made a verbal report on the Agricultural Annals of Roville, published by M. Dombasles. A report was received from M. Bosc, on a species of Leech found at Martinique; and another from M. Cauchy, on the mathematical researches of Professor Simonoff of Casan.

Museum.

Museum of the French Academy of Arts.
—Jan. 14.—The king visited the Salon to assist at the annual solemnity, and award in person the accustomed premiums; and having arrived at that part of the gallery where the exhibition of the works of living artists commenced, (where he was received by M. Visc. de la Rochefoucault, Superintendent of the Fine Arts), expressed his pleasure in finding himself in the midst of the artists and monuments of the arts of France, and exulted in the great progress they had made. Having gone through all the rooms in succession, where the paintings and sculpture were disposed, he returned to the grand saloon, where the Director of the Museum addressed him in a eulogistic speech, in which he felicitated France and her glories upon the circumstances that indicated the renovation of former splendour, &c.

“Louis XIV. too revives with this age of heroes. The very presence of your Majesty,” said the orator, “has already revived the museum. You have appeared in its halls, Sire, and new treasures, new *chefs-d’œuvre* aggrandize the domains of art. An ingenious painter has incorporated the apotheosis of a shepherdess with the splendid events of our history: he has already received from your august hands the palm of success.”

This address was received with lively acclamations. His Majesty replied:

“I feel gratified by the sentiments which you express towards me in the name of the artists. The protection of the arts shall ever be one of my first considerations. I now offer them this encouragement. To attempt to reward all who deserve it by their merit would be more than I could perform.”

The Count de la Rochefoucault now, by order of the king, summoned those upon whom his Majesty had determined to bestow his prizes; and the several rewards were accordingly presented to the successful candidates. The king, wishing to extend his royal protection even beyond the bounds of his own kingdom, has nominated, as Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Sir Thomas Lawrence, painter to his Majesty the King of England, and who has produced several fine portraits, which were received with delight into our exhibition of this year.

Bordeaux.—The Royal Medical Society have proposed the following questions:—

1. Could it be permitted to inject drugs into the human system by means of the veins?—What sort of drugs might be so administered?—And to

what diseases may this kind of remedy be applicable?

2. What are the faults and abuses practised in the hospital and almshouses of the City of Bordeaux, with respect to modes of treatment, and the practice of medicine?—And what are the means of remedying them?

The prize for answering these questions will be 300 fr., or £12.

NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam.—The Society of Arts and Sciences held their first meeting on the 18th of last September. The President opened the proceedings with an eulogy on their first poet, M. Rhynvislodus. They then proceeded to the distribution of the gold and silver medals. They likewise proposed the following questions for the year 1825:—

1. What is the reciprocal influence produced upon the national character of a people by their language, and upon the language by their national character?

2. What has been the influence of Christianity on painting; and how far has it either contributed to the advancement or the retrogression of the art?

3. What are the efforts that have been made to apply classical forms to Christian subjects? And, if we hope to derive any advantage from classic models, what should we reject, and what preserve?

SPAIN.

The new plan of instruction has been organized by the Council of Castile, and sanctioned by the King, without which it would not have been lawful. It consists of the study of philosophy, theology, of Roman jurisprudence, and of medicine. Those who study literature must go through three complete courses, after having studied philosophy, in *Latin*. The study of the Spanish laws is also in *Latin*. The military plan of education is also finished, and has been submitted to the King. A military college will be established at Ciudad Real, about two miles from Guadiana, and another at Segovia, in Old Castile; the last is exclusively for the artillery.

RUSSIA.

The Crimea.—A Scotch missionary, Mr. Carruthers, has had his zeal rewarded by the conversion to Christianity of a number of Tartars, who intend forming themselves into a distinct colony. A learned schiek has also embraced the Christian religion, and is studying hard, with the intention of taking orders, that he may second the efforts of the missionaries.

At the University of *Kasan*, Prince Galitzin, before resigning his office, as superintendent of theology, to M. l'Amiral Chichkoff, presented the university £600, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary books, &c. for the study of the Oriental languages.

SWITZERLAND.

Baden.—M. de Gimbernath has erected some gaseous baths, extracted from the mineral waters for which this place is so

celebrated. The chemical nature of this singular gas has not, as yet, been ascertained; but its salutary effects have been universally felt. The patients are shut up from all communication with the atmospheric air; and, though it has been taken for upwards of half an hour at a time, not the least inconvenience has been felt; on the contrary, the most indefinable pleasing sensations are described,—similar to the operations of the laughing-gas.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOSEPH APSDEN, of *Leeds*, Yorkshire, for Improved Artificial Stone, or Portland Cement.—21st October 1824.

THE principle of this invention consists in intimately incorporating equal proportions of calcareous and of argillaceous earths, by means of repeated pulverization, and by calcination, to drive off the carbonic gas and the water, which the mixture contains; in order that, when water is applied to temper the cement, immediately previous to using it, the water so added may combine, and cause the lapidification of the mass.

The patentee (whose name, in some of the Patent Lists, is called Aspdin) directs, to take a given weight of limestone in fine powder, either the dust, or the dried and pounded sludge of roads mended with limestone, or else produced from the pounding and grinding of the stone, after being calcined, to soften it: and to incorporate this powdered limestone, very intimately with an equal weight of good clay, by adding water, and grinding the whole together into fine sludge. This fluid mixture is to be placed in a shallow vessel, and either exposed to the sun, or else to the heat of flues or steam-pipes underneath, until it is become quite dry: it is then to be broken into small lumps, and calcined or burnt in a kiln, just as lime is usually treated. The mixture thus prepared, is now to be pounded, and ground-down into an impalpable powder, and carefully kept dry, until wanted for use. Similar modes and precautions are to be taken in using this Portland Cement, as with the well-known Roman Cement, prepared from natural clay-balls, or ludus; for which, many years ago, Mr. Parker had a patent. See Report, 2d S. xviii. p. 332; and our 57th vol., p. 77.

carob-tree, the carobier of the French, or the Saint-John's-bread tree (*Ceratonia siliqua* of *Linnaeus*, whose pods, or else the separated seeds, may be imported from the Levant and other places), as a substitute for the flour or starch of wheat, or for gum Senegal, by the calico-printers and others. Such carob-seeds, being first divested of their closely-adhering and useless thick skins, or husks (which form about one-tenth of the weight of the seed), by macerating the seed in a corrosive acid, until the carbonized husk will separate from the seed.

The carob fruit, or pods, should be fully ripe at the time of gathering from the tree, and should be well dried; and after the seeds are separated, by thrashing or other means, they should be steeped for a short time in water, and well washed, or other means should be taken for clearing them from the remains of the pulp or flesh, with which the unripe pod had been filled; after which, the seed should, if necessary, be carefully dried and preserved, until the operation of separating the husks is commenced, by steeping the seed for about six hours in sulphuric or some other acid, until the husks are become so carbonized, that, on first washing a few of them in water, the thumb and finger can rub off the coaly husk. The acid should then be drawn off from the seed, and water be added, and stirred and drawn off successively, until the remaining acid is removed. The seeds are then either to be continued, and stirred, in fresh portions of water, until the softened husks are entirely removed, and then to be dried; or else, so soon as the acid is removed, the seeds should be dried: and in this state, the carbonated husks are to be removed, by rubbing them in cloths, shaking them in sacks or sieves, or by some other known method. The cleansed and naked, dry, seeds, are then to be pounded or ground down into fine flour, by any of the methods in use.

In using the carob flour, in making thickening stuff, it will be necessary to keep the same in a boiling state, for the space of 30 to 40 minutes, according to the heat of the fire

To JOHN BORDEAU, of *Lime-street*, London, for the discovery, communicated from abroad, of a Mucilaginous, Thickening Matter, to be used in printing or colouring Linen, Cotton, Woollen or other Cloths, instead of the Thickening Matters now in use.—29th April 1823.

The principle of this invention consists in employing the flour of the seeds of the

fire. The quantity of this flour used, to be regulated by the skill of the workman, and according to the kind of mordant, and the mode intended to be followed, in impressing the colours on the calico or other goods. In case that the whole carob-seeds have been ground down into flour, without first husking them, the thickened mordant must, in this case, be of a somewhat greater consistence or stiffness, in order to allow for the want of mucilage in the husks: one pound of the pure carob flour being necessary, where about 9 or $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of gum Senegal would otherwise be used; and 8 lbs. of the latter may frequently be spared, when one pound of the husky flour is used.

To JAMES RUSSELL, of *Wednesbury, Staffordshire*, for *Improvements in the Making of Tubes for Gas, and other purposes.*—19th January 1824.

THE invention, in this case, consists in using a tilt-hammer, with a semi-cylindrical groove in its face, striking accurately upon an anvil, having a similar and corresponding groove therein, for the welding-up of iron tubes; and in afterwards passing these tubes, when re-heated, between semi-cylindrically fluted rollers, and over an egg-shaped core, in order to render them circular and smooth, both inside and out.

Long narrow strips of malleable iron, of the proper thickness and width, for making the intended tubes, are to be prepared in the rolling and slitting mill; and the sides of these strips are, by swages or other known means, to be turned up and gathered over, into the shape of a tube. A short length of this imperfect tube is then to be heated, in a forge-fire,* to a welding heat; a mandril, or cylindrical core, is to be quickly thrust into the heated part; and then the joint, instead of being welded by hand-hammers, or between rollers, as heretofore, is to be placed in the grooves of such a machine-moved tilt-hammer as is mentioned above, in order to close and complete so much tube as has been sufficiently heated; a further adjoining part of the tube is then to be brought to a welding heat, the mandril thrust forwards into this part, and the welding thereof is to be completed, as before mentioned; and then another similar part of the tube's length is to be heated and welded: and so on, until it be welded from end to end.

The tube is then to be heated, in successive portions of its length, as before, but to a considerably less degree of heat, and each heated portion is to be passed between fluted rollers, such as already mentioned; and, at coming out of the rollers, the tube is to be met by an egg-shaped core, fixed on the end of a bar of iron of less diameter,

but of greater length, than that which the tube under manufacture will be, when finished: this bar, being supported and fixed by its other end, in such a position, as that the core may enter, and shape and smoothen, the inside of the tube, forced forwards on to it, by the turning of the fluted rollers.

To GEORGE HAWKES, of *Lucas-place, Middlesex*, for *Improvements in the Construction of Ships' Anchors.*—1st Nov: 1823.

THE principles of this invention consist in forming half of the thickness of the shank, and the whole of one of the arms and its fluke, in a straight piece, and, whilst hot, bending the arm into its proper form; in order to avoid the overheating of the iron, for making a large welding, which often proves defective, and the arms of common anchors break off in consequence: also, in forming a groove in each similar half of the anchor, through which, when the halves are joined and hooped together, a cable, chain, or bar of the best iron, can be passed, to connect and attach the cable-ring, and the buoy-rope shackle, in a more secure manner than heretofore; and in using a round and undivided stock, passing, and being securely fixed, in an eye in the shank.

In preparing the half-shank, arm and fluke of his anchor, the patentee directs, that as many of the bars of iron, intended to be used, be selected of the whole length of the intended work, as is practicable; and where shorter bars are necessarily used, to make their ends break-joint, as much as possible. In the usual place of the square and nuts for receiving the stock, the solid iron of the half-shank is to be bent out and returned in a small semicircle, or half-eye. Down the middle of the flat side of each half shank, a semicircular groove is to be forged or swaged, from end to end, for receiving the central rope, chain or bar, already mentioned.

On the middle of the wooden stock, a stout hoop of iron, turned up at its two ends, at the distance of the shank's breadth, is to be driven and firmly secured, and a hole through this hoop, and the wood which it embraces, is to be provided, to match and continue the central groove of the shank, from end to end. The two half-anchors are then to be joined, with the stock laid in its place, and kept firm together by stout bracing-hoops, one above the stock-eye, and three or more on the shank. The central bar, with the cable-ring and buoy-rope shackle at its ends, and a crown-plate, adjoining the latter, may either be laid in its groove, before hooping the two halves of the anchor together, or this bar, &c. may be introduced afterwards, as occasion may require.

The patentee points out, as advantages attending his anchors, that two or three spare half-anchors may be taken and conveniently stowed on shipboard; and a pair of them can be there hooped together, in case

* Mistakenly called a "blast furnace," in No. XLIX. of the "*London Journal of Arts*," a work mentioned in the note at foot of p. 533, in our last volume; and where, through inadvertence, it is omitted to be stated, that *some account* is, within the period of two years, given, of every specification which the patentees enrol.

case of losing an anchor: and in case, also, of foul ground having deprived one of his anchors of a fluke or an arm, the hoops can be removed, and the broken half-anchor be replaced by a perfect one.

[The first PATENT granted by the REGENT, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.

For a chimney-sweeping machine: to JAMES HUME, of Percy-street, Middlesex; dated 28th February, 1811.]

A LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS, granted in November 1824.

Nov. 1.—For improvements on lace-making machines: to JOHN LINGFORD, of Notting-ham.—Six months allowed for enrolling the specification.

4.—For a method of preventing the accidental discharge of fire-arms: to the Rev. JOHN SOMERVILLE, of Currie, near Edinburgh.—Two months.

4.—For securing the egress of smoke and rarefied air from chimneys: to JOHN CROSLY, of Cottage-lane, Middlesex.—Six months.

4.—For improvements in the masting of vessels: to THOMAS RICHARD GUPPY, of Bristol, Gloucestershire.—Six months.

4.—For improved machinery for making cord or plait laces, for boots, stays, or other purposes: to JOHN HEAD, of Banbury, Oxfordshire.—Four months.

4.—For making improved augers and bits for boring: to WILLIAM CHURCH, of Birmingham, Warwickshire.—Six months.

4.—For improvements in propelling boats or vessels: to WILLIAM BURK, of Broad-street, London.—Six months.

6.—For an improved air-furnace, for the forging of metals: to JOHN WHITE, jun., and THOMAS SOWERBY, of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham.—Four months.

6.—For improvements upon steam-engines:

to JOHN MOORE, of Broad-weir, Bristol, Glouc.—Six months.

6.—For an improved percussion-cock to a gun-lock, for securing the priming: to THOMAS CARTMELL, of Doncaster, Yorkshire.—Two months.

11.—For a kiln for making coke and burning lime, at one operation: to CHARLES HEATHORN, of Maidstone, Kent.—Two months.

11.—For improvements in the making of bricks, and drying them by flues and steam: to WILLIAM LEATHY, of Great Guildford-street, Surrey.—Six months.

11.—For a furnace on a new construction: the invention imported, and patent to PIERRE BRUNET, of Wimpole-street, Middlesex.—Six months.

20.—For improvements in dressing woollen cloth: to JOSEPH CHISILD DANIEL, of Stoke, Wilts.—Four months.

20.—For a cock or tap for drawing-off liquids: to ISAAC TAYLOR, jun., of Chipping-Ongar, Essex.—Two months.

20.—For improved clamps for burning bricks: to WILLIAM RHODES, of Hoxton, Middlesex.—Six months.

23.—For improvements in the making of paper: to LOUIS LAMBERT, of Cannon-street, London.—Six months.

23.—For diaphane stuffs, or fabrics with transparent and coloured figures: the invention imported, and patent to STEPHEN WILSON, of Streatham, Surrey.—Six months.

25.—For improvements in ships' tackle: to WILLIAM SHELTON BURNETT, of New London-street, Middlesex.—Six months.

29.—For improved healds in weaving of cotton, woollen, silk, &c.: to JOHN OSEALDESTON, of Shire-brow, Lancashire.—Six months.

29.—For a substitute for leather, and other articles: to THOMAS HANCOCK, of Goswell-mews, Middlesex.—Six months.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THAT the Zodiacal Monuments found in Egypt were Astrological Horoscopes of the natiivities of individual persons, and not purely Astronomical Records, as some learned writers have maintained, and thereon built the most absurd theories as to the age of the world, has recently been shewn, in a work published at Paris, by M. Latronne. M. Caillard, some time ago, brought from Thebes, in Egypt, a mummy, contained in a painted chest, which had on its lid, an inscription in Greek, which purports that the deceased was Ammonius Petemmon, son of Soter and Cleopatra, born in the reign of Trajan, and according to our mode of computation, on the 12th of January, A.D. 95, and died on the 2d of June 116. At the first of these dates, our astronomical tables shew, that the sun

was in the 16th degree of Capricorn. Within the lid of this mummy chest, there is printed a zodiac, the Goat being depicted above the head of a figure of the deceased; on a bandlet, on the left side of which figure, the Lion, the Virgin, the Scales, the Scorpion and Archer descend, in this order; and upon a similar bandlet on the right side, extending towards the head of the figure, are seen the Water-urn, the Fish, the Ram, the Bull, the Twins and the Crab. And from the configuration of these signs, nearly coinciding with those of the Temple of Dendera, M. Latronne concludes that the two zodiacs here, and the two of Esne, may relate to Augustus and Tiberius, to Claudius and Adrian; and that in the minor temple, perhaps, to Antoninus.

Measurements of the Heat of the Surfaces of incandescent Bodies may, according to the experiments of M. Pouillet, detailed in the *Jour. de Pharm.*, be thus obtained; a very accurate thermometer is to be enclosed in a mass of ice, except a circular hole, for exposing the bulb to the radiant heat intended to be measured; such hole to be in form of a frustum of a cone, whose side continued would just circumscribe the hot surface to be measured: in which case, the thermometer will, by the inverse duplicate ratio of the distances of that and a standard radiant surface, indicate the heat of the radiant surface under experiment. In this manner the heat of the sun's surface is stated, by M. Pouillet, at 2552° of Fahrenheit: being 4° more than experiments by other methods give, for the heat of melting copper: the fuzing heat of iron being 3479° .

Why *scratched Surfaces discharge more Heat by Radiation than smooth and polished ones*, has been the subject of an inquiry by the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, in Jameson's *Edin. Phil. Journ.* No. 23; whose conclusions are, that the considerably increased radiation from a striated surface is not caused by the mere increase of surface, but by the heat flowing and reflected from the sides of the furrows. The heat, radiated from the surface of a hemisphere, in lines perpendicular to the plane of its great circle, he found, both theoretically and by experiment, to equal in quantity the heat, which the great circle would radiate in the same direction, if equally heated.

Three *Meteoric Masses*, viz. a mass of iron, which fell long ago, and was noticed in 1809, at *Brahin*, in Rziezyca, Minsk District, in Poland; a stone, which fell at *Zaborzyca*, in Volhinie, on the 30th of March 1818; and another stone, which fell at *Lexna*, near the mouth of the *Dwina* River, in Poland, on the 30th of June 1820; these, perhaps, *exfoliated fragments from terrestrial satellitulae*, which yet revolve, have been carefully analyzed by M. Lauzier (the results of which are recorded in Brande's *Jour.* No. 36), who found in each Nickel and Chromium, and the other usual ingredients of these extramundane substances.

General Charts of the Globe, shewing the *Magnetic Meridians* in every part, have lately been constructed by M. Morlet, who has bestowed great pains to ascertain the route of the magnetic equator, or curve of variation of the magnetic compass, as traced on the terrestrial globe. On the western coast of Africa, in about 12° of east longitude from Greenwich, he has ascertained, that the terrestrial equator is now crossed by the magnetic equator; proceeding from whence towards the west, it descends to the southward, and continues to recede, until it reaches $14^{\circ} 10'$ of south latitude, and there having, in about 26°

west longitude, attained one of its southern maxima, it then again rises gradually towards the equator, whilst crossing America, to the 98° of west longitude, at about 100 leagues to the west of Gallapagos, in the Great Ocean. There it is again found very near to the equator, but its curvature changing, it does not cross the same, but proceeds almost parallel to the equator, at a maximum distance therefrom, in about 118° of west longitude; after which it descends again towards the south, until it reaches the second southern maximum, in about $3^{\circ} 13'$ south latitude, and about 162° of west longitude, on a meridian nearly intermediate between the archipelago of the Friendly Islands and that of the Society Islands. From hence it rises slowly northward, and cuts the terrestrial equator, in 176° east longitude, not far from the meridian of the Mulgrave Islands: then continuing its course to the north, it reaches its first maximum of north latitude, in the meridian of the Philippines, when it has $8^{\circ} 57'$ of north latitude; hence it recedes a little towards the equator, and reaches a minimum, in about 110° of east longitude; and $7^{\circ} 44'$ of north latitude, at the entrance of the Gulph of Siam, a little to the south of the Isle of Condor. It afterwards rises again northward, crosses the Bay of Bengal, cuts the southern point of India, and rising to $11^{\circ} 47'$ N. lat. attains its second N. maximum at 60° E. long., in the Sea of Arabia: hence descending again towards the equator, it arrives at the eastern coast of Africa, which it cuts a little above the Straits of Babelmandel, and, crossing the interior of this continent, it arrives on the equator, at the point on the western coast, where our description began. The care and exactness with which this complex curve of the magnetic equator has now been experimentally traced, will, it is hoped, enable mathematicians to verify or correct their assumptions as to the number, the situations, and the relative intensities of the magnetic poles of our planet.

That the *Waves of the Bay of Biscay* are of far less magnitude than those of the German Sea, has been shewn by Mr. A. Macdonald, who, during the severe gales of October last, observed the waves to break against the Bell-Rock Light-house, situated off the mouth of the Forth, in Scotland, at the height of ninety feet above the rock! whereas, in the Bay of Biscay, the Corduan Light-house, also on a sunken rock, off the mouth of the Garonne, whose parapet wall rises only thirty feet above the rock, is rarely and but very slightly overtopped by the spray or broken waves of this much-dreaded bay.

Framed Masts, in portable pieces, are now in preparation in Portsmouth dock-yard, on Sir R. Sepping's plan, such as can be carried out, for the replacing of damaged
or

or lost masts. Mr. Rice is going out with a set of these masts to South America, to superintend their fitting in the *Spartiate* man of war of seventy-eight guns, which lies there, disabled, from rotten masts; and afterwards to sail in her, and observe carefully, and report on, their sufficiency in blowing weather, &c.

The *History of the Earth*, "as determined by the documents of *geognosy*," according to the Rev. Dr. Fleming, (Jameson's Journal, No. 23), teaches that "the surface of the earth is, at present, in an *unnatural condition*. Mountains rise above the level of the sea, and hollows exist beneath its level." But causes "are operating in bringing the earth into a *natural state*, by wearing down the projecting parts, filling up the hollows, placing the surface every where at right angles to the direction of gravity, and perfecting the form of the earth as a spheroid of equilibrium." Fortunately, for the future generations of mankind, the doctor's *perfecting process* is but a chimera of his own brain; and there is no reason to fear such a state of things, when the present bed of the sea being entirely filled up, and every mountain and hill levelled therewith, its waters shall again, uniformly, cover the whole globe, as they did at the epoch indicated in the first verse of Genesis; for the rivers carry no solid matters whatever into the depths of the sea; and only the most inconsiderable quantities of mud are borne by them into the tidal estuaries. The waves of the sea break down the projecting points of some of the hills on the coasts, forming there decaying cliffs, and bear their argillaceous ruins to the nearest bays and estuaries; and this is almost the only change of form now going on, or which has gone on, upon the earth's surface, since man began to exist upon it: otherwise, the doctor might have been able, in "the modern strata," of which he writes (in the Journal referred to), to have pointed out instances of the *remains of man, or of some of his handy works*, in or under the diluvium, which neither he nor any one can; and much less do any such remains exist, in the *regular strata*, beneath the diluvium.

Electro-magnetic Action, transmitted through various Lengths of Wire, has been the subject of an elaborate course of experiments, by Professor Barlow, which are detailed in Jameson's *Edin. Phil. Jour.*, No. 23; whence he infers that the natural tangents of the angles of deflection of the compass-needle are in the inverse ratio of the square roots of the lengths of the conducting wire. In another course of experiments, for determining the effect of the *size* of the conducting wire, the professor was not alike successful: wires below a certain size seemed to impede the electro-magnetic action; but above this, the increase in diameter of the wire seemed to produce no effect.

Maximum Density of Water.—Some very ingeniously contrived experiments, by Mr. James Crichton, on the density or specific gravity of water, are detailed by him in the "*Annals of Philosophy*." Small hollow balls, or drops of glass, were so adjusted, as to be exactly *poised* and remain in *equilibrio*, in any part of a tall glass of distilled water, at a point about 32° of Farenheit: the water was then gradually heated, to some other point about 52°; where the same ball, after having risen to the surface and again begun to sink, would again be exactly poised. A great number of these experiments being made, with different balls, and with different degrees of heat at the times of poizing the balls, the *mean degree*, in each of the experiments, was found to concur in shewing, with surprizing uniformity, that distilled water, at 42° 3' of Farenheit, is in its most concentrated or densest state. Some years ago, 40°, but latterly 39°, has been mentioned by authors, as the temperature of water, when at its greatest density; whence it will appear, how important the correction is, which Mr. Crichton has here made.

The *Elasticities of Steam of different Temperatures*, have lately been stated, by a committee of the Royal Academy of Paris, to whom had been referred various inquiries as to accidents arising from the bursting of steam-engine boilers, in a Table, which has been reduced to English measure and weight, in Mr. Brande's Journal of Science, No. 36, as follows, *viz.*

Atmospheres.	Measures of Elasticity in			Temperatures, in Degrees of Farenheit.
	Pressures on a Square Inch Eng. in lbs. avoird.	Columns of Mercury, in English Inches.		
1	14.61	29.92		212.0
1½	21.92	44.88		231.0
2	29.23	59.84		251.6
2½	36.44	74.80		264.2
3	43.84	89.76		275.0
3½	51.15	94.73		285.3
4	58.46	119.69		293.4
4½	65.76	134.65		302.0
5	73.07	149.61		309.2
5½	80.37	164.57		316.4
6	87.69	179.53		322.7
6½	94.99	194.49		328.5
7	102.30	209.45		334.4
7½	109.60	224.41		339.3
8	116.92	239.37		343.4

The *Composition of Oil-gas* appears under a somewhat new aspect, since the conclusion of Mr. John Dalton's course of experiments on oil, and the gases obtainable from it by heat, which has lately been printed in the *Memoirs of the Manchester Society*. Mr. Dalton having detected a new gas, as a component of oil-gas, whose elements are the same as those of olefiant gas, but which has suffered a greater condensation, in the ratio of 4 to 3, and which new gas he denominates *super-olefiant gas*: and states the constitution,

constitution of oil-gas, when prepared for burning, to be as follows, viz.

Vol- umes.	Gases.	Specific Gravity.	Wgths.	In Combustion, Take of Oxy- gen.	And give of Carb. Acid.
40	Carb.-hydrogen	·555	·2222	80	40
30	Superolefiant	1·293	·2379	120	80
10	Azote.....	·970	·0970	—	—
7	Hydrogen.....	·080	·0056	3·5	—
7	Carbonic Acid	1·530	·1071	—	—
6	Carb. oxygen.	·970	·0582	3	6
100			·8780	206·5	126

On reference to our 44th volume, p. 70, it will be seen, that the specific gravities in the third column of this table, differ rather considerably from the determinations of Dr. Thomson; and the numbers in the fourth column, as 10th multiples of those in cols. 1 and 3, are subject to the same remark. The fifth and sixth columns shew the quantities of oxygen consumed in combustion, and of carbonic acid resulting in each case.

Mr. Dalton concludes his paper by saying, "I find one cubic foot of oil-gas (spec. grav. about '9) equivalent to 2 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ of coal-gas (spec. grav. about '6), for the purposes of illumination." This averages 1 to $2\frac{1}{8}$: see our last vol., pp. 237 and 436.—Mr. Adam Anderson details his experiments in Jameson's Journal, No. XXIII., and makes the illuminating power of coal and oil-gas, as 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; being himself a coal-gas maker, at Perth.

A Hydro-pneumatic Lamp, of a most simple description, has been invented by Dr. Andrew Fyfe, and described in Jameson's *Edinb. Phil. Journ.* It consists of a bent glass tube, open at both ends, one of which is about five, and the other eight inches long; the middle or curved part of which syphon-like tube is fixed in a foot or stand, so as to support the legs in a vertical position. Around the top of the longer leg there is fitted a ring of brass; from which ring projects an arm of the same metal, extending over the top of the shorter leg, and, beneath this arm, a small mass of spongy platinum is fixed by a lapping of very fine wire. Into the top of the shorter leg, a ground glass stopper tube, furnished with a stop-cock, is fitted, terminating above in a jet-pipe, for throwing a small stream of hydrogen gas on the platinum.

The stopper-tube being removed, a piece of small glass tube, about an inch long, is dropped into the shorter leg of the tube; and on to this a lump of zinc, which latter, by this means, is prevented from falling into the bent part of the tube: diluted sulphuric acid is then poured in, so as to fill both legs of the tube to about the height of half the length of the larger leg. And now, the stop-cock being shut, the action of the acid on the zinc soon generates hydrogen gas enough to expel the acid from the upper part of the short leg, and suspend it in the longer leg, until that the acid having sunk below the zinc, the action thereon ceases,

and the lamp remains ready charged for use. On turning the cock, the gas is propelled in a stream up against the platinum, which thereby becomes red hot, so that a common sulphur-dipped match can be lighted therefrom.

That *Ammoniacal Gas* is sometimes a product of *Vegetation*, has been proved by M. Chevallier, who, on enclosing a living plant of goose-foot (*Chenopodium vulvaria*) in a proper receiver, found, that the same rather copiously emitted ammoniacal gas; he and M. Lassaigne had previously ascertained, that the leaves of this plant contained sub-carbonate of ammonia, which led to the above experiment.

The Narcotic Principle of the Belladonna Atropa, or deadly carrot, has been obtained in a separate state by M. Runge, by avoiding alkaline solutions, through which former attempts had failed, and using magnesia as a re-agent: its form is crystalline; it dissolves in water, and in slight doses causes the dilation of the pupils of the patients' eyes, which distinguishes the use of the plant itself.

The Milk of the Cow-tree, which grows on the slopes of the Andes, in the Caraccas, and in Choco and other parts of South America, of which M. Laet, and afterwards M. Humboldt, had given accounts, has lately been submitted to analysis by M. Bous-singault, who finds it to contain, 1. Wax; 2. Fibrin; 3. Sugar, in small quantity; 4. A magnesian Salt, not the acetate; and, 5. A colouring matter. It contains neither albumen, curd, nor catechu.—[For an interesting account of this tree, see Supplement to Monthly Magazine, vol. 58.]

Good Steel may be made from Cast-iron, on a large scale, in the reverberatory furnace, according to the experiments and opinions of M. Breant, which are stated in the *Ann. des Mines*, an abstract of which appears in Brande's Journal, No. 36. To pig-iron in fusion, he directs to be added a portion of the same metal oxidated, or else the native oxide of iron. One hundred parts of soft malleable iron, fused with two parts of lamp-black, will also make good cast steel.

The true Deutoxide of Iron, according to recent experiments by M. Berthier, recorded in the *Ann. des Chim.*, consists of
Iron.... 100 or 74·5
Oxygen.. 34·2 or 25·5

Such being the composition of the dull greyish-black scales, which form on heated iron; spec. grav. 3·5 at the least; being brittle and very magnetic. The trioxide is obtained by passing steam over red-hot iron. The oxygen, in the four oxides of this metal, has the ratio of 6 : 7 : : 8 : 9.

Zirconium, or the metal of Zirconia, or the Zircon-stone, has been obtained separately by M. Berzelius, by processes detailed

tailed in the *Ann. de Chim.* See also the *Phil. Mag.* No. 319. It is black as carbon; and does not oxidate in water or in muriatic acid. At a temperature but slightly elevated, it burns with great intensity, and forms zirconia.

The *Blue Lias Limestone*, of *Aberthau*, in *Monmouthshire*, so celebrated by *Mr. Smeaton* for its *water-setting lime*, has on analysis been found to consist of

Carbonate of lime.....	86·17
Alumina.....	7·10
Silica	3·40
Carbonaceous matter, moisture, and iron.....	3·33
	<hr/> 100·00

A Man who could converse on different Subjects, and, during the time, correctly count Seconds and Minutes of Time, of the name of *J. D. Chevalley*, was met with by *M. Chavannes*, in 1823, at *Wuarrens* in *Switzerland*, who related, that since 1789 he had possessed the power of thinking and talking without interrupting a counting of time, which had become almost habitual with him. Of the fact above stated, *M. Chavannes* has related various proofs in the *Bib. Univ.* vol. 27.

Acupuncture, or the pricking of parts of the body, which may be suffering pain from any local cause, with the points of galvanized needles, for affording ease to the patient, as recommended by *M. Clouquet*, has lately been the subject of numerous experiments by *M. de Pelletier*, which throw doubts on the fact of galvanism having any thing to do in causing the alleviation of pain, which is found almost uniformly to follow acupuncture.

The preservation of Fish during long Journeys or Voyages, may, it is said, be effected by removing their entrails, and sprinkling the internal and external surfaces with a mixture of sugar and pounded charcoal, which will, for a considerable period, prevent the least taint, and may be washed clean off, previous to cooking the fish so preserved.

That Metals, in contact with Water, develop Electricity, although faintly, has been ascertained by *M. Becquerel*, by a very delicate course of experiments, described in the *Ann. de Chim.* Zinc, iron, lead, tin, copper, &c., communicate positive electricity; and platinum, gold, silver, &c., give out negative electricity.

Projected Canals and Roads in North America.—The following lines have recently been surveyed, with the view of cutting canals, viz. between the *Potomac* and *Ohio* Rivers; between the *Ohio* and *Lake Erie*; between the *Alleghany* and *Susquehannah* Rivers; between the *Delaware* and *Ravito* and *Barnstable* Rivers

and *Buzzard's Bay*; and between *Boston Harbour* and *Narraganset Bay*. The completion of the canal, near *Washington City*, between the eastern branch of the *Potomac* and the *Tiber Rivers*. Lines for great public roads from *Washington* through the southern states to *New Orleans*, and others are also under survey.

The President of the Mexican Republic, on the 4th of November last, is said, in pursuance of an order of the Sovereign Congress, to have advertized for plans and proposals for cutting open a communication between the *Pacific Ocean* and the *Gulph of Mexico*, across the *Isthmus of Tehuautapac* (a project surely worthy to be the object of a British company), and for rendering navigable the following rivers, viz. the *Alvarado*, the *Panuco*, the *Bravo del Norte*, the *Santiago*, and the *Colorado* of the West.

For preserving valuable Engraved Copper-plates from the oxidation and wear which they suffer in being cleaned for use, after laying by for some time, *Dr. Mac Cullock* recommends their being varnished, either with common lac or with caoutchouc varnish, after being carefully cleaned from ink before putting them away; and when wanted for use, to dissolve the varnish by means of spirits of wine.

That when an Acid combines with an Alkali, Magnetic Action is excited, has been inferred by *M. Becquerel*, from several experiments, described in *Brande's Quarterly Journal of Science*, No. 35. Immediately on the mixing or bringing them into galvanic contact, positive electricity leaves the acid solution, and negative electricity leaves the alkaline solution, and at the same time a magnetic needle, placed in the circuit, is affected.

Strychnia has been proved to be the Active, Principle of the *Upas Poison*, by *MM. Pelletier* and *Caventon*, in the *Annales de Chimie*. The *strychnia* of the *upas*, they found to be an uncrystallizable fixed substance, soluble in water and alcohol, and not precipitable by acetate of lead; its proportion, in *upas*, is very small, notwithstanding its powerful action on the animal economy, when used for poisoning arrows.

Crystals of *Bitumen*, which, after long standing, had been deposited by rectified petroleum, were lately exhibited to the *Royal Academy of Medicine*, at *Paris*; they were opaque and small, and possessed none of the properties of the diamond, as some might have expected. *M. Sido* mentioned having seen compressed polyhedrous crystals formed in bitumen.

Silicum, the metal of silica, or flint, has lately been obtained in a separate state, by *M. Berzeliny*, who finds it to be incombustible

tible even in oxygen gas, and neither water, nitric acid, or nitro-muriatic acid, nor caustic potash, will attack it; it becomes incandescent, if, when heated to redness, the vapour of sulphur is passed over it: may not this fact have something to do in explaining the fires of volcanos?

The Salt Lake of Loonar, in the district of Berar, in the East-Indies, has been described by Mr. J. E. Alexander, in Professor Jameson's Edinburgh Journal, as a mighty pit or hole, almost circular in shape, and nearly a mile in diameter, of supposed unfathomable depth, surrounded by rocky

cliffs of stupendous height on every side, inclosing a lake of salt water, whose surface he estimated to stand 500 feet below the general level of the easily undulating, but elevated country, in which it is situated. The water, on analysis, gave as follows, viz.

Muriate of soda	20°82
Muriate of lime	10°60
Muriate of magnesia ...	6°10
Water	62°48
	<hr/>
	100°00
	<hr/>

LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, OF DECEMBER, 1824.

WITH A CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

MEMOIRS of the Affairs of Europe, from the Peace of Utrecht. 4to.—As we have made this interesting and valuable publication a principal object of attention in the Supplement of our preceding volume, and have indulged there in very ample extracts, it will be sufficient here that we express in general terms not only our commendation, as critics, of the general style, matter and execution of the volume, but our gratitude, as friends to the cause of human liberty, for the generous and manly sentiments that breathe through almost all its pages—sentiments which derive additional importance, in their practical influence, at least, though not in mere philosophic estimation, as flowing from the pen of an author so exalted in rank and connexion as the nobleman to whose pen it is so popularly ascribed. We recommend it, to the perusal of our readers, as an interesting and useful preparative to the study of the history and politics of our own immediate age; and wish we could draw to it the attention also of those lapsing adulatory politicians of France, who seem to be backsliding so rapidly into the stupid levity of adoring the meretricious gaudry—or gingerbread finery of the age and court of Louis XIV., of whose system of gilded despotism, ceremonious emptiness and inflated imbecility, we believe they will find a much more instructive picture here, than in the panegyrical pages, even, of their over-worshipped (though really splendid) idol, Voltaire.

Dublin University Prize Poems; with Spanish and German Ballads, &c. By GEORGE DOWNES, M.A.; Author of "Letters from Mecklenburgh Holstein, &c."—How is it, it might reasonably be inquired, that, with all their endowments of professorships of poetry,

annual themes, annual prize-medals, &c. &c., the emulation of our universities has never yet (at least as far as our recollection serves) produced one single prize-poem worthy of being read beyond the walls of the College, or remembered longer than the dear-bought nine-days' triumph of a classical or a Wrangler's degree? Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, &c. look upwards every year* from the Boeotian levels towards the lofty summits of Parnassus, and invoke with bribes a gale of inspiration from the muse; but it blows over their heads, decomposing as it passes, and only the heavier elements of formal syllable and mechanic metres reward the suppliant's prayer. Perhaps, however, the solution is easy. Neither the pursuits, the discipline, nor the associations of college life, are favourable to the development of poetic genius. The knowledge may be acquired, and the taste informed, which may embellish and correct the poetic effusions which more congenial scenes and more favourable avocations may inspire: but in college scenes and college habitudes, there is, and can be, nothing that is poetical,—nothing that gives spring and elasticity to the heart, to the imagination, to the thrilling sympathies and kindling ecstasies, without which verses may indeed be made, but poesy is not! The muse delights to breathe a freer air,—to expatiate in less artificial scenes,—to kindle her sympathies by far different intercourses, or meditate alone; to listen to the rushing stream and wood-note wild; to feed her enthusiasm by rock and fall and forest,

"With elves of hills, brooks, standing meres and groves!"—

the very thought of which, the square cap
and

* Dublin twice a-year.

and college-gown put, at once, to flight. Nay, it may perhaps be doubted, whether these very professorships, endowments and prize-medals do not retard, rather than assist, the developement of poetic faculty. Poetry is not to be taught by rules and lectures, or purchased by a bribe. It comes, not because it is called or bidden, but because, and when, it will: and the bidding and the invitation are more likely to chase it, than to allure. Neither rewards nor honours, nor even the love of fame, can be admitted as among the genuine motives to its highest aspirations. The last of these, indeed, may sometimes stimulate, and frequently assist its earliest flight. But to be wooed effectively, it must be loved for itself alone: and its highest soarings are always then made, when it mounts so high that the babble of reputation reaches not its unheeding ear:—when it soars for the love of soaring; or to view, from its aerial height, the distant regions of futurity; and see the sun of its unfading glory slowly rising upon other worlds and other generations.—But these are the flights of maturer years. The callow collegian has not strength of pinion for these, even if he had liberty of wing; and the greybeards of the college never offer to youth the themes to which alone the imagination of youth is competent.

The prize-poems in this volume are four in number,—*The Death of Don Carlos*; *The Expedition to the North Pole*; *Cimon soliciting the Body of Miltiades for Interment*; and *Algiers chastised*. To be poetical upon the first of these, the poet must at least have had some experience of all the thrilling agitations of the passion of love,—no very fit associations with the pursuits of collegiate study; for the second, where should he have sought for familiarity with the scenery that should have been paramount in his imagination, but in books of voyages and travels? for the third, where collect his materials but from the bare-worn paths of classic erudition? and for the last, what inspiration was he likely to draw, except from the politics of a newspaper? Is it wonderful that poetry is not to be found in either of them? He gained the prizes, however, by them:—To *George Downes, Esq. A.M.* “were awarded the [successive] prizes on the foundation of the *Right Hon. Lord Downes, the present Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin!!!*” Our successful candidate, in this very auspicious competition, attempts to treat his subjects in blank verse: and blank verse, a certain class of Frenchified critics tell us, is only measured prose. In the hands of Mr. Downes it is truly so. For example:—“Some young minstrel of the rural choir,” is made to sing to us, in “an ancient ditty,”

“how the youth

Was seized and brought; how variously he sought
To end his life and sorrow, till at length
They gave him to the holy Inquisition;
How pious hands were found, to mix a draught

That ended life and sorrow; how the Queen
Beheld them lay his body in the tomb,
And never spoke again!”

And so ends, in a hobbling half-line, the poem. And this is all the poetry, and all the pathos we have respecting the *death* of Don Carlos: The preceding *fragment-sketches* of the unfortunate amour, are equally moving and equally measured; and the three equally successful *poems* that follow, are in the same strain. Really, when a poet can do no better than this, either in sentiment or metre, he should at least amuse our ears, and endeavour to cover his defects with a little of the jingling of rhyme; for blank verse is, in fact, as Lord Byron himself at last discovered, at once the most difficult, and ought to be the most perfect, of all versification. “Every line,” says he, truly, “must be good.” Nor is this enough: every successive line, or nearly so, must also be varied in its cadences and its pauses. It must be music, perpetually varying, and perpetually appropriate:—uniting boundless variety with strict proportion. Is it wonderful that so few have written good blank verse?—that so few have a heart, or an ear, capable of its expressive melodies? Mr. D. has, of course, his tropes and figures of speech; but they are grammatical figures from the book of rhetoric, not the metaphors of picturesqueness and emotion, from the founts of imagination and the book of nature. That of which he seems to be most fond is *reiteration*:—

“One voiceless inward voice she heard, which told—”
“Seas, where Leviathan, far, far beyond—”
“Where snows, and snows, and snows uninterrupt—”
“Still onward, onward fared the chivalry—”
“No murmur, foot-fall—silence! silence! silence!”

Really, Mr. D.’s Muse would make an admirable instructress for criers in the courts! We could still go on, with—

“Words had no potency; thoughts,—thoughts intense—” &c. &c.

Even in his shorter measures, he shews the constancy of his devotion to the same rhetorical beauty:—

“I love—I love—the sounds that roll
Full on the soul! full on the soul!”

We cannot say that we were much more delighted, though we were somewhat less *ennuyés*, by the rhyme than the blank-verse of this little volume—whether translated or original. The following specimen of the former is from the Spanish:—

“Queen Blanche is in Sidonia
In hard captivity,
A-telling of her bitter woes
The bitter history;
Her faithfulest duenna
Is listening at her side,
Content, for her sweet mistress’ sake,
In prison-house to bide.”

“So very simple! sweet simplicity!” All is not, however, quite so bad as this; and there is one little ballad, “The Saint-John’s Wort,” from the German of STRICKER, with which

which we were so much pleased, that we were tempted to have transcribed it entire; only that we recollected Nathan's parable, and were not disposed to rob the poor man of his only treasure.

Dibdin's Comic Tales, small 8vo.—To the jest-book readers, the title must sound very attractive; and nearly half this volume consists of what are called Comic Tales, though many of them are rather "lame and impotent" essays at drollery, with more maggoty of the brain than genuine *esprit*, and more punning than wit. These minor requisites of waggery, however, Mr. Dibdin possesses in an eminent degree; and the rest of his work has claim to merit of a higher order,—the *germs* of poetry and imagination, —though not the flower matured, still less the mellow fruit. Those who are not scared by the title, will have their reward for skipping over the first parts, to the Chessiad, a mock-heroic poem, or burlesque battle of chessmen. It is a good bombastic parody on parts of Pope's Homer. As a specimen of the familiarity with which the author classes and burlesques the most beautiful and poetic descriptions with comparisons the most striking and ludicrous, we cannot refrain from quoting the following dozen lines from the commencement of the third Canto:—

"Now Morning, yawning, rais'd her from her bed,
Slipp'd on her wrapper blue and 'kerchief red,
And took from Night the key of Sleep's abode;
For Night within that mansion had bestow'd
The Hours of day; now, turn and turn about,
Morn takes the key and lets the Day-hours out;
Laughing, they issue from the ebony gate,
And Night walks in. As when, in drowsy state,
Some watchman, wed to one who chars all day,
Takes to his lodging's door his creeping way;
His rib, arising, lets him in to sleep,
While she emerges, to scrub, dust, and sweep."

But it is not on the above, we suppose, that Mr. Dibdin would wish to rest his pretension to poetry and imagination, though this travestie has claims to both. He would rather, perhaps, we should refer our readers to his "Wreath of Love," and some of the little poems which conclude the volume.

Illustrations of the Novels and Romances of "the Author of Waverley."—This elegant little specimen consists of a series of prints, principally from drawings, by J. M. Wright, engraved by R. Baker, J. Mitchell, C. Rothsey and J. Romney. Of the two first (from the *Pirate* and the *Fortunes of Nigel*), we cannot say much in commendation; the back ground in the first is indistinct and woolly, and the figure of Nigel in the second is, not only, that of a boy, but of a clown, while the face is too old for the figure. The third, another scene from *Nigel*, is better executed; the attitude of the half crazy daughter of the murdered Trapbois, and that of the falling assassin are good; as is the general execution; though the figure of Nigel is somewhat strained, and, there is, perhaps, rather too much

light in the piece. *Sir Geoffrey Peveril* opposing *Bridgenorth* in his pursuit of the *Countess of Derby*. The head of the white horse appears disproportionately long, and that of the black one wants relief in the shadows. The attitude and countenance of Sir Geoffrey are striking. *The meeting of Peveril and Alice interrupted by Bridgenorth*. This is a sweet and beautiful little piece; the attitude and face of Alice are graceful and highly interesting, and the figure of Bridgenorth erect and manly. The artist has, however, thrown the countenance of Nigel so completely into shade, as to give him almost the appearance of a blackamoor. *Quentin rescuing Isabelle at the sack of Schonwaldt*, is another beautiful little piece; the expression of tenderness and gratitude in the eyes of Isabelle, as they are fixed on Quentin, who is raising her from her knees, in the little turret, is beautifully delineated, and as delicately preserved by the engraver; and the softness of the features is well contrasted with the manly, though youthful countenance of Quentin. *Quentin presenting to the Countess of Croye, on the point of his elevated lance, the letter of her aunt*, is not inferior, to the two last, in execution. The idea is good in leaving a little distance between the letter and the hand of the countess: it keeps up the suspense of the beholder, and heightens the interest of the scene.

Walladmor, freely translated into German, from the English of Sir W. Scott, and again freely translated into English, in 2 vols.—We give the full title, assuring our readers that in reading it, they peruse the whole of the interest the two volumes contain: for it is certainly one of the dullest specimens of inanity that ever issued from the London press; nor would we now have noticed such trash, but that many of our readers may possibly have been led to imagine, from the advertisements, that this shameless catchpenny might really have been a translation of a forgotten work of Sir Walter's former days. The writer makes a great preamble about not having hoaxed the public with a *third volume*, and professes to have selected *all that was worth reading* from the German translation, or, to use his own phrase, to have made "a silk purse out of a sow's ear." And the magic of this "silk purse" consists of *turning one of the miserable Cato Street conspirators into the hero of a novel!* After stating this, we ought to blush, perhaps, at having given so much space to the notice of such an absurdity. However, as we have given so much, we will give a little more; just to let the author, in his own words, pass judgment on himself. See the "Postscript" at the end of the 2d volume, in which, half repentant of disguise, he seems to hint that this work is really no translation, but the produce of his own prolific brain, and yet, with strange fatuity, proceeds; "I know not whether in thus accounting for my omissions

omissions (meaning his not being able to spin out a 3d vol.), I shall be thought pleading my defects or proclaiming my deserts. In the German author it was certainly a manifest act of *pocket picking*, to stuff his novel with such insufferable rubbish!

The Hermit in Italy, in 3 Vols. 8vo.—This work is avowedly a translation from the French of M. de Jouy, an author in very great repute in France, for his power of correct delineation of Men and Manners, in that easy conversational style which brings the reader as much acquainted with the places, and characteristics of the people described, as if he had himself been familiar with them; those who have the least knowledge of the manners and habits of the continental nations, as well as those who are perfect strangers to both, cannot fail of being interested and amused with this work. It is translated with an ease and flow of diction, that shews the translator to be perfectly acquainted with both languages.

Breve Extracto de la Vida del General Mina, Publicado por el mismo. A short Extract from the Life of General Mina. Published by himself. [In Spanish and English, on opposite pages.] 8vo. Taylor & Hessey—under two heads or divisions, “My Origin and Campaign of Independence,” and “My first Emigration and Campaign of Liberty,” contains only a brief outline of those memoirs, which (at the repeated request of those constitutionalists whom, perhaps, he still continues to regard as legitimately “The Spanish Government,”) this renowned general promises, with all the detail which curiosity can require, to publish. As such it will be read with all that interest which, in the generous bosom, attaches to every thing that is authentically connected with the history and the destinies of heroic patriotism: though, at the same time, its operation will, in all probability, be rather to whet, than to satisfy the curiosity of the public. In the Supplement to our 58th Vol. will be found such extracts as, consistently with the brief advertisement to the work, we thought ourselves at liberty to transcribe; and which, we trust, will invite, rather than preclude, the attention of our readers to the original pages.

A Practical System of Algebra, for Schools and private Students. By P. NICHOLSON and JOHN ROWBOTHAM.—The advantage of combined talent in the conduct of any work (more especially one on science) is incontestable. The respective character of the talent combined in the work before us, is peculiarly calculated to give it value. It is sufficient to mention the name of Mr. Nicholson—united as it is with much that is profound in mathematical science, to lead us to expect new views and clearer lights on the higher parts of algebra; and the professional experience of Mr. Rowbotham, must fit him in an eminent degree, for exem-

plifying the task of the student. Accordingly, we have never seen any work of this description in which the definitions and rules are laid down with greater clearness, or in which the illustrations are more copious and useful, than in the one before us. Our limits will not permit us the pleasure of an extract; but we particularly refer the reader to Carden’s method of solving equations, which is admirably simplified. One general method is given, in addition to the various other modes of solving equations of all degrees: our authors have also considerably simplified the summation of series, and the binomial theorem. On the whole we recommend this work to the attention of the student of the elegant science, of which it treats. From the perspicuity with which it is written, and the copious and well-selected examples it contains, it may be regarded as a valuable acquisition to scholastic literature.

A Statement of the Claim of the Subscribers to the Birmingham and Liverpool Rail-road, to an Act of Parliament; in reply to the Opposition of the Canal Companies; by JOSEPH PARKES, 2d Edition.—This able and well-written pamphlet will prove of more than temporary interest; for the many and authentic particulars, which it contains, regarding the system of Canals around Birmingham (of which an engraved sketch is annexed, but of a rude and distorted character, unworthy the place it occupies), and regarding the *monopoly*, possessed by three bodies of individuals, viz. the Birmingham Canal Navigation Company, the Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal Company, and the late Duke of Bridgewater’s representation, of all the water-carriage of goods between Birmingham and Liverpool; the amount and value of which the author shews to be enormous, and ill-accommodated: the rates of tonnage exacted by these bodies, being, at the same time, so high and exorbitant, that the first of them, upon an original payment of £140 per share for making this canal, now divide £140 annually, or yearly receive back the whole principal! the second, now divides £160 annually, on the original payment of £200 for completing their works; or yearly receive back *four-fifths* of the whole principal. As to the last of these concerns, exclusively in private hands, conjectures only are to be formed; but, in 1805, when the history of the British canals was compiled for Dr. Rees’ Encyclopædia, the able and indefatigable writer thereof stated £220,000 to be the probable original outlay by the Duke of Bridgewater (exclusively of coal-working Tunnels, under his Worsley estate), and Mr. Parkes now mentions the general belief to be, that his Grace’s noble successor, realizes, therefrom, upwards of £100,000 per annum; and therefore, now yearly receives back five-elevenths of the whole principal expended. With great force of argument Mr. P. contends, that such enormous gains were certainly not

vested in the parties by the legislature, to the extent of excluding all other modes for the improved transit of goods. In p. 65, &c. is drawn a line of distinction between these much-wanted Rail-ways, and the host of London bubbles, concocted in Change-alley, for Rail-ways where none are wanted. Of the nineteen public Rail-ways enumerated in p. 69, and the private ones previously alluded to by Mr. P. as amounting together to several thousand miles, in length, of Rail-road, we fully believe, that not one mile of these has yet been used for the public conveyance of goods and general merchandise. They exclusively serve to transport coals and stone, and such-like articles, and are yet untried for general purposes. It behoves, therefore, these two Companies, well to weigh, and by judicious arrangements, to obviate the objections, which hitherto have prevented the general use of a Rail-way.

Beauties of Ancient English and Scottish History, in 1 vol. 8vo., by Caroline Maxwell:—This lady presents us here with another volume of selections; and we think with still more success than in her “*Beauties of Ancient Eloquence*.” She has a wider field of interest, to glean from, than her former subject afforded. The present work will be found a valuable acquisition to the libraries of young people, and of general utility, as a book of reference, to all.

The Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots, to James Earl of Bothwell; with her Love Sonnets and Marriage Contracts (being the long-missing originals from the gilt casket,) explained by State Papers, &c. &c. &c. By Hugh Campbell, LL.D., F.A.S., Illustrator of Ossian's Poems:—Among the bitterest persecutors (calumniators, perhaps, we might have said,) of the memory of this unfortunate Queen, Dr. Campbell now steps forward with a collection of pretended love letters—which escaped it seems even the prying malice and intriguing diligence of Elizabeth and Murray; but which he endeavours to foist upon us with a cock and a bull story, which few, even of those to whom his English may be intelligible,* will be able to understand, and fewer still to believe. Indeed, Dr. C. seems himself to be aware of the deficiency of the historical testimony, and, therefore, thinks to rest the claim of his letters to authenticity on their “internal evidence.” And what does this internal evidence amount to? Why the style of the language appears to be old Scotch modernised to the reign† of the

second Charles; while Mary Queen of Scots never wrote in Scotch, and assuredly not in Scotch modernised to the reign (or to the style used in the reign) of the second Charles:—they must, therefore, be genuine originals!!! Really the acuteness of the logic of this LL. D., F.A.S., is equal to the manliness of his sentiments,* and the accuracy of his English style. Upon such evidence, however, we are here presented with eleven letters, in which Mary is made the avower and recorder of an adulterous intercourse with Bothwell, and of a participation, by previous knowledge of the design, in the murder of her husband.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

NETHERLANDS.

Among the most interesting recent publications are, *Nova Acta Litteraria Societatis Rheno-Trajectine. Memoirs of the Literary Society of Utrecht. A Critical History of Sophists from the time of Socrates*; by J. Grel.

FRANCE.

Of the publications of the preceding month, we shall only mention, at present, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, by several professors of the Jardin du Roi, and of the principal schools of Paris. This work treats, principally, of animal biography and the productions of the earth.—*Recherches sur les Ossements fossiles*,—in which the character of many animals, whose species have been destroyed by natural revolutions, is discovered. *Nouvel Almanach des Gourmands*, being a guide to the art of good living, dedicated to the belly; by A. B. de Perigord, and comprising Poesies Gourmandes. *Annales du Musée et de l'Ecole moderne des beaux Arts*; an entier collection of engravings from the paintings and sculptures of the Musée Royale, and a selection from the galleries of Versailles, the Luxembourg, &c.

GERMANY.

Dr. J. Frederic Kleuker has published a work, “*Ueber den alten und neuen Protestantismus*.” *The Protestant Religion as at first established, and now exercised*.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Jean Hanhart, has published *Conrad Gessner; Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte, &c. The Life of Conrad Gessner (by Jean Hanhart,) from original documents, forming an exemplification of the state of Literature and* the

* Take one specimen out of a multitude which might be produced of Dr. C.'s new modes of Anglicism. Pref. p. xii.

† “To many readers of good sense and fine feelings, the nature of the subject now treated of will, I fear, place me before them as an opponent of Queen Mary.”—Place me before them, would appear a strange sort of English, if LL. D., F.A.S. were not added to the name of the author.

† Old Scotch modernised to a reign!!! Reader this is the identical English of the LL. D., F.A.S. himself.

* Dr. C. seems to have a generous pride in recording and imagining all the evil that can be scraped together or suggested relative to the sex whom it was once thought to be manly and gentleman-like to apologise for and protect; and, as another specimen of the analytical acuteness of his superlative logic, we are told that we ought to believe Mary Queen of Scots capable of being a common adulteress, and accessory to the murder of her husband; because a farmer's wife was lately executed for instigating her paramour to a like murder, and because Dr. C. has heard a report which loads the memory of *England's Injured Queen*, with more offences than even the conductors of a certain state inquisition attempted to heap upon her. From such a persevering assailant of all that bears the name of woman, even the moral character of Queen Elizabeth (announced as the next subject of the Dr.'s animadversions) has little to apprehend.

the Reformed Religion, in the 16th Century. Born of humble parents, and pursued by adversity, throughout his life, Gessner, nevertheless, found the means of cultivating and employing his talents; and, though worn with attending the sick couch of a beloved wife, gave to the world many valuable works; the principal are his *Œuvres Botaniques*; *Bibliothèque Universelle*; *Histoire des Animaux*; *Lettres Médicinales*; *Mithridates de differentiis Linguarum*, &c.

ITALY.

Dr. L. Stulli has published *Sulle Detonazioni dell' Isola di Meleda. On the Detonations of the Isle of Meleda*; in which he relates, that on the 20th March 1822, at the village of Babinopoglie, situate in the midst of a valley in Meleda, loud detonations were heard, which were, at first, taken for the report of cannon, and which strongly shook the doors and windows of the village. During two months, these same detonations continued to be heard, and so many as twenty or thirty have been counted in a day. The author attributes this to the effect of subterranean air passing through the sea, and communicating with the atmosphere.

Opere di Torquato Tasso. Works of Tasso, (forming part of the collection of Italian Classics). In five volumes, comprising the Jerusalem liberated, preceded by a Life of Tasso, by M. Fabroni: the treatise on the heroic poem, which Tasso himself preferred to all his other works; his poetical letters and his allegory; his *Aminta* and *Prime*; and lastly, his dialogues and some other of his best prose writings.

There has also appeared *Saggi Sopra il Petrarca. Essays on Petrarch, published in English, by Ugo Foscolo and translated into Italian, by M. Camillo Ugoni.*

AMERICA.

New-York.—The prospectus and program of an institution about to be formed here, in imitation of the *Athénée* of Paris and of some of our English institutions, have just appeared. The founders are composed of professors, literary men,

ministers of religion, physicians, lawyers, &c. They appeal to the patriotism of their countrymen, and offer to them as a model for imitation, the town of Liverpool, the commercial rival of New-York, but where literature and the arts and sciences have met with the most liberal encouragement.

The *Athénée* of New-York will commence with the year 1825: fifty-nine subscribers have already signed their names. The proposed courses of Lectures embrace the whole circle of Sciences, Philosophy, literature and Arts. There is to be a library and reading-rooms. At stated meetings, the different propositions and reports are to be submitted to the general assembly of the society.

The *National Calendar*, published at Washington, contains some valuable notices respecting the United States. The part relating to emigration is curious enough. In the years 1821 and 1822 there arrived in different ships 20,201 passengers; of whom 3,969 were citizens of the United States; of the other 16,232 emigrant foreigners, 8,284 were English, 685 French, 486 Germans, 400 Spaniards, 112 Hollanders. It is a question of great importance to settle the advantages which the United States do or might derive from these emigrations. The compiler of the Calendar mentions some facts which aid the solution of this question. He divides the emigrants into four classes: the first is the usefully productive, and comprises 4,964 individuals, all engaged in some sort of trade or profession. The other classes are unproductive but useful, 5,069; unproductive, 450; and all other sorts of unproductive (as old men, women, children, &c.) 9,721. The Calendar contains a list of all the new works or new editions deposited in the Secretary of State's office in the same year: they amount to ninety-five—twenty of which are dictionaries, grammars, or elementary books; nine theological and moral; fourteen of physical and mathematical science; eight law; eleven statistics and geography, &c. &c. Altogether, the work presents a curious and instructive picture of this rising country.

THEATRICAL REVIEW; AND MUSIC.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES have constituted, of course, at both houses, the principal attractions of the preceding month; and, at both houses, they have been, as might be expected, splendid in scenery, dresses, and decorations. We cannot, however, compliment them for any other improvements. We want (and we see no reason in the nature of the thing why we should not have it) a little more novelty and imagination—a little dumb poetry, in the harlequinading business and conduct of the story; and the romantic

fables generally selected, seem to invite the expectation. Thus, at Drury-lane, *The Talking Bird; or the Singing Trees and Golden Waters*, is a title that transports our recollections all at once into the magical regions and fascinating marvels of "The Arabian Nights;" and so long as we are detained there, we continue to be amused; but Harlequin's dagger of lath rather dissipates than confirms the enchantment.

The tricks are mostly stale, and from want of skilful management in the machinery, rather wearying than surprising.

The idea, however, of the whole front of the New Washing Company office falling backwards, flat upon the stage, and being instantly metamorphosed into a stage full of living washerwomen, soaping and rinsing at their tubs, is as ingenious as it is original. It produces the genuine effect of pantomimic metamorphose, a mingled impression of appropriateness and surprise; but still it has no connection with the story. It neither brings the hero and heroine into, nor helps them out of any embarrassment: it only occurs because an ingenious conceit presented itself to the mechanist, which was too good to be lost.

The censure of not having made the most of the theme adopted, applies perhaps still more strongly to the pantomime of the other house. *The Dragon of Wantley* is the title of a well-known ballad, preserved in Dr. Piercy's invaluable collection, "Reliques of Ancient Poetry;" and it is, perhaps, one of the happiest specimens in our language of the very highest species of satirical burlesque. The object of the satire has become, in some degree, obsolete, and many of the allusions are accordingly obscure; but the ingenuity of the vehicle triumphs over the oblivion of the purpose; and while it amuses by the semblance of romantic incident, continues to suggest new applications of the satire. It has been before adapted to the purposes of the stage. The burlesque opera of *The Dragon of Wantley* (perhaps the happiest of our travesties of the Italian opera) is not yet forgotten; nor can we help suggesting that much of the business, a great part of the music, and the whole of the chorusses might have been happily incorporated with the pantomime. At any rate, a more apposite use might have been made of that ludicrously sublime personage, the *Dragon*, than his unmeaning metamorphose into the grinning clown. By this bungling contrivance, the story is dismissed before the business of the pantomime begins; and all that remains to interest is a succession of beautiful scenery. Of this the moving panorama of the banks of the Thames, with all the projected improvements, from Blackfriars to Vauxhall-bridge, as an exhibition of this kind, cannot be too highly commended. But enough of pantomime.

At DRURY-LANE the Christmas mummery was preceded, appropriately enough, by Sheridan's peace-making speaking pantomime *Pizarro*, which has since been frequently repeated; though wretchedly enough performed in all its characters, except *Elvira* (for which Mrs. Bunn is the best substitute we now can look for) and *Rolla*, which is one of Wallack's most successful efforts; and to which, perhaps, he does almost as ample justice, especially in the scenes of picturesque effect, as did heretofore, though much more highly gifted, its original representative. In short, though Wallack is apt to betray his mediocrity

when he follows in the track of first-rate talent; he is, upon the whole, the best *Rolla* we have seen since the days of John Kemble.

Among the plays of Shakspeare that have been represented here, during the month, *Henry the Eighth* has given to Mr. Macready an opportunity of trying his powers in the character of *Cardinal Wolsey*. In our opinion, however, his performance has too much of the feebleness of age, and too little of the dignity of the Cardinal. Mr. M. seems not to be aware that there is in intellectual energy and elevation a power of sustaining the weight of more years than Wolsey had to carry, without sinking into the tremours and totterings of a second childishness—of which, indeed, Shakspeare, in this character, gives not the slightest suggestion. Neither do we know how to account for this actor's having contrived to disenchant his utterance from the magic of that infinitely diversified but eternally consonant rhythmus so conspicuous in all the more highly inspired passages of our great dramatist; and without attention to which, it is utterly impossible to do any thing like justice to such speeches, especially, as are put into the mouth of the fallen statesman.

The Merry Wives of Windsor, somewhat spoiled by the inappropriate introduction of ill-selected songs, gave Mr. Terry an opportunity of trying his powers here in *Falstaff*. But the humour of Mr. Terry was that of *Boniface* rather than of *Falstaff*. While his utterance was elaborately vehement, his corporal motions were all spring and vigour; and if some critics of former times scrupled not to call even Henderson the jumping, Mr. Terry, with much nearer approximation to truth, might be called the dancing Falstaff. Nor were the generality of the other characters much more favourably cast. Wallack, indeed, was something more than respectable in the jealous-pated *Ford*; but Mr. Harley's gay and good-humoured self-sufficiency could not be transmuted into the sheepish dissimality of *Master Slender*. For *Pistol's* magog strut, his voice of mill-stones, and his brow of thunder—we had not even a sketch of them. Miss Stephens in *Mrs. Ford*, and Mrs. Waylet in *Mrs. Page*, did all that could be expected if they are to be given to singers; but we cannot forget the days when the two *Merry Wives* used to be performed by the first actresses on the stage.

Massinger's *Fatal Dowry*, has been revived here with considerable alterations; but with no very brilliant success. The play itself is not perhaps one of the best adapted for revival; at least it would require the revision of a *master-hand*. It has vigorous passages, and still more vigorous conceptions of incident and situation; with much more of dramatic action, and much more powerful delineation of character than is to be found in that tame transcript from

it, (Rowe's *Fair Penitent*) which in the days of Mr. and Mrs. Barry had such triumphant possession of the stage. But the character of *Beaumelle* (the heroine) is still more exceptionable than that of *Calista*; and nothing less than an entire rewriting of it, and finding a more respectable sort of villain for her seducer, could give dramatic interest to the story. Mr. Macready in *Romont* (the *Horatio* of Rowe) was more at home than in the highly imaginative and master characters of Shakspeare; and was as usual, highly applauded.

A more recent novelty has been presented to us, at the same house, under the name and description of "a new grand Opera, called *The Fall of Algiers*," supported by the vocal powers of Sapia, Horn, Miss Graddon and Miss Stephens; and by the comic humour of Terry and Harley. In point of plot (with the advantage only of a little more scenic splendour in the catastrophe) it is a mere transcript of "*The Siege of Belgrade*:" with scarcely a deviation, even in point of character, except the stale conceit of a note-taking *Timothy Tourist*, for Mr. Harley, and a gross and *outré* caricature of Sir Anthony Absolute, under the name of *Admiral Rockwardine* (for Mr. Terry). Of the music, with few exceptions, we cannot speak very highly. Much of it was pretty, which is usually the case with Bishop's; and, as usual, little of it had either the striking originality which surprises while it delights, or that inspiration of feeling and expression which seizes on the fancy or influences the pulse. Several of the songs were indeed *encored*; but, with one exception only, so evidently by a small and previously arranged party, that the obstinacy with which the call was persevered in, in opposition to the majority of the audience, placed the singers, and even the sweet favourite Miss Stephens herself, in very painful predicaments: for what can be more worrying to a performer than to stand for ten minutes together, like a culprit during the discussions of a disagreeing jury, and be compelled at last to *sing in dumb show*, as it were, amidst the discordant cries of "No, no, no!" and the clatter of hands and sticks that would overwhelm them. This is a modern custom, that would be "honoured in the breach."—The only encore that actually and evidently came from the house, was Sapia's "Yes—'tis decreed—thou lovely fair," in the second act, which is really very beautiful: and it is but just to say that the sestet and chorus that followed was equally beautiful, and was executed by Horn, Sapia, Miss Stephens, Miss Graddon, &c. in a style fully equal to the merit of the composition. The greatest fault of the music is its imitation of the style of Weber; much of it being, in effect, *Der Freischütz* in masquerade; and, like masquerading in general, with little of consistency in the

assumed character. We advise Mr. Bishop to avoid this ill-adapted mimicry for the future. It is not a style suited to the constitution of his taste and talent. If he cannot attain excellence in his own way, let him be assured he will not rise to it in this. There is nothing of German depth and abstraction evidently in the music of his soul. If there had been, he would not have adopted such a style upon such an occasion: for the peculiar merit of the music of *Der Freischütz* consists in what may be called its *métaphysique*: its happy adaption to the wild and supernatural cast of the story. Here, therefore, it was entirely out of place.

COVENT-GARDEN has had the good fortune to command good houses without the necessity of much appeal to novelty. Mr. Russell, made an unsuccessful attempt in the character of *Shylock*; and Mrs. Sloman was not as successful in *Portia*, as in more pathetic characters; and the play has not been repeated. On the 12th of the month, Colman's heterogeneous, but interesting Opera of *Inkle and Yarico*, was revived with considerable éclat. There are strokes of nature and touches of sentiment and feeling in it which atone for its incongruities; and the "broad grins" scattered so freely through it, are accepted by many, not reluctantly, as excuses for an equal quantity of nonsense. The performers also did their part towards putting the best face on every thing: as in the acting of this Opera, indeed, is pretty generally the case. For Mr. Colman is a sort of favourite among managers; and they generally take care to cast his characters, in the best way they can. The absurdity of *Wowski's negro* complexion in the wild woods and caves of aboriginal America, and even her polish name, and song about polish lovers, were redeemed by the comic acting and finely developed voice of Miss Love; who, if she had not made the mistake of trailing with clownish awkwardness the Indian fan of feathers, which she ought to have borne with the familiarity of native grace, would have been perhaps at least equal, if not superior to the very best of her predecessors in the character. Miss M. Tree was a delightful *Yarico*, and played with as much pathetic sweetness as she sung.—Farren's *Sir Christopher Curry* was in his very best style of acting, and commanded throughout the laugh and plaudit of the house. Even the hardness of his usual mannerism was in excellent unison with the character. His chuckling, his shrugs, and his by-play, were admirable; and if he carried the comic sometimes almost to the verge of caricature and farce, the honest indignation of the last scene with *Inkle* was so happily mingled with the peculiar humour of the character, that his claim to excellence in this part may be admitted, almost without abatement.

NEW MUSIC.

BISHOP's new opera is the lion of the month. The report of the composer's friends stated it to be the climax of his endeavours, and the circumstance of its being written for a new house, new singers, and a different orchestra, produced a greater degree of interest than has been felt for an English opera for some time: but alas! "*monte parturiente*, &c."

It is decidedly inferior to "Maid Marian," "Zuma," &c. and even poor simple unostentatious "Clari" will live long after the "Dey of Algiers," with all his parade, has sunk into oblivion. We had hoped from the promise of the first chorus, to have met with a musical treat—it was original and highly expressive; the effect of the passage "Tho' the sky's sulphureous glare," &c. was truly grand, and the return to a simple melody in the major produced a delightful effect in the last verse: but, with the exceptions of the slow movement in the finale to the second act, and a scolding duet in the Italian style, between the two singing heroes, our anticipations were utterly disappointed. We have seen a number of musical friends who were present at the first representations, not one of whom could retain a single passage in his memory: as strong a proof as possible of the great want of interest in the melodies. Poor Miss Stephens seemed quite out of her element.

As the German music is so much the rage of the day, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that the celebrated Hummel, the piano-forte composer, has just written an opera, "*Mathilde von Guise*," to which he has added an Italian translation; it is much admired on the continent, and a few copies have already found their way to this kingdom.

"What is Prayer?" a Sacred Song. J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. 2s. Goulding & Co.

A very pleasing Sunday evening song. We could point out one or two palpable plagiarisms, but as they are beautiful passages, and well introduced, Mr. H. deserves more credit than blame for them. The accompaniment in semiquavers near the end of the tune has an awkward effect.

"England Europe's Glory." Ballad sung by Mr. Braham, T. Jackson. 2s. W. Horne.

As strong a contrast as possible to the last. It is one of those tearing noisy ballads without one atom of feeling, which elicit such thunders of applause from the enlightened audiences of Sadler's Wells and the Cobourg.

"Oh thou Obdurate." Sung in *As you like It*. H. R. Bishop. 1s. 6d. Goulding, D'Almaine, & Co.

This is an extremely pleasing air, more adapted to a concert or chamber, than to a theatrical performance; as it is perfectly

destitute of all stage effect. It is in a soft expressive style, very similar to the beautiful air, "By the simplicity of Venus' doves."

"Fair was my Love." Sung in *As you like It*. H. R. Bishop. 1s. 6d. Goulding & Co.

What could tempt Mr. B. to compose this song is beyond our conception. It cannot be called comic, though written for Fawcett; the melody is common place, and any thing but beautiful, and the poetry ill adapted to it. It is certainly the worst piece in the opera.

"Blow, blow thou Winter's Wind." Arranged by Bishop. 1s. 6d. Goulding & Co.

"Under the Greenwood Tree." Ditto.

We name these songs merely in order to notice Mr. B.'s very excellent arrangement of the accompaniments, for the airs are too well known and too much admired to require any additional praise from us.

"Rest, Lady, rest." Duet in *Hafed the Gheber*. C. F. Horn. 2s. 6d. Wm. Horn.

A very pleasing little nocturno for two treble voices, of the simplest construction. The opening symphony is very characteristic: We think it will become a favorite.

"To watch young Spring's return." Ballad. H. J. Jackson. 1s. 6d. W. Horn.

"There is a love." Vocal Rondo. J. C. Greene. 1s. 6d. W. Horn.

The first is a very elegant melody, and reminds us (perhaps a little too strongly) of "Softly sleep, my baby boy." It professes to be sung by Miss Paton, not we believe on the stage. The idea of the second is taken from "My harp and lute." According to the best of our judgment it is not Mr. G.'s happiest effort.

PIANO-FORTE.

A Farewell Concerto as performed at his last Concert, by Ford Ries. 22s. 6d. Boosey.

We do not think the title of this production very appropriate. We have seldom seen a piece of music on this scale of so much lightness and brilliancy. The rondo, in particular, breathes the very soul of gaiety, and certainly gives as little idea as possible of the pangs of a last adieu. The first and last movements are in A., and the *largetto* in D.; it is a most delightful composition, but we regret that the great price will prevent its general circulation. Would it not be worth Messrs. Boosey's while to print the rondo, separate,—or with the minor introduction only? it must pay them well.

The Emperor Alexander's favourite Quadrille, with variations. Gelinets. 3s. Goulding and Co.

This composition is rather too long and uninteresting for a concert piece consisting of ten variations and a coda; but as a lesson for practice it is particularly well adapted.

The

The variations give examples of almost every possible variety of style; the best, in our opinion, are the 3d and 5th, which are brilliant, the 8th per imitazione, and the 9th, where the air is taken up in the bass with a running accompaniment; the theme, though trifling and uninteresting in itself, is a good subject to work upon.

A Favourite Air, composed by Carl Marie von Weber, arranged as a Rondo or the Piano-Forte, by J. Wesley. 2s. Birchall and Co.

There are a number of very melodious passages and fine harmonies scattered through this rondo, that plainly speak the composer to be master of his profession; but there is a want of determinate design in the piece, it rather gives the idea of a fine performer extemporising on a subject, than of a written, and, of course, premeditated composition.

Les Petits Amusements, Nos. 7, 8. J. Calkin. 1s. 6d. each. Chappel & Co.

These two numbers contain the favourite airs, "Zitti Zitti," and "Fra tanti Angoscie," pleasingly arranged for juvenile performers.

Favourite Airs from Rossini's Zelmira, for Piano-Forte, with Flute accompaniments. Samuel Webbe. 6s. Clementi & Co.

These airs are well adapted, and form a pleasing lesson; but the author is wrong in calling the flute an accompaniment, it is completely obligato in "Riedi al soglio," and has several passages principale in the other airs.

The Jager Chorus, arranged with variations for two performers. G. F. Harris. 3s. Clementi.

There is no very great portion of originality in the variations or introduction; but it is a lesson of a useful class, and produces an agreeable effect.

Airs from Ricciardo and Zoraide, arranged for two performers. Nos. 1, 2. W. Watts. 4s. Clementi.

Mr. W. is one of the most effective composers of P. F. Duets that we know, there is an elegance and chastity about his arrangements—we are not stunned with an everlasting din of aspeggio chords. The two numbers before us contain, "S'ella rai è ognor," "Confusa smarrita," "Qual suono terribile," "Qual giorno ohimè," "Qual insultante orgoglio," and "Ricciardo che veggio," a selection which does credit to Mr. W.'s taste.

HARP.

Select Pieces from the Opera of Der Frieschutz, arranged for the Harp, by Bochs, in two Books, 5s. each. Boosey & Co.

This is a very useful little work to amateur performers; with the exception of about two pages in the whole work, it is a mere arrangement of the best airs for the peculiarities of the instrument, which is well executed and much facilitates the acquisition.

A ninth set of Quadrilles, selected from the Frieschutz, dedicated to Mrs. Otway Cave. Wieppart. 4s. Clementi & Co.

This work is nearly the same thing as the last, on a smaller scale, and adapted to a purpose which will render it more generally popular.

Overture to Der Frieschutz, arranged for the Harp and Piano-Forte, with Flute and Violoncello accompaniments. G. Holst. 6s. Cocks & Co.

Favourite Airs in the Frieschutz, arranged for ditto ditto. Burrows. Two Books. 6s. Clementi.

Mr. Host's arrangement we think equal to any we have seen; it is simple, but every note produced its effect. Mr. Burrow's harp is as *outré* as the overture, which we noticed last month, and the combinations are pleasing.

FLUTE.

Eighth Fantasia for Flute and Piano-Forte, introducing La Biondina, with variations. C. Nicholson. 4s. Clementi.

The air on which Mr. Nicholson has grounded the greatest part of his composition has long been admired for its simple elegance; the adagio introduction is very graceful, and the variations brilliant without being characterized by any of those preposterous difficulties which rather annoy than gratify the performer, even when acquired.

Les Belles Fleurs, No. 7. Themes by Rossini, Solar and Bruguier. 4s. Chappel.

This number consists of three movements from Rossini's Opéra, a larghetto march, and allegretto in turn. We do not think it by any means equal to the last. The flute, except in the first movement, "Cielo il mio labbro," has too much the style of an accompaniment, but though inferior to the former number, it still ranks high as a most pleasing arrangement.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS ;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

FINE ARTS.

THE British Institution, in Pall-Mall, is about to open its annual exhibition to the public, and, so far as we can learn, with even more than its usual claims to attention. The directors of this national school having offered premiums to those painters who should produce the best sketch of the "Battle of the Nile," or the "Battle of Trafalgar;" many candidates have entered the lists, it being understood, also, that the fortunate victor, in this honourable contest, will be further rewarded by a commission for a large picture to be hereafter presented to Greenwich Hospital.

Several of these works have, in their progress, been contemplated by us with great pleasure, for though generally adverse to war, and all its pomp and circumstance, we have yet that love of glory and national pride inherent in man, and cannot read such a dazzling page in our national history, without feeling that glow of the heart, that quick throbbing of the pulse, which indicates the pride of triumph, the solicitude of a moment big with the fate of nations, and deciding that of so many dear and valuable individuals.

Of these pictures, the most brilliant, finely coloured, and magnificently effective, is that of the Bay of Aboukir, by Mr. Sharpe—the last man from whom we expected such a painting, not from supposed deficiency of power, for we knew him to be a good sailor and a charming colourist; but from the circumstance of his scenes being hitherto, with little exception, chosen from familiar life.

Mr. Cartwright, professionally a marine painter, and personally acquainted with the awful front of naval warfare (we believe at Trafalgar), offers two pictures, exquisitely drawn, and full of nautical knowledge. Mr. Daniel, R. A., an experienced painter of great powers in the department called for, will, undoubtedly, be a very strong competitor. We will not presume to vaticinate farther than to suppose that one of these three are likely to succeed; but it is certain several other meritorious works have been some time on the easel.

Many other works of merit are, also, said to be sent to the gallery, in different lines of art, and we may, therefore, expect to be highly amused at a season of the year, when this charming mode of delighting the eye, and gratifying the mind, boasts of more than common attraction. In the gloomy days of winter, the artificial world, created by the landscape painter, the social or heroic group, offered by the poetic pencil, breathes enchantment over the "dull realities of life," and renders the hand which can cheat us into a new existence,

and bid us live in summer scenes, and with beloved, though imaginary beings, not less potent as a benignant magician, than dear as a friend.

Of the engravings which have lately appeared, none have excited such high interest as those of Lord Byron. Of these, we have been most pleased with that engraved by H. Meyer, from a picture by Holmes, for which the great poet sat immediately before leaving England. It is exquisitely beautiful, and the expression pensive, thoughtful, and therefore, interesting. The head, by Lupton, from the well-known admirable portrait by Philips, R.A., is also finely engraved, and of great merit.

We have lately seen drawings on stone, from two pictures of G. S. Newton's, a "Girl at her Devotions," and a "Girl with a Falcon," so beautiful as to outgo all we expected from lithography. They are by Mr. R. Lane, a young gentleman, whom we understand to be a relation to Gainsborough, and whose high talent proves that his genius has descended without deterioration. He has been lately employed in a very fine engraving, in the line manner, of Sir T. Lawrence's "Little Red Riding Hood," and only adopted these drawings on stone, as a species of relief from the sight-wearing efforts called for, by his exquisite burin, in works of this highly-finished character.—B.

A literary treasure of no common value, and of most singular rarity, which is likely to excite a strong interest in the minds of all well-read lovers of the ancient English drama, and will awaken the hopes and fears of every ambitious and jealous collector of scarce books, has, within the last few days, been brought to light, and is now in the hands of an experienced dealer. This exhumed curiosity is a book in small quarto, said to be once possessed by Sir Thomas Hanmer, but not alluded to by him, containing the scarce editions of eleven of Shakspeare's plays, among which is Hamlet. The perusal of the whole of these must highly gratify a qualified reader, but a careful collation of the latter tragedy will bestow a greater reward on the diligence of the critical examiner than any or all of the others can give: it is, in fact, the principal feature of the volume; it is of the date of 1603. Of this edition not the slightest mention has ever been made, it is therefore fair to conclude that, to the various, able and laborious commentators on Shakspeare, it was utterly unknown; the earliest which has ever obtained notice being that of 1604, of which Mr. Malone gives the title, though it is quite clear that he had no other knowledge of it: a copy of this edition of 1604 was, however, in Mr. Kemble's collection, and

and is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. Hamlet first appeared; according to Malone's calculation, in 1600, therefore the edition, which has called forth these remarks, was published only three years after the tragedy was produced.

A most curious collection of autograph letters of distinguished persons, from the reign of Elizabeth to that of James II, were sold recently at Southby's auction-room; amongst them were those of Elizabeth; Mary, Queen of Scots and her mother, Mary of Guise; Cardinal Bexton; the Regents Arran, Mar and Murray; the Earls of Sussex and Bedford; Lord Hunsdon; James VI. of Scotland; Anne of Denmark; Charles I. and II.; the Queen of Bohemia; the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Chancellor Bacon; Lord Rochester, &c. A considerable number of these letters relate to that period of the Scottish history to which the public attention has been awakened by the pen of the author of *Waverley*; there is one letter of Claverhouse, describing the battle with the covenants at Drumlog, which was purchased, by the Duke of Buckingham, for 12s.; a letter of Mary, Queen of Scots, to Lord Gray, sold for 11l.; a large portion of the letters, connected with Scotland, were purchased by Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, for the Advocates' Library. There were in the whole 120 letters, and they produced upwards of 270l.

A mask of sponge has been recommended as a preservative against the accidents arising from foul air in wells, &c., and the destructive effects of the noxious particles inhaled, by the workmen, in white-lead, cotton and other manufactories; a mask of this sort, made sufficiently large to cover the lower part of the face, including the nose and mouth, and tied to the back of the head, is said to have been used by a person who stayed for a considerable time in a very foul cesspool, without injury, while a crust of poisonous matter adhered to the outside of the mask, which, if inhaled, would have destroyed him.

Discoveries at Rochester Cathedral.—Mr. Cottingham, in taking down the Corinthian altar-piece, with which this fine gothic cathedral was deformed at the time of the Reformation, has brought to view the whole of the original composition of the east end of the choir, consisting of three beautiful gothic arched recesses and windows, in the purest style of the thirteenth century; and, on scraping off the white-wash, the decorations of the high altar appeared in nearly all their pristine glory, consisting of birds and beasts, *fleurs-de-lis*, lilies, crescents, stars, scroll foliage, fleury-crosses, lace-work borders, &c. arranged in the most beautiful order, and finely contrasted in the colours, which consist of the brightest crimsons, purples, azures, greens, &c. In addition to this interesting display of architectural elegance, another antiquarian trea-

sure has been discovered of equal curiosity. This is a monument, with the effigies of one of the early bishops of Rochester, in his pontifical robes, judged to be of that period when the arts of sculpture and architecture were at their zenith of splendour—the reign of Edward III. The crozier, mitre and robes are tastefully disposed and gorgeously enriched—the crozier with gilded foliage, and the mitre in diamond compartments of jewellery work, the execution of which is in the highest degree elaborate. A part of the architectural decorations of the tomb have also been found; the beautiful carving, gilding and colouring of which place them among the most perfect specimens of Gothic art. Of this elegant monument, and its incomparably fine effigy, not the slightest mention has ever been made. We understand Mr. Cottingham is engaged in making a perfect restoration of this tomb, from the fragments found on the spot; until which time, both tomb and effigy will be covered up, in order to prevent their sustaining any damage.

Modern Rome the Depôt of the Arts.—A letter from Rome states that some valuable copper-plates, engraved by Dorigny and Aquila, from several of the choicest works of Raphael, Annibal Carracci, and other great masters, have been lately destroyed by order of the librarian of the Holy See, on account of their profane exhibition of the human form divine! Are we returning to the era of vandalism, that such an outrage should be committed in the emporium of the fine arts? or do the Jesuits wish to extinguish every trace of art, in Europe, except that of hoodwinking mankind?

One of those rare birds, the silk-tailed chat-terer, (*ampetis garrulus*) was lately caught in the neighbourhood of Melville. This is one of the most beautiful of our occasional visitants from the arctic circle, and has been seen in Britain only at long intervals. The present one corresponded, very exactly, with Bewick's description, and had on each wing six of those flat vermilion-coloured horny appendages, which form so peculiar a characteristic of the bird. When caught it appeared much exhausted, and on being put into a dark cage ate a few of the haws of the evergreen thorn, rejecting the seeds, but died in the night.

Witchcraft.—It may not be generally known, that Sir Henry Cromwell, as Lord of the Manor of Warboys, after the conviction of the Witches of Warboys, in 1593, left their property, which was forfeited to him, to the Corporation of Huntingdon, on condition that they should give forty shillings every year to a Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity of Queen's College, Cambridge, to preach a sermon at All-Saints Church, in Huntingdon, on the annunciation of the blessed Virgin, against the sin of witchcraft, and to teach the people how they should discover and frustrate the machinations of
L
witches

witches and dealers with evil spirits. *This sermon continues to be preached.*—It is doubtless felt to be a little awkward sometimes, to preach upon an exploded opinion: but, it is still more lamentable that there should be clergymen, in the Church, as by law established, who are necessitated, or can condescend, to earn forty shillings by perpetuating a superstition so ridiculous.

The emperor of Russia has ordered from Paris, two steam-engines of eighty horse power, which are to be employed in the powder manufactories at Moscow. The Emperor is said, also, to have it in contemplation to explore the lately-discovered mines in the interior of his kingdom, by means of this stupendous production of human science. In the course of another year, it is more than probable that a steam-engine manufactory of considerable extent will be established in St. Petersburg, as an enterprising Englishman, named Munro, has lately had several conferences with the Russian ministry on the subject. The advantages of such an establishment, to the Russian empire, would be very great, and there cannot be a doubt of the facilities which would attend it. The quality of the iron would be, of course, far superior to that which is manufactured in Paris with coals, which are abundantly impregnated with sulphur, and which, therefore, tend to make the iron soft; whereas the iron, which would be used in St. Petersburg, would be drawn from Sweden, where the fire which is used in its production is from wood, and by no means calculated to injure its quality.

“The equalization of the wine and beer measures, which takes place on the 1st of May next, is important. The old wine gallon contained 231 solid inches, and that of beer 282; the new equalized gallon is to contain 277 solid inches, which will be an increase of one-fifth in the size as compared with the old gallon. Another measure, said to be now in contemplation, is the reduction in the duties on all wines; it is thought French and other wines (Capes excepted) will all be put upon equal footing, and only pay a duty of 5s. per gallon.”

After the lecture latterly given at the London Mechanics' Institution, the president, Dr. Birkbeck, read a letter from Sir Francis Burdett to the institution; in which the worthy Baronet observed, “that he considered it (the Mechanics' Institution) the best calculated to advance the condition of the people—the working classes—of any thing that had been hit upon up to the present time,” and concluded by directing his name to be put down for £1,000. The baronet presented £100. to the institution, on a previous occasion.

Dr. Pearson and Professor Brande will recommence their Lectures on Physic and Chemistry, including Medical Jurisprudence, at George-street, and at the Royal Institution, early this month.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

No. I. will appear in February of *Annulosa Javanica*, or an Attempt to illustrate the Natural Affinities and Analogies of the Insects collected in Java, by Thomas Horsfield, M.D. F. L. and G. S., and deposited by him in the Museum of the Hon. East-India Company. By W. S. Macleay, M.A. F.L.S.

Charles Brinsley Sheridan, esq., has in the press a Translation in Verse of the Songs of the Greeks, from the Romaic text; in 2 vols. By M. J. Auriel. With additions.

The author of *Wine and Walnuts* has in the press an historical novel in 2 vols.—“The Twenty-ninth of May, or Rare Doings at the Restoration.”

In the ensuing spring will be published the sixth quarto volume of Dr. Lingard's *History of England*, which will contain the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

Views and Illustrations of His Majesty's Palace at Brighton; by John Nash, esq., Private Architect to the King, &c. &c. &c. By the command of His Majesty.

Mr. Roscoe's new work, entitled, *The Italian Novelists*, will soon appear in 4 vols. 8vo. This interesting work is selected from the most approved authors in that language; from the earliest period down to the close of the Eighteenth Century; arranged in an Historical and Chronological Series. It is translated from the original Italian, and is accompanied with Notes, Critical and Biographical.

The Present State of the Mines in Mexico, Chili, Peru, and Brazil, represented from practical knowledge, and illustrated by Extracts from popular writers, with Notes and General Remarks on the Operation of Mining.

A Catalogue Raisonné of a most splendid Collection of Oil Paintings and Miniatures, comprizing upwards of 500 articles, is now preparing for publication.

The lovers of the arts will soon be gratified by the appearance of a Translation of the *History of the Life and Works of Raphael*, from the French of M. Quatremere de Quincy; accompanied by copious additions in the form of Notes, and preceded by a History of the Progress of Painting in Italy, from the time of Cimabue until the era of the divine Raphael.

A volume will shortly appear concerning the astronomy of the Egyptians, particularly referring to the celebrated Circular Zodiac discovered at Denderah, and which was subsequently conveyed to Paris.

Belsham's (Miss E.) *Introductory Catechism to Murray's Grammar*, 18mo.

Common-Place Book of Epigrams, and Common Place-Book of Anecdotes, 24mo.

Priestly's Lectures on History; a new edition, including all the additions in the Philadelphia edition; also numerous Notes, Illustrations, &c. By J. T. Rut, esq. 8vo.

The Third Part of Whiter's *Universal Etymological Dictionary*; is nearly ready.

Garry's

Garry's Treatise on Perspective, for the use of Schools; 16 engravings. 12mo.

Hazlitt's select Poets of Great Britain, royal 8vo.

Jones's Continuation to Hume and Smollett's England, 3 vols. 8vo.

Principles of Modern Horsemanship, for Gentlemen; 30 engravings, royal 8vo.

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Salé's Translation of Alkoran of Mahomet, with several hundred Readings from Savory; Notes, and a new Index. Edited by Mr. Davenport. 2 vols. 8vo.

In an elegant foolscap volume, *The Art of Beauty*, with numerous Illustrations; by Courbould and others.

In 1 vol. 12mo. with plates, *Practical Chemical Mineralogy*; by Frederick Joyce, Operative Chemist.

Anecdotes and Opinions of Lord Byron, from authentic Sources; with Remarks illustrative of his Connexion with the principal literary Characters of the present day. In a pocket volume.

F. Valpy, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, is collecting and arranging in a volume, the Fundamental Words of the Greek Language, adapted to the Memory of the Student by means of Derivations and Derivatives; Striking Contexts, and other Associations.

A valuable and scientific Work, translated from the original of Dr. Cappadoce, of Amsterdam, a converted Jew, will shortly appear; which combats, with great vigour, the generally received doctrine of Vaccination.

Shortly will be published, with several coloured-plates, a Catalogue of the Shells contained in the Collection of the late Earl of Tankerville, arranged according to the Lamarckian Conchological System, and accompanied by the Characters of such Species as are hitherto undescribed; illustrated with a few Plates of some of the most rare and interesting Shells; Specimens of the style in which those of Messrs. Sowerby's "*Species Conchyliorum*" will be executed. By G. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.

Tales of Fault and Feeling, by the Author of *Zeal and Experience*; in 3 vols. 12mo.

The Pocket Annual Register of History, Politics, Arts, Science, and Literature for the year 1825.

An elementary book in German, in Question and Answer, in the Arts and Sciences, with a literal Key at the back in English, for alleviating the difficulty which scholars find in learning that language.

Part I. (the whole to be included in Ten Parts), of a Translation of the Ossements Fossiles of the Baron Cuvier, will be published on the 1st of May next.

The Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, written by herself, will be published in a few days.

Don Estaban, or the Memoirs of a Spaniard, will be published in a few days.

Martin's Carpenters', Joiners', and Cabinet Makers' Practical Guide, royal 8vo; 30 engravings.

Sonnets, and other Poems, by D. L. Richardson, are just ready.

Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement, 3 vols., is nearly ready.

An edition of Hamlet, of 1603, has been discovered; it is unique.

Michael Kelly's Memoirs are nearly ready.

The great fire in Edinburgh has retarded the publication of the Crusaders.

A History of the French Revolution, accompanied by a History of the Revolution of 1335; by A. Theirs and Felix Bodin: and the History of the Conquest of England by the Normans, translated from the French of M. Thierry, are announced.

Mr. Pennington's Former Scenes renewed; or, Notes, Classical and Historical, taken in a Journey into France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Flanders and Holland, may be shortly expected.

Memoirs of Moses Mendelsohn, the Jewish Philosopher, including the celebrated Correspondence between him and J. C. Lavater on the Christian Religion, will be speedily published.

The Minnesingers' Garland, or Specimens (selected and translated) of the Poetry of the German Minnesingers, or Troubadours, of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, is announced.

A Manual of Classical Biography, by Joseph William Moss, of Magdalen College, Oxford, &c. will shortly be published.

James Douglas, esq., of Cavers, announces The Advancement of Society in Science, Civilization, and Religion.

Mr. Boaden's Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble, esq., will be published in a few days.

The First Number of the Dublin Philosophical Journal and Scientific Review will be published on the 1st of March 1825, and will be continued on the 1st days of March and November.

Vol. XIII., Part I., of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, is nearly ready.

A Voyage performed in the Years 1822-23-24; containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th degree of latitude; and a Visit to Terra del Fuego, with a particular Account of the Inhabitants, by James Weddell, esq., is announced.

A new edition of the works of Archdeacon Paley, with a Life of the Author, by his Son, the Rev. Edmund Paley, and many Sermons, not before published, is announced.

Vol. VI. of the personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799-1804, translated by Helen Maria Williams, is nearly ready.

Conversations on Geography and Astro-

onomy, illustrated with plates, wood-cuts, &c. 1 vol. 12mo., are announced.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

AGRICULTURE.

The Science of Agriculture; comprising Agricultural Chemistry, the Code of Agriculture, &c. By Joseph Hayward, &c. 8vo. 7s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities complete. 2 vols. 4to. £6.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1825. 8vo. 15s.

A Short Extract from the Life of Gen. Mina. 8vo. 5s.

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Mémoires, ou Souvenirs et Anecdotes. Par Le Comte de Segur. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Gilbert's Life of the Rev. E. Williams. 8vo. 14s.

Memoirs of Joseph Fouché, Duke of Otranto. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Narrative of Lord Byron's Last Journey to Greece. 8vo. 12s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Lackington's Catalogue for 1825. Part I. 1s. 6d.

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Harding's System of Stenography; new edit. 12mo. 4s.

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Reign of George III. By William Jones. 3 vols. 8vo. 24s.

The History of Greece; in easy Lessons for Children. By E. A. Hendey. Half-bound. 2s.

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Practical and Elementary Abridgement of Law Cases, from 1660 to 4th Geo. IV. By Charles Petersdorff, esq. Vol. I.; royal 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

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MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather has, for some time past, been the prominent agricultural topic. Since our last report, we have had a second edition of storm and rain, fortunately, not with additions. The rain which has lately fallen, however, has, in some measure, baffled those flattering hopes, encouraged by a few drying days. The farmers of sound and dry uplands are little affected, and are by no means prone to complaint; a state of mind to which the universal ample prices no little contribute. As we before stated, this is not precisely the case with their brethren on soils of an opposite description, who, beyond all doubt, have suffered heavily, throughout this summer-like dropsical and boisterous winter. The loss of sheep from the rot, consequent on exposure, has been considerable, especially in Kent, where the repetition of the same misfortune, in every wet winter season, is infallible, and where the experience of ages has worked no improvement. Not being so rich, the continental shepherds are more provident, and venture not to expose their property to such needless risks. Those who desire to see a practical investigation of this interesting subject, we refer to the General Treatise on Cattle, the Ox, the Sheep, and the Swine. The depredations

of the slug and wireworm are said to be greatly on the increase, and that a very considerable breadth of wheat on the low lands, is so much thinned, that it cannot be ventured to stand for a crop.—Much spring wheat will accordingly, be sown in the present season. On the best lands, wheats look well universally. The business of the fattening-stall and the foddering-yard never went on more prosperously; hay and turnips, and all kinds of green food being in the utmost plenty. The turnips on all but dry soils, if large, are watery and deficient in goodness. Ploughing for the spring crops is sufficiently forward on all favourable soils. Bean planting has commenced. No complaint of a surplus of labourers as heretofore. Wool inclining to be a rising market. Hops rather the reverse. A never failing demand, at high prices, for all kinds of live stock, fat and lean. Good horses, worth any price that can be demanded for them, and the export trade increasing; a certain other kind of trade in them not yet diminished. The worth of young racing stock beyond all precedent. Among the speculations excited by the superabundant capital of this country, timber planting seems coming upon the tapis: but in reference to our great

great and increasing population, to plant on land capable of growing corn or grass is perhaps neither politic, nor probable to be attended with a profit equal to that of former times; since the fact is ascertained that, we can import timber from northern Europe and America, at a much lower price and of far superior quality, than we can grow it at home. To speak definitively of the season, which is now drawing to a close, but without the pretence of scientific meteorology, it is too late to hope for those benefits to the soil, conferred by the binding of frost or the covering of snow: the only substitute is a course of N. E. winds, of the continuance of at least of five or six weeks. And most desirable it is, that such fortunate event happen early, the sooner the more profitable, since it will so be doubly beneficial—in the first instance, by drying and pulverizing the soil; and secondly, in taking their proper turn of cold winds, which necessarily must have their turn in the proper season of such—deferred to the spring and summer, they will infinitely injure the produces of both. The remains of the farming committee are far too busy, consistently with their true interests, in depreciating all amendment of the corn laws, unless such as they are disposed to prescribe, which would enforce to the very *maximum*, that monopoly, against the endurance of which, the people of this commercial country appear determined. It is reported, on the best authority, that the ruling party in parliament have at length resolved on a repeal of the corn laws (held

more favourably to-speculators and merchants, than to farmers) to be followed by a new and permanent system, which surely, such mature and ample investigation as has passed, must have rendered attainable. Many, it seems, are inclined to unrestricted commerce in corn, but circumstances have rendered the imposition of an import duty, which, they who pretend to be in the secret, state at 8s. the quarter of wheat. In the mean time, the stock of corn on the continent, is heavy, and the growers full of complaint, that they have cultivated their lands chiefly with a view to the British market, where, being unable to dispose of their produce, they can no longer purchase, to the usual amount, our manufactures. Their grievance, however, is beyond redress from us, since our stock of bread corn, whether in the stacks of the farmer, or the warehouses of the speculator, is large, and the breadth on the ground most extensive. Should we proceed prosperously at this rate, an export trade (if to be found) rather than an import, will become our national object.

Smithfield:—Beef, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.—Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 2d.—Pork, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.—Bath Bacon, 5s. 2d.—Best Irish, 4d. 10d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 8d.

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Coals in the Pool, 30s. 0d. to 41s. 9d.—*Middlesex, Jan.* 24.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

DURING the last twenty-two hours previously to the writing of the present paper, it has happened to the writer of it to attend upon several cases of cerebral disorder; and it is a remarkable fact, that each and every of those cases has considerably varied, both in its essential character and remedial demands. So far from rectitude are those principles which generalize all morbid affection into one locality, and into simple essence.

One of the occurrences to which the reporter alludes, was that of a sudden epileptic seizure, manifestly produced by too much indulgence in wine and spirits, and evidently accompanied with vascular fulness. In another epileptic attack, the induction of the disordered state was more gradual; and menaces of nervous derangement and cerebral affection had shewn themselves for many months prior to the full formation of the disorder's paroxysm. A

third case among the number referred to, is that of positive and violent madness suddenly taking captive the mental powers of the patient, as if by storm, and exhibiting great sentient excitation, with diminished circulating energy. Nervous irritation, mounting up almost to the grade of actual insanity, constitute the features of the fourth case. The fifth is formed by a species of erysipelous inflammation occupying the brain's investments, and appearing even outwardly on the face; and the last in the list is a formidable instance of what is called delirium tremens, the result of repeated intoxication; and in which such a quantity of opium has been administered, with the most beneficial effect: which, had it been divided among the preceding five in equal proportions, would have irritated and injured rather than soothed and benefited.

The advantageous influence of opiates, when administered in that condition of the brain

brain and general system to which the term delirium tremens is applied, constitutes a very curious fact in pathological circumstance; and serves, with many other facts, to prove the necessity of attending to the kind as well as degree of vascular disturbance; and also to shew that those doctrines which teach that medicine is resolvable into a few leading principles of easy acquirement, and facile application, are founded either in defective observation, or erroneous judgment.

That cerebral or any other disorders should thus rush upon us in crowds, or occur at times with endemic frequency, is a fact which defies all our present power of explication. Nothing in the obvious changes

of the atmosphere accounts for these occasional visitations; and, indeed, their occurrence often happens under those conditions of the air, which one should, *a priori*, suppose would lead to different results.

Much is wanting to be known on the subject of *meteorological medicine*. The moderns, perhaps, are too little attentive to what Hippocrates, and others of our forefathers in physic, made the constant object of especial notice. Is it that we are too neglectful of what passes around us? or have we given up the inquiry in despair of finding our researches followed by fruitful inference?

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Jan. 20, 1825.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 21st of December 1824, and the 20th of January 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 93.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ARCANGELO, C. Bethnal-green, feather merchant. (Lane and Bennett, Lawrence Pountney-place)
 Arnsby, M. Walworth-road, baker. (Robinson, Halfmoon-street)
 Bailey, J. Ipswich, ship-builder. (Brame, Ipswich; and Nelson, Barnard's-inn)
 Barnard, S. Camberwell, jeweller. (Richardson, Walbrook)
 Barren, H. Thavie's-inn, jeweller. (Coates, Temple Beck, J. Derby, tea-dealer. (Tilson and Preston, Colman-street)
 Bennallack, J. F. Truro, scrivener. (Sherwood and Son, Canterbury-square, Southwark)
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 Biden, J. Cheapside, button-merchant. (Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row)
 Bloor, J. L. Hackney. (Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street)
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 Bowen, P. Bungay, linen-draper. (Tanner, New Basinghall-street)
 Brandon, W. sen. Camberwell, builder. (Arundell and Miller, Bridge-street, Blackfriars)
 Branwell, G. Stockport, chemist. (Messrs. Pauldens, Stockport; and Wilson, Hatton-garden)
 Britten, D. jun. Basinghall-street, calenderer. (Pullen and Son, Fore-street, Cripple-gate)
 Brotherton, J. Liverpool, tailor. (Dawson, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
 Bryan, A. Richmond, haberdasher. (Tanner, Basinghall-street)
 Burslem, T. and P. Cella, Abchurch-lane, wine-merchants. (Smith, Redlion-square)
 Byram, R. J. and J. Saddleworth, York; woollen manufacturers. (Ackers, Manchester; and Lever, Gray's-inn)
 Cachard, G. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, watch-maker. (Allingham, Hatton-garden)
 Campbell, T. P. Brick-lane, Spitalfields, grocer. (Housfield, Chatham-place, Blackfriars)
 Chick, M. Newgate-street, hosier. (Robinson, Walbrook)
 Clarke, T. Rotherhithe, lighterman. (Bromley, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street)
 Coates, W. Kidderminster, draper. (Gates and Hardwicke, Cateaton-street)
 Cooke, T. and J. Cheltenham, upholsterers. (Pruen and Co., Cheltenham; and Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
 Cooke, T. W. Stratford, brewer. (Marson and Sons, Church-row, Newington-butts)
 Cooper, B. Falcon-square, coal-merchant. (Mahoney, Chancery-lane)
 Creed, J. Bedford-court, Covent-garden, woollen-draper. (Tanner, New Basinghall-street)
 Crick, W. and J. Goulding, High-street, Southwark, bakers. (Smith and Weir, Coopers'-hall

Dawson, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller. (England and Shackles, Hull; and Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Dickinson, J. Dewsbury, York, draper. (Atkinson, Manchester; and Makinson, Temple)
 Dixon, F. Tottenham-court-road, feathered-manufacturer. (Hutchison, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street)
 Dolbel, J. Lambeth-road, merchant. (Jones, Threadneedle-street)
 Durham, J. Catherine-street, Strand, cabinet maker. (Peachey, Salisbury-square)
 Dyson, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Crumps, Liverpool; and Battye and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Everitt, J. Weymouth-mews, Portland-place, horse-dealer. (Gray, Tyson-place)
 Fletcher, S. Lawrence-lane, woollen-factor. (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street)
 Fyffe, E. C. Cavendish-street, grocer. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square)
 Fyffe, H. M. Holborn, grocer. (Barber, Chancery-lane)
 Gerrish, J. sen. and J. Gerrish, jun. Frome-Selwood, clothiers. (Miller, Frome; and Harley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars)
 Giles, H. London-road, butcher. (Chester, Melina-place)
 Giles, J. and G. Dennis, Bow-street, Covent-garden, victuallers. (Dods, Northumberland-street)
 Greatham, R. J. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Williams, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn)
 Gregory, S. Manchester, calico-printer. (Law and Coates, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
 Guth, J. Shad Thames, cornfactor. (Piercy, Three-crown-square, Southwark)
 Hall, J. Newington-butts, tea-dealer. (Thwaites, Vittoria-place, Lambeth)
 Hammond, T. Manchester, victualler. (Bradshaw, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Temple)
 Handy, S. Goswell-street, brass-founder. (Spencer, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Hopkins, W. D. Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, ship-broker. (Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower-street)
 Hughes, W. Tewkesbury, glass-dealer. (Meredith, Birmingham; and Holme and Co., New-inn)
 Humphreys, J. Vauxhall Bridge-road, carpenter. (Shuter, Millbank-street)
 Jay, G. and T. Ward, Burlington-gardens, artificial florists. (Gunning, Clement's-inn)
 Jones, J. Hillingdon, linen-draper. (Hurst, Milk-street)
 Jones, W. Bermondsey-street, fishmonger. (Todhunter, Bermondsey-street)
 Lander, J. Strand, hardwareman. (Bromley, Copthall-court)
 Larkin, J. Cannon-street-road, shopkeeper. (Horseley, Nassau-place, Commercial-road)
 Latten, J. Woolwich, baker. (Nokes and Colquhoun, Woolwich)
 Lawson, J. B. and G. Nottingham, hosiers. (Leeson, Nottingham; and Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's-inn)
 Le Cointe, J. R. St. Helen's-place, merchant. (Eicke, Old Broad-street)

Leonard,

Leonard, C. V. Taunton, linendraper. (Ball, Bristol; and Poole and Co., Gray's-inn-square)
 Little, A. Bradford, York, grocer and draper. (New, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Covent-garden; and Riley, Bradford)
 M'Kenzie, H. Walsall, draper. (Smith, Walsall; and Wheeler, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
 Miller, W. P. Dorset-street, Manchester-square, carver. (Ford, Great Queen-street, Westminster)
 Morton, R. Westbury, Wilts, cornfactor. (Bevan and Britton, Bristol; and Bourdillon and Hewitt, Broad-street)
 Niven, J. Peterborough, draper. (Hadfield, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Palmer, J. Lambeth, tailor. (Cooke and Hunter, Clement's-inn)
 Perry, J. Houndsditch, linen draper. (Clarke and Co., Saddlers'-hall, Cheapside)
 Phillipson, W. St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, dry-salter. (Oliverson and Denby, Frederick's-place)
 Platt, J. Platt-lane, Saddleworth, York, woollen manufacturer. (Whitehead, Oldham; and Milne and Parry, Temple)
 Portch, W. Bradford, Wilts, clothier. (Corbett, Hart-street, Bloomsbury)
 Producers, E. Ludlow, Shropshire, banker. (H. Lloyd, Furnival's-inn; and H. and J. Lloyd, Ludlow)
 Producers, G. E. and J. Ludlow, Shropshire, bankers. (Hammond, Furnival's-inn; and Adams and Anderson, Ludlow)
 Rishton, E. Preston, money-scrivener. (Hopkins, Preston; and Wigglesworth and Riddsdale, Gray's-inn)
 Roife, C. St. Martha on the Hill, Guildford, paper manufacturer. (Walker and Co., Basinghall-street)
 Rogers, W. Upton, victualler. (Evitt and Ripon, Haydon-square)
 Ryall, T. R. Sutton Veny, Wilts, dealer. (Seymour, Mere; and Popkin, Dean-street, Soho)
 Sargant, W. late of Sheffield, and afterwards of

Fleetmarket, spirit-dealer. (Rodgers, Bucklers-bury; and Rodgers, Sheffield)
 Shawcross, J. Manchester, innholder. (Whitehead, Manchester; and Appleby and Charnock, Gray's-inn)
 Sims, S. Southampton, stationer. (Roe, Temple-chambers)
 Slade, J. Mevagissey, Cornwall, mercer. (Goode and Sons, St. Austell; and Goode, Gray's-inn)
 Smith, P. Mevagissey, Cornwall, grocer. (Goode, St. Austell; and Goode, Gray's-inn)
 Smith, T. Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, tanner. (Johnson and Wise, Ashbourne, Derbyshire; and Barber, Fetter-lane)
 Sugden, J. Huddersfield, York, cloth merchant. (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Taylor, W. Woolwich, coal merchant. (Harris, Norfolk-street)
 Thompson, J. Rotherhithe, tea-dealer. (Baddely, Lemon-street)
 Truman, T. Waterloo-terrace, printseller. (Price, St. John's-square)
 Unsworth, R. H. Lambeth, coal merchant. (Wigley, Clement's-inn)
 Weillands, J. Durham, draper. (Hines, Durham; and Wilson, Greville-street)
 Whyte, Mary and J. J. Great Eastcheap, perfumers. (Springall, Gray's-inn-square)
 Willett, F. Holborn-bridge, druggist. (Carter, Lord Mayor's-court-office)
 Williams, W. W. Norwich, pawnbroker. (Brightwell, Norwich; and Pulley, Great Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons)
 Woolcott, H. Paddington, stone mason. (Shuter, Millbank-street)
 Yates, T. J. Warburton, and J. Yates, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. (Mather, Bolton-le-Moors; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)

DIVIDENDS.

Banks, W. Clapham, York, Jan. 24
 Banton, W. Northwich, Cheshire, Feb. 14
 Barnard, J. G. Skinner-street, Feb. 5
 Batger, W. Henley-on-Thames, Oxford, Jan. 29
 Beale, W. and J. H. Wrathall, Union-street, Southwark, Feb. 1
 Beaufoy, J. Meridon, Warwick, Feb. 2
 Becher, C. C. Lothbury, Jan. 11
 Benson, J. R. Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, Jan. 19
 Berry, W. Alphington, Devon, Jan. 25
 Bownas, J. Liverpool, Jan. 24
 Brammall, G. Sheffield, Jan. 29
 Brown, J. and J. Grogson, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, Feb. 12
 Buller, B. Stratford-upon-Avon, Jan. 14
 Burberry, J. Coventry, Feb. 1
 Burford, E. Clapton, Jan. 18
 Carlisle, J. and Co., Feb. 8
 Caulfield, P. Monkton, Pembroke, Feb. 15
 Cogger, T. Haymarket, Jan. 29
 Davies, J. Hereford, Feb. 3
 Davison, J. St. George's-circus, Surrey, March 12
 Dewe, B. T. Lechlade, Feb. 10
 Dickinson, R. Hexham, Feb. 7
 Dicker, J. Crockernwell, Devon, Jan. 22
 Dickson, H. J. C. Lavater, and J. K. Casey, Liverpool, Feb. 2
 Duff, G. Gloucester, Jan. 28
 Earl, J. jun. and T. Lee, jun. Birmingham, Jan. 29
 Finch, R. and J. Ensham, Oxford, Jan. 25
 Flower, T. and J. Mainwaring, Chancery-lane, Jan. 25
 Gibbons, T. Hollywell-street, Feb. 5
 Goldie, J. Lawrence Pountney-hill, Feb. 19
 Goodwin, R. Lamb's-conduit-str., Jan. 18
 Grange, J. Piccadilly, Dec. 22
 Gravener, W. Bristol, Feb. 11
 Greaves, J. Sheffield, Jan. 26
 Griffiths, C. and H. B. Hall, Grosvenor-street, Feb. 5
 Grove, G. and K. Wilkinson, Liverpool, Jan. 25
 Hall, J. Stockport, Feb. 2
 Hall, W. and A. Hinde, Wood-street, Jan. 25
 Hamer, S. B. Furnival's-inn, Jan. 11
 Haskew, J. Stepney, Jan. 15
 Hemerick, J. W. Liverpool, Feb. 2
 Hendrick, J. Liverpool, Feb. 3
 Hobson, R. Maidstone, Jan. 15
 Hole, H. Norwich, Feb. 12
 Hoppes, T. jun. Fishergate, York, Jan. 27
 Hulme, W. Leek, Stafford, Feb. 7
 Kent, E. Bicester, Jan. 22
 Kershaw, J. & W. Halifax, Jan. 22
 Kerslake, W. Exeter, Feb. 11
 King, W. Cavendish, Suffolk, Jan. 15
 Leigh, J. Stringstone, Somerset, Jan. 25
 Leigh, T. Manchester, Feb. 7
 Lloyd, G. Cumberland-street, St. Marylebone, Feb. 5
 M'Carthy, D. Shadwell, Jan. 18
 M'Rae, J. Liverpool, Jan. 27
 Manser, T. Caroline-street, Commercial-road, Feb. 5
 Marsh and Co., Berners-street, Jan. 22
 Marshall, P. Scarborough, Feb. 4
 Mathews, J. Coventry, Feb. 1
 Maycar, C. Somerset-street, Portman-square, Jan. 29
 Morgan, J. J. Commercial-road, Jan. 18
 Mortimer, J. sen. Cleckheaton, Feb. 9
 Narraway, J. Bristol, Feb. 11
 Newbold, Wm. Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, Jan. 29
 Newhouse, R. Huddersfield, Jan. 24
 Otley, G. New Bond-street, Jan. 25
 Parke, J. Liverpool, Jan. 13
 Pearson, E. and L. Claude, Liverpool, Feb. 9
 Pickard, W. Knaresborough, York, Feb. 4
 Pierce, T. and D. Williams, Merthyrtydville, Glamorgan, Feb. 2
 Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, Jan. 28
 Pinck, J. Chichester, Jan. 29
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, Jan. 15
 Rogers, S. late of Malta, Jan. 26
 Rood, J. Portsmouth, Jan. 18
 Salter, J. and J. S. Foster, Kingston, Jan. 29
 Shorthose, J. Hanby, Stafford, Feb. 3
 Stephenson, C. V. Liverpool, Jan. 15
 Tatnor, C. Horton Kirby, Kent, Feb. 1
 Thomas, R. Rochdale, Jan. 27
 Thompson, J. late of Norwich, Jan. 23
 Timbrill, A. Southampton-row, Jan. 22
 Toussaint, C. Castle-street, Leicester-square, Jan. 15
 Townshend, R. and S. Nottingham, Jan. 20
 Trim, A. Davenham, Chester, Feb. 4
 Troup, D. Goodman's-yard, Minorics, Feb. 3
 Twitty, W. Manchester, Feb. 12
 Walk, J. and W. and R. Careless, Aldermanbury, Jan. 29
 Walley, T. Liverpool, Jan. 24
 Wardford, F. Walsfield, Feb. 12
 Webber, J. Bath, Feb. 7
 Welsford, W. Towerhill, Jan. 15
 Whiddon, J. Exeter, Jan. 15
 Whitehouse, T. Westbromwich, Stafford, Jan. 26
 Williams, E. Fenchurch-street, Jan. 11
 Wightwick, J. W. Greenhamerton, York, Feb. 10
 Wilson, M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 9
 Yeomans, B. Keyford, Frome, Somerset, Jan. 15

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet..... per cwt. 11*l*. 10*s*. to 11*l*. 15*s*.
 Bitter..... 3*l*. 15*s*. to 4*l*.

ALUM..... per ton 30*l*. to 31*l*.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 36*s*. to 37*s*.
 United States..... 42*s*.
 Quebec Pearl..... 41*s*.

BARILLA:—Teneriffe.. per ton 17*l*. to 18*l*.
 Cartagena..... 21*l*. to 21*l*. 10*s*.
 Alicant..... (none)
 Sicily..... 18*l*. to 18*l*. 10*s*.

BRIMSTONE:—

Rough..... per ton 6*l*. 10*s*. to 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

COCOA:—

West-Indian..... per cwt 55*s*. to 80*s*.
 Trinidad..... 75*s*. to 105*s*.
 Grenada..... 56*s*. to 95*s*.
 Caraccas..... 42*s*. to 50*s*.

COFFEE:—Jamaica, Triage... 50*s*. to 54*s*.
 Jamaica, good..... 55*s*. to 60*s*.
 —, fine..... 61*s*. to 67*s*.
 —, very fine..... 80*s*. to 100*s*.
 Dominica..... 60*s*. to 63*s*.
 Berbice..... 60*s*. to 67*s*.

COTTON:—

West-India, common, per lb. 9*d*. to 10*d*.
 Grenada..... 9*d*. to 11*d*.
 Berbice..... 11*d*. to 12½*d*.
 Demerara..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.
 Sea Island..... 18*d*. to 23*d*.
 New Orleans..... 10*d*. to 11½*d*.
 Georgia, Bowd..... 7½*d*. to 9*d*.
 Bahia..... 11½*d*. to 12½*d*.
 Maranham..... 11½*d*. to 12½*d*.
 Para..... 10½*d*. to 11*d*.
 Mina..... 10½*d*. to 11½*d*.
 Pernambuco..... 13*d*. to 13½*d*.
 Surat..... 6*d*. to 7½*d*.
 Madras..... 6*d*. to 7½*d*.
 Bengal..... 5½*d*. to 6½*d*.
 Bourbon..... 10*d*. to 14*d*.
 Smyrna..... 8*d*. to 9½*d*.
 Egyptian..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.

CURRENTS..... per cwt. 95*s*. to 101*s*.

FIGS, Turkey..... 46*s*. to 50*s*.

FLAX, Riga..... per ton 53*l*. to 54*l*.

Druana..... 47*l*. to 48*l*.

Petersburgh..... 48*l*. to 50*l*.

HEMP:—Riga..... 43*l*. to 44*l*.

Petersburgh..... 42*l*. to 43*l*.

—, half clean..... 38*l*.

IRON—Petersburgh..... 25*l*. 10*s*. to 26*l*.

British Bar..... 13*l*. to 13*l*. 10*s*.

INDIGO:—

Caracca Floras.. per lb. 10*s*. 6*d*. to 15*s*.

Sobra..... 10*s*. 6*d*. to 11*s*. 0*d*.

East-India..... 10*s*. 6*d*. to 15*s*. 0*d*.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 26*s*.

Whale (Cape in bond)..... per ton 25*l*.

Galipoli..... 48*l*.

Lucca..... per jar 8*l*. 6*s*. to 8*l*. 8*s*.

Florence..... per half-chest 27*s*. to 29*s*.

PIMENTO (in Bond)..... per lb. 9½*d*. to 9½*d*.

PEPPER, do..... 6½*d*. to 6½*d*.

RICE:—East-India, per cwt. 19*s*. 6*d*. to 20*s*.

Carolina..... 36*s*. to 37*s*.

—, old..... 34*s*. to 35*s*.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cogniac, per gall. 2*s*. 10*d*. to 3*s*. 1*d*.

—, Bourdeaux..... 2*s*. 2*d*.

Geneva..... 0*s*. 0*d*. to 0*s*. 0*d*.

Rum, Jamaica..... 1*s*. 11*d*. to 2*s*. 0*d*.

—, Leeward Island.. 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.

SUGAR:—Jamaica .. per cwt. 57*s*. to 70*s*.

Demerara, &c..... 65*s*. to 70*s*.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 57*s*. to 68*s*.

Refined, on board for exportation:

Large Lumps, per cwt. 34*s*. 6*d*. to 35*s*.

Good and middling..... 36*s*. to 37*s*.

Patent fine Loaves..... 40*s*. to 65*s*.

TALLOW, Russia.. per cwt. 36*s*. to 37*s*. 0*d*.

TAR, Archangel, per barrel..... 16*s*.

Stockholm..... 15*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*.

TEA, (*E.-India Company's prices*):

Bohea..... per lb. 2*s*. 3½*d*. to 2*s*. 5½*d*.

Congou..... 2*s*. 6½*d*. to 3*s*. 7*d*.

Souchong..... 3*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.

Campo..... 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.

Twankay..... 3*s*. 5½*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.

Hyson..... 3*s*. 10½*d*. to 5*s*. 10*d*.

Gunpowder..... 5*s*. 8*d*. to 7*s*. 4*d*.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*.

Fine colour..... 5*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*.

Light Brown..... 3*d*. to 4½*d*.

Virginia..... 2*d*. to 2½*d*.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port..... per pipe 42*l*. to 46*l*.

New do..... 30*l*. to 36*l*.

Lisbon..... 20*l*. to 32*l*.

Madeira..... 20*l*. to 63*l*.

Calcavello..... 20*l*. to 40*l*.

Sherry..... per butt 20*l*. to 60*l*.

Teneriffe..... per pipe 22*l*. to 28*l*.

Claret, per hhd., 1st growth 48*l*. to 50*l*.

Spanish Red,
 per ton of 252 gallons.. 12*l*. to 18*l*.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON—continues in good demand, and the advanced rates since our last have been supported. At Liverpool, 1,000 bags of *bowed* have been taken in on speculation. The sales amount, in one week, to 8,800 bags, consisting of 4,918 bowed, 9*d.* to 9½*d.* for ordinary to middling; new, 10*d.* to 10¾*d.* per lb.—325 Orleans, 11*d.* to 1½*d.* for fair to very good.—158 Albanias, at 10*d.* to 10¾*d.*—230 Sea Island, at 19*d.* to 23½*d.*—588 Pernambuccos, at 12¾*d.* to 14*d.*—825 Maranhams, at 12*d.* to 12¾*d.*—288 Bahias, at 11½*d.* to 12¾*d.*—224 Mina Novas, 11½*d.* to 11¾*d.*—30 Mina Gera, 9½*d.*—864 Egyptian, 11½*d.* to 12¾*d.*—55 Demerara, 11¾*d.* to 13*d.*—51 Barbadoes, 9¾*d.* to 10½*d.*—26 Carthagena, 8¾*d.* to 9*d.*—125 Surats, 6¾*d.* to 8½*d.* The arrivals are 9,120 bags this week.

Sugar.—The market continues brisk, without alteration of price, for Brown Plantation Sugar. Refined Sugars in steady demand, at our quotations. The quantity sold, in the week, at Liverpool, to grocers and refiners, is 550 hogsheds and tierces.

Coffee.—The coffee market continues very dull. Sales have been attempted, but the principal part offered were bought in.

Rum, Brandy, and Hollands.—The market for Rum has been brisk, at an advance of 1*d.* per gallon. At Liverpool, in the week, about 500 puncheons have changed hands, at 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per gallon, for 16 over-proof, and no sales made in Leeward Island Rum. Brandy and Hollands in little or no demand, at our quotations.

Irish Provisions.—The importation of butter from Ireland and Holland has been very considerable; the market is therefore very dull, and prices may be considered as from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt. under our prices.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—The two former articles have not experienced any variation, but tallow has advanced from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt. The deliveries have been very great this year compared to last, and the stock is consequently reduced. To-day, on 'Change, the price of tallow continued to advance; the price, therefore, of yellow candle, was 40*s.* per cwt.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 32. 0.—Paris, 25. 15.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 10. 2.—Madrid, 36.—Cadiz, 35¾.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 48½.—Genoa, 44½.—Naples, 39½.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51¼.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94¾; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93¾; 4 per Cent. 1822, 105½ to 106; New 3½ per Cents., 101; Bank Stock, 229¾.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 17*s.*—Silver in bars, standard, 5*s.*

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 320*l.*—Birmingham, 320*l.*—Derby, 225*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 104½*l.*—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 600*l.*—Grand Junction, 250*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 375*l.*—Mersey and Irwell, 0.—Neath, 400*l.*—Nottingham, 300*l.*—Oxford, 850*l.*—Stafford and Worcester, 900.—Trent and Mersey, 2,150*l.*—Alliance British and Foreign, 19*l.*—Guardian, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Hope, 6*l.*—Sun Fire, 220*l.*—Gas Light Chartered Company, 72*l.*—City Gas Light Company, 165*l.*—Phoenix or South London, 13*l.* 15*s.* pr.—Leeds, 240*l.*—Liverpool, 250*l.*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

AN intimation on the part of the British Government of its determination to recognise Mexico, Columbia, and Buenos Ayres, as sovereign and independent states, and the usual *exposés* of the revenue of Great Britain for the quarters and years, ending on the 5th January 1824 and 1825, since our last publication, have afforded to the diurnal and other portions of the periodical press, both metropolitan and provincial, ample topics to enlarge upon.

All the glowing and inflated epithets in our language have been put in requisition, for expatiation on the eminence, honour and glory attaching to Great Britain for these recognitions, and from these financial results.

As friends to mankind, in the sincerest

and fullest acceptance of the term, we shall hail the acknowledged sovereignty of the several States of South America (and wish that Greece could be included). We shall hail these events—not from trading considerations merely, but for the moral and social influence which they are so well calculated to diffuse over the world. The prosperity and happiness of the British people, when demonstrated, we shall also hail with the same unmingled, and with the most unqualified, feelings of satisfaction and delight.

But, as public journalists, conscious of the long established reputation which we have to sustain, and of the responsibility which attaches to our situation; and sensible, at the same time, that we stand alone in the view we take of the situation of political

cal affairs, we feel it the more imperiously our duty to remind the British people of the tremulous and adventitious ground on which they stand; a position questionable and doubtful, from the clearest and most unobscured view that can be taken of it, and rendered perilous and alarming by the density of the illusion, by which it is over-spread:

What, let it be asked, are the advantages which the people of Great Britain are to derive from the recognition of the Sovereignty of the several States, into which South America is now divided? We are aware that the answer will be;—a vast increase in the consumption of British manufactures. But, let it be asked again, what advantage, to the nation collectively, is to accrue from this? Has not the consumption of the products of the labour of the British people progressively increased in every part of the world, during the last thirty years? And have not their privation and distress progressively increased in the same proportion? And what is there, in South America, to render the consumption there, advantageous to the people of Great Britain now, more than it was in 1807-8; or, than it is in other parts of the world? It is not that we are opposed to the increased consumption of British commodities over every part of the globe, to the utmost extent of the physical and scientific powers of production. All that we wish, in this respect, is to see such just and salutary regulations

devised and enacted (of course we do not mean intermeddling restraints), as are necessary to render the interchange reciprocal and advantageous to all.

We shall, however, forbear (for this time) from extending our observations upon this part of the subject; and refer our readers to a series of statistical illustrations, commercial and financial, inserted in the supplementary number of our preceding volume (the fifty-eighth); to the analytical view of the occupation and situation of the population of Great Britain, inserted in the same; and also, to the statement of the income and expenditure of the government, in each year since 1792, prefixed to the number of our Magazine for March last: all of which it will be necessary to hold in view, that a right understanding may be formed of the complicated and singularly involved relations of the several interests of society, and of the whole, separately and collectively, with the world at large.

The proceeds of the three great branches of revenue, excise, stamps and post-office, in each of the seven years 1817—1823, will be found in the series of statements referred to, with a fullness and minuteness of detail and intelligibility never before exhibited; in relation to which we shall now state the proceeds of the several branches of revenue for the year 1824, contrasted with 1823, as exhibited, by the government, on the 5th of January, and since copied into all the daily and other periodical prints.

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years ending 5th January 1824, and 5th January 1825.

	Year ending January 5, 1824.	Year ending January 5, 1825.
	£.	£.
Customs - - - - -	10,406,430	10,239,739
Excise - - - - -	23,956,167	25,113,283
Stamps - - - - -	6,362,620	6,753,096
Land and Assessed Taxes - - - - -	6,188,877	4,922,070
Post Office - - - - -	1,387,000	1,444,000
Duty on Pensions - - - - -	61,357	61,374
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers - - - - -	53,880	57,716
Crown Lands - - - - -	966	966
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue - - - - -	4,273	4,606
Surplus Fees, Regulated Public Offices - - - - -	39,717	39,887
TOTAL Ordinary Revenue - - - - -	48,461,587	48,636,737
Repayment by Austria - - - - -	766,667	1,733,333
Interest and other Monies - - - - -	250,147	176,022
TOTAL Revenue - - - - -	49,478,401	50,546,092
Applied as Consolidated Fund - - - - -	45,962,903	47,525,260
To pay off the Exchequer Bills charged on the Annual Duties - - - - -	3,000,562	3,006,012
Applied as part of the Ways and Means of the Year - - - - -	514,936	14,820
TOTAL - - - - - £	49,478,401	50,546,092

AN ACCOUNT of the PRODUCE of the EXCISE DUTIES of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years ending 5th January 1824, and 5th January 1825; shewing the Increase or Decrease.

	Year ending January 5, 1824.	Year ending January 5, 1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Auctions - - - -	221,950	280,642	58,692	—
Beer - - - - -	2,999,575	3,011,895	12,320	—
Bricks and Tiles - - -	390,632	467,724	77,092	—
Candles - - - - -	379,676	392,929	13,253	—
Coffee and Cocoa - - -	419,073	406,842	- - -	12,236
Cider and Perry - - -	45,752	40,326	- - -	5,426
Glass - - - - -	474,724	537,675	62,951	—
Hides and Skins - - -	326,277	357,252	30,975	—
Hops - - - - -	47,240	72,593	25,353	—
Licences - - - - -	744,963	656,280	- - -	88,683
Malt - - - - -	2,990,728	3,435,769	445,041	—
Paper - - - - -	547,027	605,179	58,152	—
Pepper - - - - -	147,921	159,287	11,366	—
Printed Goods - - -	560,511	598,513	38,002	—
Salt - - - - -	446,489	199,486	- - -	247,083
Soap - - - - -	1,105,566	1,097,770	- - -	7,796
Spirits, British - - -	2,723,615	2,976,473	251,858	—
Foreign - - - - -	2,369,709	2,679,761	310,052	—
Starch - - - - -	65,728	61,447	- - -	4,281
Stone Bottles - - -	3,088	3,101	13	—
Sweets - - - - -	11,922	10,124	- - -	1,798
Tea - - - - -	3,373,587	3,382,435	8,848	—
Tobacco and Snuff - -	2,463,640	2,584,829	121,189	—
Vinegar - - - - -	47,765	44,798	- - -	2,967
Wine - - - - -	1,041,394	1,043,286	1,842	—
Wire - - - - -	7,906	7,917	11	—
TOTAL - - - £.	23,956,458	25,113,287	1,527,010	370,185
Deduct Decrease - - -	- - -	£.	370,185	
Increase on the Year - -	- - -	£.	1,156,825	

In comparing the above statements of excise, stamps and post office, with those before adverted to, inserted in the supplement, it will be perceived that the above exhibits the net amount, whilst the other exhibits the gross receipt.

In 1823, the charges of collection amounted to £3,23,012, which, with the payments to the amount of £1,411,076, are not included in the total receipt for that year; and all the *exposés* of the revenue which appear in the newspapers, are exclusive of sums, collected in taxes, to the amount of above £4,700,000 per annum in Great Britain, and £1,200,000 in Ireland. The remission of duties also, in the branches of customs and assessed taxes, tends to preclude a just comparison, being made of the relative amount of taxation in the two years, 1823 and 1824; and the accounts, in detail which do afford a more accurate comparison, are not published before June or July: last year they were not distributed till after Parliament was prorogued. The general conclusion, however, which has been drawn by the partizans of the govern-

ment, and circulated throughout the kingdom, by insertion in every newspaper, from the amount of the revenue in 1824, as compared with the amount in 1823, is as follows, viz. Notwithstanding the repeal of duties, in 1824, equivalent to more than a million; the amount in 1824 exceeds that of 1823, (exclusive of the amount credited as received from Austria,) upwards of £100,000, thereby proving an increase of production, to the extent of £1,200,000, and that the prosperity and comfort of the people must necessarily be increasing in a corresponding ratio. In answer to all which, we shall in the first place shew that there is a misrepresentation, in one item alone, viz. that of malt in the excise, to the extent of at least £340,000; it will be seen, by the statement of the excise inserted in the supplement, that the actual receipt of duty on malt in 1823, was £3,508,734, whilst the quota of charges of management could not exceed £140,000, although the net amount represented in the above statement, is only £2,990,728. There is, also, some misrepresentation with respect to foreign spirits,

spirits, as by a statement of the number of gallons, charged with duty in each of the two years will be seen. The quantity appears less in 1824 than in 1823, although the preceding statement represents an increase of duty, to the amount of £310,052; and which misrepresentation will be further confirmed by referring again to the statement in the supplement, where the gross receipt of duty on foreign spirits in 1823 will be seen to have been £2,699,127, the quota of charge not exceeding £30,000, whilst the amount in the preceding statement is only £2,369,709. There is also a fallacy, to the extent of £300,000, in the comparative amount of the customs, as far as the question of increase of consumption is concerned; that amount having been levied on grain and flour, taken out of bond and imported within the last quarter; which, on slight reflection, will be seen to admit of no comparison with the preceding year; nor to indicate any increase of consumption. We might, by observations on each separate item, proceed to shew the fallacy of the conclusion so generally drawn from the comparison of the two years' accounts; but the various statements we have before adverted to, in the supplement—with the several notes affixed, afford conclusive evidence of the erroneousness of our commercial and financial policy, and of the calamitous results which must soon ensue, if not timely averted; that, if they do not suffice to awaken the attention of the public to the peril that otherwise awaits them, we know not what will.

We must next advert to one other circumstance, by way of shewing the audacity with which the assertions of the increasing comfort of the British people are made; and hitherto without contradiction.

It will be remembered, that, as evidence of such increasing comfort, it was asserted by one of the servants of the nation, in his place in Parliament, in the last session, that the consumption of sugar had increased 40 per cent. per annum, since 1818.

In refutation of which assertion we refer to the 9th of the statements in the supplement, which exhibits the importation, the exportation and consumption of sugar in each of the sixteen years, 1807—1822; and by reference to documents of an earlier period, we find that the actual quantity of sugar, consumed in Great Britain in the four years 1804-7, averaged 2,327,564 cwt. per annum; the diminished quantity, on which duty was charged, in 1818, arose from a fluctuation in the rate of duty, at the beginning and end of that year, as the amount in 1817 will serve to shew.

In conclusion we will add, that whilst the numbers of the people have increased thirty to forty per cent. the consumption of malt, which would be the very first article to denote an increase in the means of enjoyment on the part of the great body of the people, was greater on an average of the six years, 1788-91, than it has been on an

average of any six years since that time. And the consumption of tea on an average of the four years 1807-10, greater than the average of any four years since that time (*vide Statement, page 642, of our 56th volume*), thereby demonstrating, that the privation of the people has increased, in a ratio exceeding the increase of their numbers.

Besides the official statements of the returns of the revenue, and the determination of our government to recognize the independence of the three American states of Brazil, Mexico and Columbia, the preceding month has furnished little matter for political animadversion. The latter of these, however, there are those who would persuade us, is a topic likely hereafter to intrude itself again, in its consequences, in a more serious way. The French papers, at least, are loud in hostile declamation. The legitimates of the Continent take the conduct of our cabinet upon this question, it seems, in high dudgeon. It is to be a ground of breach and separation between us and the Holy Alliance. So much the better—"farthest from them is best." The three great potentates—the three-headed dictatorship of Europe—the regal Cerberus of legitimacy! *are or is* (for even grammar itself is puzzled by this mystified monstrosity, and knows not whether to consider it as singular or plural!)—this mystified potency is to settle down the revolted colonies to their primitive obedience in our despire; and we, it is inferred, are to feel the weight of *holy* indignation. In other words, they are to make war upon us, we suppose (what else can the menace mean?) for daring, without their permission, to acknowledge, by commercial treaties, the existence of states, already consolidated by institution and by valour. Not satisfied with our having permitted them to trample to extinction the hopes, the liberties and national existence of Naples, of Piedmont, and of Spain in the Old World,—if we will not sacrifice also our views of commercial policy (for we give credit, to our cabinet, for no higher motives, nor to the continental powers), in all that regards the New, we are to be put under the ban of this political papacy; and Austrian hussars and Prussian grenadiers, and hordes of Croates and Cossacs and Hungarians, &c. &c. — Why, what are they to do? We must wait till events instruct us—and then fill up the sentence.

In the mean time, an event, of more real importance to us than the hostility of French newspapers and the Holy Alliance, has taken place in our courts of justice. On the 14th of January, in the Court of King's Bench, in the trial of a cause of pretended libel, *Andrew Duncan v. Thwaites* and others (that is to say, against the proprietors, editor and printer of the *Morning Advertiser*), an English jury (and that even a *special jury*) has shewn that it understood

and had courage to perform its duty; and, unpuzzled and unawed by the technical sophistry of the bench, has shewn its respect for the constitutional law of common sense, and vindicated the right of giving publicity to proceedings connected with the investigation of alleged offences, and the exercise of the functions of public justice. They have decided, in fact, that the justice-room of a police office is not a lion's mouth, in which accusations are to be admitted, and evidence to be received, of which the public are to have no knowledge. The Lord Chief Justice, if the newspaper-report be correct, was pretty decisive in his charge upon this subject:—

“As far as regards any opinion that may have been entertained by the public, as to the publication of police reports, there does not seem to have been a justifiable ground for it, because courts have more than once expressed their opinion of its illegality. The opinion has often been delivered of late years, and occasionally in former times. It can hardly, I think, be insisted by the defendant's counsel, that a verdict ought not to pass for the plaintiff! The amount of damages, and the estimate of them, is a matter peculiarly proper for you.”

The jury, however, were not forgetful that though the bench be at liberty to give its opinions, *they* are judges of the law, as well as the fact; and not being disposed to award *any* penalty where they saw no guilt, after a few minutes' consultation, and without retiring from their box, they returned a VERDICT for the DEFENDANT.

IRELAND.

In looking across the channel to this ill-treated, but important integral portion of the British dominions, we are glad, there also, to see the return of good sense and moderation in the conduct of juries.

We mentioned in our last (M. M. vol. 58, p. 564), that a prosecution had been commenced, on the evidence of a single reporter for a hostile newspaper, against Mr. O'Connell, on a charge of seditious language at a meeting of the Catholic Association; and it seems that Mr. O'Connell had himself imagined that any indictment, the attorney-general might think fit to prefer against him, would be sure to find a grand jury that would give it entertainment; and that he had accordingly made every preparation for a vigorous defence against what he expected would be carried on in the spirit of formidable attack. We were happy, however, to find that, on the 1st of January, though not one single Catholic was included in the panel, the grand jury had the candour and good sense to throw out the bill. In the mean time, a bill of indictment had also been preferred, on the other side, against that flaming Orange gentleman, Sir Harcourt Lees, for some dreams of a distempered imagination, which he had published as oracles of inspiration, about horrible designs and conspiracies of the Catholics, &c.; and we are happy to say, that a grand jury threw that out also:

thus proclaiming, as it were, to the too long-divided and irritated people of Ireland, that Mr. O'Connell may be rhetorical, and Sir H. Lees moon-struck, with less danger to the state than might probably result from harassing the respective parties with the rancour of political litigation. The effect is said to have proved the wisdom of the calculation. Both parties appear to have assumed a tone of comparative moderation, and heart-burnings and recriminations have in a considerable degree subsided. We would recommend the following-up of this spirit of forbearance, by the suspension of the zeal for proselytizing on either side, and of the disputes about distribution of Bibles. What signifies forcing books upon those whose priests will have influence enough to prevent them from reading them?

We recommend the following statement to the attention of our financiers and government politicians:

“Ireland is, in fact, a burden to England. The cost of governing this country amounted to twenty millions, while that of England amounted to fifty. Ireland cost three millions more than the assets which she returned to the imperial treasury. The expense of governing her would go on increasing in proportion to the duration of the injustice with which she was governed.”

Nor is the following unworthy the consideration of those who think that our law of marriage, and our marriage ritual, stand in need of no revision:

“Two respectable and prosperous young tradesmen of Limavady, became attached to two young females of the Presbyterian religion. They proffered marriage, and were accepted. Difficulty, arose, however, with respect to the performance of the ceremony by a Protestant Clergyman; and the young people were about to apply to a couple-beggar who lived in the town, to unite them, when the priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Hagan, believing that the act of 1793 had repealed all the old laws relating to the celebration of marriage between persons of different persuasions by Catholic Priests, except where one of the parties happens to be a Protestant of the Established Church, agreed to marry them. At the end of six weeks, certain Magistrates discovered, as they thought, that the Priest had committed an act that would subject him to capital punishment, and summoned the parties to give testimony against Mr. O'Hagan, for having married them. They unanimously refused to do so; whereupon the Magistrates sent them to gaol; and employed a party of the King's troops to escort them. Separation and confinement, and the prospect of suffering under these evils for three long years, were trials which their fortitude was unable to resist. They, therefore, after some time, consented to give evidence against the Priest; and those penal laws which Montesquieu had well said, were
written

written in blood, allotted the punishment of death for this enormous offence. Mr. O'Hagan was obliged to quit the country."

The following also may be food for some reflection :—

"A settlement of the order of the Jesuits is about to be established in nearly the very centre of Ireland, and for this purpose an estate—an entire parish, has been purchased, and it is said £21,300. of French money has already been paid as the amount of purchase! The circumstance is simply as follows :—an estate, situated near Cashel, having been advertised for sale by auction, several gentlemen attended as willing purchasers; the land included an entire parish, and measured about 1,200 acres; £20,000 was offered for the property by one gentleman; another offered something more; when a little black-looking man, with coarse worsted stockings drawn carelessly over his legs, and whose entire dress did not appear worth ten shillings, but who afterwards turned out to be a Roman Catholic Priest, offered £21,000, and finally bought it for 21,300; and, on being asked the name of the purchaser, in order to its being inserted in the title-deed, mentioned the name of a gentleman in France; and, as if afraid the property might not otherwise be secured to him, quite contrary to the general usage, paid the entire amount (£21,300) into Court, although the title-deeds are not yet perfected. As we have already observed, it has since been ascertained that the property is to be converted into a Jesuits' establishment." If sincere and zealous Protestants should feel any apprehensions of the progress of Popery from this statement, let us conjure them to reflect, that the danger must be met by more just and rational means than by perpetuating invidious distinctions and monopolies; and pampering a flockless clergy with inordinate revenues: which allure to voluptuous and ostentatious indolence, those who ought to be seconding their spiritual exhortations and pastoral assiduity, by the sanctity, correctness and humility of their own example."

FRANCE AND SPAIN

May now be coupled together, if not as one political integer, as sovereign state and troublesome dependency: at least, with respect to the former, there is nothing that demands attention (except the perplexing project for indemnifying its runaway emigrants), but what is connected with the ambiguous destinies of the latter.

A new convention (as it is called) has been concluded between the beloved Ferdinand and the protecting Charles X., by which the quota of French troops, to be left to keep the peace in Spain, is augmented to 40,000 men, including two regiments of Swiss guards, who are to have the honour of insuring the love and affection of the Spanish people to the royal person. To

this it seems; however, that the Swiss themselves have some foreboding objections.

PORTUGAL.

It would appear that some apprehension prevails of disturbances at Lisbon, between the respective parties of the King and Queen.

The Parisian journalists would fain persuade us that Sir Wm. A'Court has demanded peremptorily of the Portuguese Government, what course it would pursue, if war broke out between England and the Allies.

That Portugal is distracted by domestic intrigues and conspiracies, seems evident; and perhaps the King may, by this time, have discovered that it would have been better for his peace, to have remained faithful to his constitutional oaths, than to have suffered himself to be made the perjured puppet of an imperious Queen and a turbulent and ambitious son.

ITALY

Slumbers in her bonds, and seems to have ceased even to dream of independence. Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, is dead; and his son, Francis I. on ascending the throne, has issued a decree, confirming all the existing authorities in their respective functions. But the tale seems to have excited no more attention or enquiry than would the death of one of the lazzaroni.

The Pope, however, seems awake to the advantages that may accrue, by alluring the faithful of all nations to visit, in holy pilgrimage, the shrines of Rome,

"The holy blissful martyrs for to seek,
That them have holpen when that they were sike!"

He has, by "Bull of Indiction," proclaimed the year 1825 a year of Jubilee, and invites all good Christians to purchase absolutions and indulgences by pilgrimages, to Rome, and thirty days of visitation [and offerings?] to certain shrines and churches there. The Pope has also published another bull, and the Mufti and Sultan of Constantinople have done the same, against the exposures of female costume.

GERMANY, &c.

The Holy Alliance seems to be amusing itself with projects for reducing the revolted States of America to legitimate obedience, and for settling the affairs of Greece. In the mean time, they are not neglecting their benignant attention to the suppression of the naughty progress of human intellect. For a glimpse of the probable consequences of all this, see extracts from Lord J. Russell's *Memoirs of Europe*, in our Supplement to Vol. 58. Yet in one instance, even Austria shews some better wisdom. She protects alike the Catholic and the Protestant, and puts neither restraint nor stigma upon either; and some whole villages having lately gone, voluntarily and publicly, over from the former to the latter persuasion, are supplied accordingly with pastors of the same religion

religion with the flocks. The King of Hannover, also, has published a decree, which does away with the distinction between an established and a sectarian church. Is it not a pity that the Ministers of the King of England cannot imitate so illustrious an example?

Of RUSSIA our only theme could be its physical calamities, but the detail of the desolation and miseries which have resulted from the inundations would fill up columns, which we have not to spare.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The former rising; and the latter falling. At Constantinople, 25th Nov., the Captain Pacha had arrived with a few vessels, but did not appear to be in disgrace. The Egyptian fleet is in the Port of Candia. The check which it has received is fully confirmed. The Greeks have taken a great many of the vessels, with troops on board.

Such is the disturbed state of Turkey, that the Grand Vizier is not permitted to join the army, because his presence is necessary to preserve tranquillity in Constantinople.

An article, from Corfu, states, that the dissensions in the Morea had ceased with the death of Colocotroni, the son, who, having revolted against the central Government, was declared a rebel, and upon this, put to death by his own soldiers.

The destruction of Schiraz, in PERSIA, by an earthquake, is confirmed. It happened June 20, 1824, and, it is said, only

500 inhabitants escaped: At Aleppo there have been smart and frequent shocks.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

The zeal of the Methodist Missionaries has excited some tumults, and the government having, in vain, invited them to retire, put some thirteen of them into temporary confinement, principally, it seems, to protect them from violence. The president and government profess to protect persons of all persuasions, in the free exercise of their respective worship; but not to guarantee the zeal of proselytism, when it leads to tumult.

AMERICA.—UNITED STATES.

The message of the President of the United States, presented on the 7th of Dec. to both Houses of Congress, contains as is the custom in that republic, a clear and manly exposition of the state of the country, the line of policy that has been pursued, and not only the principles but the precise application of them that will be pursued hereafter, if certain specified contingencies should require. Speaking of the affairs of the South American Republics, "It is impossible," says the president, "for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed the motive which might induce such interference, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, & With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

THE first export of wool from England, for two centuries, took place lately; fifty bags of a coarse quality were exported to the United States of America. The export of wool has been prohibited for two hundred years from England.

The duty on salt ceased on Wednesday, Jan. 5, in pursuance of an act of the last session of Parliament. The great reduction in price—and the exemption from bonds and excise restrictions will, no doubt, cause a great increase in the consumption of this invaluable article in domestic economy. It is said, also, that patents have been taken out for improvements in the process of making salt.

The following is a general bill of all the christenings and burials within the city of London and Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 17, 1823, to Dec. 14, 1824:—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 909; buried, 1,127. Christened in

the 17 parishes without the walls, 5,176; buried, 3,917. Christened in the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 15,132; buried 10,667. Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4,611; buried, 4,526.

Christened	{ Males.. 12,978 }	In all
	{ Females 12,780 }	25,758
Buried....	{ Males.. 10,565 }	In all
	{ Females 9,672 }	20,237

Whereof have died:—Under two years of age 6,476
Between two and five 2,103
Five and ten 798
Ten and twenty 764
Twenty and thirty 1,296
Thirty and forty 1,444
Forty and fifty 1,809
Fifty and sixty 1,742
Sixty and seventy 1,715
Seventy and eighty 1,411
Eighty and ninety 593
Ninety

Ninety and a hundred 34
 A hundred and three 1
 A hundred and seven 1
 Decreased in the burials this year, 350.

Mr. Canning communicated to the Foreign Ambassadors, that in consequence of the repeated failures of the applications of His Majesty's Government to the Court of Spain, relative to the recognition of the Independent States of South America, His Majesty's servants have come to the determination to appoint *Chargés d'Affaires* to the States of Columbia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres; and to enter into treaties of commerce with those respective States, on the basis of the recognition of their independence.

Jan. 4.—A meeting was held at the London Tavern, to adopt means for preserving the view of St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, which has been accidentally opened by the recent fire, when it was resolved to raise the sum of £7000 by subscription for that purpose.

Jan. 9.—An alarming fire broke out in the house of Mr. Webster, a furniture broker, opposite St. Luke's Church, Old Street Road, which was destroyed. The flames were prevented communicating to the adjoining buildings.

Friday, 21st January, at two o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out, at No. 49, Judd-street, a Chemist and Druggist's; the family were obliged to escape over the roofs of the adjoining houses.

MARRIAGES.

Charles Turner, esq. Lieut. in the 35th regt. Madras Nat. Infantry, to Eliza, daughter of the late Alex. Sketchley, esq. of Clapham Rise.

At Ealing, the Rev. E. Trimmer, M.A. of Turnham Green, to Laura, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.

C. Jefferies, esq. R.N. of Woburn Place, to Maria, second daughter of J. Pearson, esq. of Rutland-place.

At Greenwich, L. Crombie, esq. of Argyll-street, to Harriett, daughter of T. Lester, esq. of Greenwich.

J. A. Murray, esq. to Elizabeth Powell, youngest daughter of Capt. R. Browne, of Norwich.

P. Earle, esq. to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. J. F. Ferron, vicar of Cuckfield.

N. Micklem, esq. of Henley upon Thames, to Miss George of Bath.

C. H. Beague, esq. R.E., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Major-General J. Pringle.

At Newington, J. Cutler, esq. to Louisa daughter of T. Freak, esq. of Blackheath.

At Mary-le-bone Church, C. Fitz-Henry Barham, esq. of Harley-street, to Miss E. J. K. Smith.

R. J. Longbottom, esq. of Wood-hall, Pinner, to Frances, daughter of W. Nurse, esq. of Pinner.

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At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Merrington, esq. of Chingford-hall, Essex, to Miss A. Cotton of Brill, Bucks.

At Wootton, Surrey, Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, to Janet Rebecca, eldest daughter of J. A. Ogilvie, esq. of Tanhurst, Surrey.

At Mary-le-bone Church, M. Stritch, sen., esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Mary, relict of the late J. Arnold, esq. of Walworth.

T. B. Bowen, esq. of Portman-street, to Charlotte, daughter of the late W. Chaloner, esq. of Guisborough, Yorkshire.

C. Johnson, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Charlotte, sixth daughter of the late T. Pierpoint, esq. of Burslem, Staffordshire.

In Hyde-street, Manchester-square, Sir J. Sinclair, bart. of Dunbeath, to Miss S. C. Carter.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. Revan, esq. of Kilrush, County Clare, to Margaret, daughter of L. Kenny, esq. of Newmarket and Fergus, County Clare, Ireland.

DEATHS.

At Curzon-street, J. Phillips, esq. 54.

At Pentonville, E. Smith, esq. 63

Wm. M. Sellon, esq. of Harlsden-green.

In Kensington-square, Mrs. E. Hamilton, 62.

R. Fleetwood, esq.

In Arundell-street, Mrs. Young, aged 71.—Mother of Mrs. Fauntleroy.

At Richmond, Marianna, wife of Sir E. Harrington, bart.

Frances, daughter of Michael Samson, esq. of Clapham, 19.

At Lambeth, W. R. Haworth, esq.

At Crowhurst, George, third son of the late Horatio Clagget, esq. of Clapham-rise, 24.

In Seymour-street, the Right Hon. Sir R. Dallas, knt., late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

At New Ormond-street, R. Fleetwood, esq.

In London, the Hon. Edward Bouverie, youngest brother of the Earl of Radnor, aged 64.

A. Bell, esq. 73.

In Clifford-street, C. Hanbury, esq.

At Clapham, Miss C. Constable, daughter of A. Constable, esq. of Edinburgh.

In New Bridge-street, Wm. Le Blanc, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of J. A. de Reimer, esq. of Euston-place.

At Richmond, Harriett Mary, eldest daughter of Col. C. Smith.

At Clapton, Mary, wife of J. Hensley, esq. 74.

At Pinner, J. Smart, esq. 80.

At Hampton, W. J. Grindinhoofe, esq.

J. Holland, esq. 78.

In Kingsland-road, R. Hunt, esq. 78.

The Hon. H. A. Murray, sixth son of Lord Ellbank.

At Chislehurst, the Right Hon. Lady Bayning.

Mr. Wewitzer.—This veteran of the stage is released from all human troubles, at his lodgings in Wild-court, Drury-lane. When the boy who attended him came with his breakfast, he was leaning on his hand, quite dead, and from the calmness of his countenance, it may be hoped that he expired without pain. He was far advanced in life, and for some years suffered the infirmities generally attendant on such a period. In the prime of his days he was an excellent actor, particularly in Frenchmen and Jewish characters. Mr. Wewitzer possessed literary talents, but the labours of his profession, while he was able to continue on the stage, and his infirmities, after he had left it, prevented him affording them due cultivation.

J. Sivewright, esq. of Tavistock-square.

Mary, eldest daughter of J. Lee, esq. of Lewisham.

At Pentonville, E. Smith, esq. 63.

At Brixton, Elizabeth, widow of the late Dr. Hammond, of Bideford, Devon.

R. Seaman, esq. of Upper Gower-street, 82.

In Manchester-square, Mrs. E. Gordon, 82.

At Egham; Mrs. Bannister, relict of T. Bannister, esq. 73.

Anne, wife of B. G. Babington, M.D.

At Twickenham, Mary, wife of T. Dickerson, of Fulwell-lodge, Twickenham, 65.

In Argyll-street, R. Harrison, esq. M.D.

In Bentinck-street, G. Rankin, esq.

E. W. Shepherd, esq. 67.

B. P. Lelyveld, esq. of Cadogan-place.

At Upper Clapton, Mrs. Pearson, relict of H. Pearson, esq. formerly of Lymington, Hants.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, W. Fairlie, esq. 70.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. M. Topham.

In Upper Norton-street, the Right Hon. Lord H. W. Stuart, son of the late and uncle of the present Marq. of Bute.

At Burwood Park, Surrey, Sir J. Frederick, bart.

At South-parade, Chelsea, George, son of Capt. F. Pettingal, 21.

In York-place, Sarah, the youngest daughter of J. Wright, esq. of Kelvedon-hall, Essex.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Bennett Michell, clerk, M.A., to the vicarage of Winsford.

The Rev. Henry Blaydes, clerk, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Charterhouse, Hinton, lately augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty.

The Rev. Joseph Haythorne, clerk, M.A. to the vicarage of Congresbury, with the Chapel of Week St. Lawrance annexed.

The Rev. Miles Formby, clerk, M.A. licensed to the perpetual and augmented curacy of Cothelstone.

The Rev. Thomas Gatehouse, clerk, B.A., to the rectory of North Cheriton.

The Rev. H. P. Belve, to the rectory of the united parishes of the Holy Trinity, and Blessed Virgin Mary, Guildford.

The Rev. R. S. Robson, to the perpetual curacy of Rawcliffe, Yorkshire.

The Rev. T. Wharton, to St. John's Wood Chapel.

The Rev. W. Hardwicke, M.A., by dispensation, to hold the vicarage of Lanton, Alias Lavington, Lincolnshire, with the rectory of Outwell, Norfolk.

The Rev. E. Bullen, s. c. l. to the rectory of Gunby, near Spils by Lincoln.

The Rev. J. D. Wingfield, M.A. to the living of Geashill, in the King's County, Ireland.

The Rev. F. Dyson, A.M., to the rectory of Dogmersfield Hants.

The Rev. M. Irving, B. D. to be chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

The Rev. J. T. Trevelyan, to the vicarage of Milverton Prima, with the chapelry of Langford Badville, annexed.

The Rev. J. C. Prince, to the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas, Liverpool.

The Rev. T. Godfrey, to the rectory of Newborne, Suffolk.

The Rev. G. Wood, A.M., to the rectory of the Holy Trinity, Dorchester.

The Rev. J. Boudler, to hold the rectory of Farnington, Gloucestershire, with the vicarage of St. Mary's, Warwick.

The Rev. Wm. Greene, to the rectory of Aboghill, in the diocese of Connor.

The Rev. R. Harkness, clerk, B.A., to the vicarage of Stowey, Somerset.

The Rev. J. Smith, D.D., is appointed one of the four King's preachers in Lancashire.

The Rev. A. Quicke, M.A., to the vicarage of Newton-street, Cyres, Devon.

The Rev. G. Palmer, rector of Sullington, Sussex, to the rectory of Parham, in the same county.

The Rev. J. Royle, M.A., to the rectory of Stanfield, Norfolk.

The Rev. G. Haggit, M.A., to the vicarage of Soham, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. B. R. Perkins, B.A., to the chaplaincy of Christ's Church.

The Rev. J. Sandford, B.A., is appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Queensbury.

The Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., vicar of Swaffham, Bulbeck, to hold by dispensation the vicarage of Eln cum Enneth, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. C. T. Simmonis, to the rectory of East Lambrook.

The Rev. D. S. Stone, B.A., to the perpetual and augmented curacy of Wilton.

The Rev. W. H. Quicke, B.A., to the rectory of Ashbrittle.

MARRIAGES ABROAD

At Surat, East-Indies, G. Grant, esq.
to

to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Irconside, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

At Richmond, in Upper Canada, the Rev. J. Byrne, rector of that place, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Eyneuf; in the 12th year of her age!!!

At Bombay, the Rev. David Young, to Harriet Frances, fifth daughter of the late J. Fenton, esq. of Doncaster.

At Bombay, Capt. A. MacDonald, to Miss M. Elphinstone, daughter of John Elphinstone, esq.

At Lima, J. Maclean, esq. to Senora Rosa Eschanes.

At Paris, R. Buchanan, jun., esq. of Drumpullier, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Sir J. W. Hoare, bart.

At Poona, Capt. Havelock, 4th Dragoons, to Caroline, Elizabeth, daughter of A. Chaplin, esq. of Aylesbury.

At Paris, J. J. Bulkeley, esq. to Sarah Mary, eldest daughter of the late P. Bulkeley, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Col. des Barres, late Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward's Island, aged 102.

On the 3d December, at Naples, T. W. Hunt, esq. of Wadenhoe House, Northamptonshire, aged 28, and on the 5th Mrs. C. Hunt, wife of the above gentleman,

At Kaira, East-Indies, Capt. G. W. Barlow, 4th Dragoons.

At Essequibo, W. R. D'Urban, esq. youngest son of Sir B. D'Urban, Lieut. Governor of that Colony.

Commodore Nourse, c.b., Commander-in-Chief off the Cape of Good Hope—on the same station, Lieuts. A. Grant; J. M. Wetherall, R.A.; C. Brown; Mr. Forbes; and Mr. Kirkpatrick.

At Tours, in France, Lieut. Col. Dixon, R.A.

At Rome, on the 15th ult. her Highness the Princess Sapieha, of Bold-hall, Lancashire. The Princess was the daughter and heiress of the late Peter Patten Bold, esq., and having left no issue, the estates devolve on Mrs. Hoghton, the lady of—Hoghton, esq., son of Sir Harry Hoghton. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Farnworth.

Isle of France, Lieut. J. Wetherall, R.A.

At Venice, J. D. Macmurdoo, esq.

At Caen, Normandy, Major General Lord Muskery.

Died, on the 25th Dec. last, at Gran, on the left bank of the Danube, near Buda, in Lower Hungary, the relict of General the Hon. John Dormer, second son of John, seventh Baron Dormer, of Wessge, in the county of Buckingham, by Mary, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, of Parham, in the county of Sussex, bart. The General was born at Peterley House, on the 18th Feb. 1730, and at an early period of life, received the Royal permission to enter the Hungarian service, under the heroic Maria Theresa, (the disabilities of the members of the Church of Rome, to which community the Dormers were adherents, preventing the attainment of high rank in the army at home.) In the advance of life the General married the subject of this Memoir, a lady of noble birth, in the Austrian Dominions, by whom he had ten children. Joseph, the youngest, a Colonel in Hungary, alone survives, and will succeed to the ancient Barony of Dormer, of the creation of 30th June, 1615, with the entailed Estates in Warwickshire and Bucks, on failure of Male Issue by the present Peer, should he outlive him.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A MEETING was held (Dec. 28) at the Trinity-house, Newcastle, for the purpose of forming a District Society, for the port of Newcastle, as a branch of the London Society, for the preservation of life from shipwreck. An annual subscription was entered into, and several liberal donations were received.

The corporation of the town of Newcastle have subscribed £50 towards the expenses of the inquiry respecting a better communication between that town and Carlisle.

Subscriptions have been set on foot, for the purpose of building an elegant theatre, assembly-rooms, post-office, &c. in the town of Sunderland.

Married.] J. Davidson, esq. of West Otterburn, Northumberland, to Miss S. H. E. Jessop, daughter of the Right Hon. Lady Anna Maria Jessop, of Birdhill-house, Durham—At Gosforth-house, the Right

Hon. George Harry, Lord Grey, eldest son of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, to Lady Catherine Charteris, third daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March—At South Shields, Mr. C. Young, to Mary, second daughter of T. Bell, esq. of Waterlöövale—At Newcastle, Mr. J. A. Ward, son of Dr. Ward, of Dumfries, to Miss M. Todd, of Stokefield-hall—At Ellingham, H. J. W. Collingwood, esq. of Libburn-tower, to Miss F. C. Haggerston.

Died.] Near Darlington, H. Lee, esq.—At Berwick, 86, the Rev. W. Peeper—At Alnwick, 19, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. L. Wilson, of Holy Island—97, Mr. P. Suddis, of Elickhimen, near Lanchester, Durham. He lived to know seven generations of his family, and was father, grandfather, and great-grandfather to 109 children—At Elsdon-castle, Mrs. E. Grose, daughter of the late F. Grose, Esq. F.A.S.—At South Shields, 24, Ellen, fourth daughter of T. Forsyth, esq.—At Stella-house, Durham, 75, Mathias Dunn, esq.—At Durham, Jane, wife of A. Logan, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On New-year's-day, a ewe of the South Down breed, belonging to Mr. William Robinson of Carlisle, yeanned a very fine male lamb, which thrives remarkably well, and is meant to be preserved by its owner.

A very fine specimen of the rough-legged falcon (*Falco lagopus* of Linnaeus) was taken alive at Wrea, near Carlisle, having been shot at and wounded in the wing. It measures two feet two inches in length, four feet two inches in breadth, and is feathered down to the toes. This rare bird is a native of Denmark and Siberia.

Married.] At Breconthwaite, near Wigton, the Rev. B. Wood, to Miss Hayton—At Cockerthorpe, the Rev. E. Gatley, to Miss Lightfoot, daughter of J. Lightfoot, esq. of Durham—At Kendall, Mr. T. Wilson to Miss M. Tipping.

Died.] At Cleator, 65, Miss Perry—At Carlisle, 88, E. Nevinston, esq.—At Whitehaven, 80, J. Dixon, M.D.

YORKSHIRE.

Benjamin Gott, esq. has presented the Leeds Mechanics' Institution with £250, and has promised another donation to the same amount, when £1,700 shall have been raised towards erecting a building.

Married.] At Knaresborough, the Rev. E. C. Wilson, son of W. C. Wilson, esq. of Cusertown-hall, Westmoreland, M.P., to Jane, daughter of T. Maude, esq. of the Woodlands, Harrogate—At North Otterington, J. Addison, esq. of London, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late T. Beckett, esq. of Thornton-le-Moor, near Northallerton—At Leeds, Mr. Ryland, to Marianne, only daughter of the late G. Prince, esq. of the Strand, London—At Sheffield, J. Fernley, esq. of Salford, Manchester, to Maria Beard, daughter of T. Holy, esq. of Highfield-house, near Sheffield—At York, R. Mansel, esq. of the Inniskillen Dragoons, to Maria, eldest daughter of W. Armstrong, esq. of the same regiment.

Died.] Mrs. Hart, relict of the late Howell Hart, esq. of Nun Appleton, near York—81, J. Oates, esq. of Westwood-house, near Leeds—At Halifax, Miss S. Ibbotson.

LANCASHIRE.

Dec. 21.—A dreadful accident occurred at the works of Messrs. Windsor, Hyde and Co., machine-makers, Manchester, by the explosion of the engine-boiler. Nearly the whole of that building was blown up, and the windows of almost every house within five hundred yards, totally destroyed. Four men were killed, and several severely wounded.

The plans and designs for the Royal Manchester Institution were decided upon on the 22d of December last, and it is expected this elegant building will be commenced early in the spring. Mr. C. Barry is the architect chosen.

A little auk, the ice-bird of Greenland (*Alca alle*, Linn.) was taken alive near Sale, on the 10th ult., and has been deposited by Mr. Moore in the Museum of the Natural History Society at Manchester.

£100,000 have been subscribed to form a rail-road from Manchester to Bolton. There is also another company forming, to be called the Manchester, Stockport and Peak-forest Rail-road Company.

Died.] At Broomhill, near Broughton-in-Furness, 82, Major Gilpin—At Manchester, Mrs. Brown—At Tildesley, in the parish of Leigh, 54, J. G. Barker, esq.—At Eccleston in the Fylde, 83, W. Bamber, esq.—At Liverpool, 84, J. Hutton, esq.—At Wavertree, 64, Mrs. Hargreaves, relict of the late J. Hargreaves, esq. of Liverpool—At Everton, S. Halliday, esq. of Castle-hill and Ballycloughan, counties of Down and Antrim—At Liverpool, 62, A. Hamilton, esq.—The Rev. N. R. Baldwin, vicar of Leyland.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheadale, R. Hole, esq. of Longsight, to Frances, daughter of T. Marsland, esq. of Holy Vale—At Ashton-upon-Mersey, the Rev. W. B. Guest, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late G. Stelfox, esq. of Ashton-hall—At Sandbach, Mr. J. Barlow, to Miss Pedley, of Middlewich—At Beeton, Mr. J. Kirkland, to Miss Attenborough—At Aston, T. Millwater, esq., to Miss E. Allcroft, both of Worcester.

Died.] At Wrexham, J. Downman, esq.—84, Mrs. Woolley, of Congleton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Egginton, the Rev. F. W. Spilbury, of Willington, to Emma Penelope, only daughter of A. N. Mosley, esq. and Lady Every, of Park-hill.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The extraordinary mildness of the season has already induced some of the feathered tribe to begin building their nests. A husbandman plashing a hedge, in the parish of Mansfield, discovered a black-bird's nest with four young ones.

Married.] At Worksop, the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, seventh son of Sir Gerard Noel, Bart. and the late Baroness Barham, to Mary Arabella, eldest daughter of the late J. S. Foljambe, esq. of Aldwark-hall, Yorkshire—At Nottingham, R. Mansel, esq. of the 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons, to Maria, eldest daughter of W. Armstrong, esq. of the same regiment—At Basford, J. G. S. Lefevre, esq. of Whitehall-place, London, to Rachael Emily, fifth daughter of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Mapperley—At Mattersey, the Rev. T. Sampson, of Edwinstowe, to Miss Pawson, daughter of — Pawson, esq. of Liverpool—At Tresswell, J. Dean, esq. to Miss Dean—At Worksop, C. Doncaster, esq. of Fiskerton, to Ellen, youngest daughter of W. Thompson, esq. of Hubington-house, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Kirkby-park, near Mansfield, J. Robinson, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, the Rev. T. Mitchinson, to Miss Clarke—The Rev. H. J. Burne, of Long Sutton, to Miss E. Rudd, of Norwich.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Loughborough, Harry, second son of E. Beavan, esq. of Kingston, to Mary, relict of the late T. Nicholls, esq. of Burton, Dorset.

Died.] 74, the Rev. W. Pochin, rector of Morcote, Rutlandshire—At Wimeswold, 39, E. Lacy, gent.—At Rotheley, 73, Mr. T. F. Cooper—At Frolesworth, 74, W. Gimson, gent.—At Leicester, Caleb Lurdham, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Yoxall, the Rev. E. M. Robinson, to Lydia, daughter of the Rev. T. Gisborne, M.A. of Yoxall-lodge, prebendary of Durham.

Died.] At Bromley-hall, near Lichfield, 73, J. Lane, esq.—At Uttoxeter, 93, S. Brown, gent. He was Yeoman of the Guards in the reign of George the Second, and attended, in his official capacity, the Coronation of George the Third.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Alveston, the Rev. J. T. Parker, of Newbold-upon-Avon, to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Gray Skipwith, bart.—At Edgbaston, the Rev. C. Barker, M.A., to Caroline, daughter of Mr. T. Richards, of Edgbaston—At Birmingham, the Rev. M. Davies, M.A. of Hinstock, Salop, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. J. Lawford—The Rev. J. Taylor,

of Manchester, to Hannah, eldest daughter of T. Smith, esq. of Icknield-house.

Died. At Henley-in-Arden, Anne, only daughter of the late Capt. Noble—At Warwick, 27, Miss M. Nairne—At Birmingham, 28, Mrs. T. Hill—At Leamington, T. Vernon, fourth son of Lieut.-General Sir G. Anson, G.C.B., M.P.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Wroxeter, the Rev. H. Morgan, LL.B., to Emma, eldest daughter of H. Scott, esq. of Bealow-hall—T. Bowdler, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hill, of Ludlow.

Died. At Ludlow, Anne, relict of J. Ekins, D.D.—At Hilton, 82, J. Bradeney, esq.—At Hales-Owen, 59, Mr. Bloxham.

WORCESTER.

A company is established, for the purpose of forming a canal from Worcester to Gloucester, as an adjunct to the Gloucester and Berkeley canal.

Dudley Encrinurus.—A very rare and magnificent variety of the stone lily, or Lily Encrinus, as depicted in Parkinson's Organic Remains, has recently been discovered in the lime formation, at Dudley, which far surpasses any other fossil of this kind hitherto known, and is now in the collection of Mr. Payton, of that place. The stone on which this beautiful fossil is embedded, measures 38 inches in length, 18 inches in breadth, and averages about 1 inch in thickness. The vertebral column, 23 inches long, is composed of upwards of 200 rings, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, regularly united, and gradually diminishing as they approach towards the pelvis, the surface of which being removed, has left the plates composing the interior of it quite perfect. From the upper part of the pelvis rise the tentaculae or claspers of the animal, 16 of which may be traced, each one composed of innumerable circular rings, with flat joints, and from these a still finer and more feathery appendage is seen, which, from its elegant plume-like form, has caused it to be distinguished by the name of the "Plumose Encrinurus." The pelvis and tentaculae together, measure 8 inches in length; making a total, from the base to the crown, of 31 inches. Other stems are visible on the same stone, the whole surface of which, not occupied by the fossils, exhibits a very interesting variety of stellated and striated madreporae, numerous corallines, parts of the cap encrinite, and many elegantly-formed shells.

Married. At Church Linch, the Rev. J. Mills, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. W. Corbett—At Hartlebury, N. Basevi, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Louisa Eliza, only daughter of the late W. Orange, esq.

Died. At Powick vicarage, 28, the Rev. J. Field, M.A.—At Stourbridge, 84, S. Bate, esq.—At High Habberley, near Kidderminster, 79, T. Crane, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married. Lieut. Turner, to Miss Derry of Kingsland—Harry, second son of E. Beavan, esq. of Kingston, to Mary, relict of the late T. Nicholls, esq. of Burton, Dorset—J. Sherburne, esq. of Hereford, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of E. Beavan, esq. of Kingston.

Died. At Holmer, near Hereford, 71, Margaret, relict of T. W. Prosser, esq.—The Rev. W. Parsons, vicar of Marden.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A canal is proposed, to join the Gloucester and Berkeley with the Worcester and Birmingham canal.

Married. W. Williams, esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Sarah Annetta, eldest daughter of

T. Harris, esq. of Clerkin-hall, Leigh, near Worcester—At Rodborough, T. Adlington, esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Mary, only daughter of the late P. Smith, esq. of Walbridge, Gloucestershire.

Died. At Painswick-edge, 89, Mrs. Page, widow of W. Page, esq.—J. M. Sturge, son of T. W. Sturge, esq. of Yate—At Usk, 75, Mrs. M. Attwood, relict of J. Attwood, esq. late of Bath—At Bristol, Mrs. Simmons, relict of W. Simmons, esq. of Newlands—20, J. Barker, eldest son of Capt. Barker, R.N.—At Penlangwyn, near Pontypool, J. Lewis, esq.—At Crossway-green, near Chepstow, 69, G. Smith, esq.—At Cote-park, near Bristol, 65, G. Howell, esq.—At Cheltenham, Mr. Leivin—At ditto, Mrs. M. Maltby.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died. 33, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of J. Phillips, esq. of Burford.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

On the 12th January, a fire broke out in the upper warerooms of the paper-mills belonging to Messrs. Tipper and Fry at Horton, which were entirely consumed, with a large quantity of paper.

Married. At Bledlow, Bucks, the Rev. Roger M. Manwaring, M.A. of Brasenose-college, Chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon, and youngest son of John Robert Parker, esq. of Green-park, in the county of Cork, and of Kermincham-hall, in the County Palatine of Chester, to Philadelphia Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Blackden, esq. of Bledlow-house, and niece to Sir Robert Cayley, of Brompton, York, bart.—At Wallingford, the Rev. J. Holding, M.A. of Oakley, Hants, to Susannah, daughter of the late R. Lovegrove, esq. of Wallingford—At Reading, R. Stocker, esq. to Anne, only daughter of the late R. Southby, esq. of Battersea—At Eton, the Rev. T. W. Champnes, to Miss Langford, of Eton.

Died. At Ruscombe-house, Berks, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Sherbourne—At Windsor, J. A. Rose, only child of Major Bethune—At Eaton, 66, Mrs. Sefton—At Reading, J. Edwards, esq.—At Maidenhead, 110, Mrs. Biggs—At the Manor-house, Sutton Courteney, Berks, 46, Priscilla, wife of T. West, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married. At Cardington, Beds, the Rev. S. Chudleigh, to Mary, widow of the late J. P. Hobbs, esq. of Tunbridge-wells—W. Hale, jun. esq. of King's Walden, Herts, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir R. J. Sullivan, bart.

Died. At Watford, Herts, J. Barlow, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

We understand that the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse have recently augmented the patronage of their College, by founding two Fellowships and four Scholarships, the stipends of which are to be paid from the proceeds of the very liberal donation of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, M.A., formerly Fellow of that society. The Fellows and Scholars on this new foundation are to bear the name of the donor.

The Rev. L. P. Baker, B.D., Vicar of Impington, and Fellow of St. John's College, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Medbourne cum Holt, Leicester, vacated by the death of the Rev. W. Leicesters.

The Rev. John W. Hubbersty, M.A., and the Rev. John Sandys, B.A. of Queen's College, were on Friday week elected Fellows of that Society; and at the same time a petition was ordered to be presented to the King, for a dispensation to qualify the Rev. Thomas Clowes, B.A. to hold a Fellowship of the same Society.

The following is a summary of the Members of all the Colleges, in 1824:—

Trinity College	1229
St. John's College	1015
Queen's College	228
Emmanuel College	218
Christ's College	210
Jesus College	204
Caius College	201
St. Peter's College	169
Clare Hall	139
Trinity Hall	135
Corpus Christi College	130
Pembroke Hall	125
Catherine Hall	118
King's College	108
Sidney College	101
Magdalene College	95
Downing College	53
University Officers	11

4489

Comparative View.

1748	1500
1813	2005
1823	4277
1824	4489

Married.] The Rev. G. M. Cooper, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Smith, rector of Newhaven, &c.

Died.] At Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. W. Clark—76, the Rev. H. Fisher, M.A., vicar of Soham, Cambridgeshire.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, J. A. Murray, esq. to Elizabeth Powell, youngest daughter of Captain Browne; of Norwich—At Dersingham, the Rev. W. P. Scarbkill, of Bury, to Miss M. A. Cutting, of Chevington, Norfolk.

Died.] At Norwich, 66, the Rev. J. Decker, M.A.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. H. Stebbing, of Bungay, to Miss Griffin, of Norwich.

Died.] At Ipswich, 56, T. Green, esq.

ESSEX.

Two extraordinarily large cels were lately taken upon the saltings at Steeple, in Dengie Hundred. One was seven feet in length, twenty-one inches in circumference, and weighed fifty-seven pounds. The other was six feet long, larger round than the former, and weighed sixty-two pounds.

Married.] At Wanstead, the Rev. W. Mayers, of Worton, Oxfordshire, to Sarah, daughter of M. Giberne, esq.—At Loughton, F. Field, esq. to Catherine Morgan, niece of the late J. Birt, esq. of Loughton—At Westham, C. F. Biggs, esq. of Blackheath, to Frances, second daughter of J. Gray, esq. of Stratford—S. T. E. Martin, esq. Colchester, to Miss M. Mendham, of Ipswich—At Boreham, C. F. Bond, esq. of Margaretting, to Frances Calthorpe, daughter of the Rev. W. C. Ray, of Boreham.

Died.] At Ilford, 71, Grace, wife of S. Ibbetson, esq.—At Langford, J. Mitchell, esq.—At Harwich, 72, E. Jermyn, gent.

KENT.

It appears that the estimated expense of railways, in the county of Kent, varies, according to the circumstances of the country, from five to eight and ten thousand pounds per mile. The heaviest expense will be in that portion between Woolwich and London.

Mr. Beck, of Canterbury, has a tooth belonging to an animal of the Mastodon species, which was dug

up a few days since, on the shore at Herne Bay, and has belonged either to the mammoth or elephant.

Married.] At Cudham church, Alfred Nicholson, esq. to Luciana, daughter of L. Pocock, esq. of Ashmore-house—The Rev. T. Brockman, M.A. of Beachborough, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir H. Hawley, bart., of Leybourne-grange.

Died.] The Rev. J. Carpenter, rector of Burwash—At Canterbury, 87, Mrs. S. H. Weddington—At Maidstone, R. Crew, esq.

SUSSEX.

An iron rail-road from London to Brighton, with branches to Lewes and Shoreham, is about to be carried into effect.

A meeting took place at Chichester on the 29th December, for the purpose of establishing a General Infirmary, for the western part of Sussex, at which £4,000 were subscribed, besides annual subscriptions to the amount of £300.

Married.] At Newhaven, the Rev. G. M. Cooper, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. J. Smith, Rector of Newhaven—At Cuckfield, P. Earle, esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. J. F. Fearon, Vicar of Cuckfield.

Died.] At Brighton, Lady Williams, wife of Vice Admiral Sir T. Williams, K.C.B., of Burwood House, Surrey—80, The Right Hon. Sampson Lord Eardley—At Ardingley Rectory, the Rev. P. T. Hicks—At Lewes, 95, Mary, relict of the late J. Collier, esq.—At Court Lodge, Mountfield, 57, J. Lee, esq.—At Worthing, Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. Archdeacon Goddard—At Brighton, Miss E. F. C. Orde, daughter of the Rev. J. Orde, of Winslade, Hants—At Southwick Park, Miss H. E. Payne—At Fishbourne, 72, Captain Gedench, R.N.—At Stoke, 49, Captain G. Willis.

HAMPSHIRE.

Natural Curiosity.—An upholsterer of Southampton, some time ago, bought a log of rose-wood, which, on being sawed through, was found to be completely petrified, or to contain a large stone, in the very centre of the tree. The part of the wood immediately surrounding the petrification was veined with stone in a most curious manner. The wood was valued at £24, and is of course utterly useless to any but the natural historian, or geologist.

Married.] At Southampton, Wm. Stevens, esq., of Sandhurst, Berks, to Miss Ann Hurst, Southampton—At Alresford, J. H. Tucker, esq. to Miss J. Moss, of Southampton.

Died.] At Mitcheldever, Anne Parson Chapman, second daughter of the late Rev. G. Chapman—At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieut.-Col. Home—The Rev. R. Norris—At Highway-house, Froyle, the wife of T. Pearse, esq.—The Rev. W. Noyes, curate of Chale, Isle of Wight—At Portsmouth, Sarah Sabine, daughter of J. Shovelier, L.L.D.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, 36, Sir L. W. Holmes, bart.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Wootton Bassett, the Rev. S. Starkey, to Anne, daughter of the late R. Hooper, esq. of Cheltenham—At Crudwell, W. Lawrence, esq., of Clutworth, to Sarah, eldest daughter of G. White, esq., of Quelfurlong-house—G. Watt, esq., of Bloomsbury, to Miss Meares, of Wallbridge-house, near Frome.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Dec. 24.—A new market was opened.

Married.] At Bath, R. B. Were, esq., of Wellington, to Harriet, daughter of the late A. L. Askew, esq., of Middleton Hall, Westmorland—At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Timbrell, of Buckford, Gloucestershire,

shire, to Miss E. Edwards, of Bath—At Bath, N. Micklem, esq., of Henley-upon-Thames, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of T. George, esq., of Bath.

Died.] At Fairweather-house, near Taunton, Rear Admiral J. C. Searle—At Worle, 103, Mr. J. Bishop; he was the father, grand-father, and great grand-father of 180 children, of whom 115 are now living—At Taunton, 56, R. Faulkland, esq.—Miss Cox—Mrs. M. A., wife of the Rev. — Blake, of Bishops Lydeard, near Taunton—At Wells, Eleanor, wife of S. D. Witherell, esq.—Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. A. Tidman, of Frome—At Bath, H. W. B. Smith, esq.—At Mont Pellier, Bath, Mrs. D. Thorpe, daughter of D. Thorpe, esq. of Barbadoes.

DORSETSHIRE.

During the late hurricane, an elm-tree, supposed to be a thousand years old, was blown down, near Lulworth Castle. Eleven loads of timber, besides lops and tops, were the produce of this tree. It was an ornament to the place in the time of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who about three hundred years ago built that beautiful castle. Five hundred trees of smaller dimensions were also blown down.

An oak tree, about three hundred years old, is now growing on the Rev. T. Weld's manor, at Wool, in this county. Its trunk is hollow, about thirty feet in height, and through this cavity a fine birch tree has sprung up, the branches of which appear above the top of the oak.

Some of the finest stone-quarries in the kingdom have been opened at West Lulworth. The stone is considered superior to that of Portland.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. T. Bishop, to Miss S. Hiscock, of Stourton Caudle—Mr. R. F. Earle, to Miss Evans, daughter of the Rev. D. Evans.

Died.] The Rev. J. Dowland, rector of Winterbourne Clenstone, near Blandford—C. Dansey, esq., son of J. Dansey, esq., of Blandford—Mary, daughter of the late H. Sturt, esq., of Critchell-house.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the 8th January, the ceremony of laying the first stone of the North Devon Infirmary, took place before a numerous assembly.

We are assured the cuckoo has been already heard in the western part of Devonshire; and a wren's nest was found last week, with eggs in it, in the neighbourhood of Exeter.

Married.] At Marlborough, near King's Bridge, F. J. Delafosse, esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late E. T. Collins, esq.—At Exeter, J. Bingham, esq., of Melcombe, Dorset, to Frances Eleonora, daughter of the late Rev. W. Woolcombe, of East Worlington—The Rev. G. Wills, vicar of Holcombe Regis, to Judith, daughter of H. Wilson, esq.—At Stonehouse, the Rev. J. Kirkby, to Nancy, daughter of the late Captain Fayrer, of Harmony-hill, Milthorpe, Westmoreland—At Plymouth, W. Bennet, esq., to Miss Treby, daughter of the late G. Treby, esq., of Plympton-house—At Plympton, the Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D., to Charlotte, relict of Captain Crawley, R.N.

Died.] At Bramford Speke, Mrs. Evans, mother of the late Sir William Evans, recorder of Bombay—At Sidmouth, G. Sparks, esq.—At Exmouth, J. B. Capon, esq.—At Plymouth, T. Dillon, esq.—On the Den, Telgumouth, W. W. Mitchell, esq.—Near Plymouth, Mrs. Smith, wife of J. Smith, esq.—At Devonport, 77, Mrs. Smith—At Stonehouse, Lieut. V. Munbee, R.N.—75, Ann relict of the Rev. G. Corryton—Thomas, son of Captain Balhatchet, of Eldeford—At Torquay, L. Oliphant, esq.—At Newton Abbot, 28, T. Farley, esq.—Frances, wife of the Rev. R. Greenwood, of Collaton.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At the Friends Meeting House, Falmouth, Mr. A. Jenkin, of Treworgy, to Miss M. Pearce—At Maker, F. Grey, esq., to Harriet, eldest daughter of J. Vallack, esq., of Kingsand.

Died.] The Rev. T. H. Morrison, vicar of Llanneols—At Falmouth, Dr. Lowry—At Liskeard, 89, Mrs. Pedlar—At Penryn, Mrs. Lean, wife of Captain J. Lean—At St. Agnes, 90, Mrs. Prout—At Stratton, 88, Captain R. Smith—At Liskeard, 73, Mrs. Puckey, relict of the late A. Puckey, esq.

WALES.

Married.] R. Johnson, esq., of Llyndere, to Miss Gilder, daughter of Captain Gilder, of Welsh Pool—George Till, esq., to Miss M. L. Jones, of Berriew, Montgomeryshire—At Llanwenog, Cardiganshire, the Rev. J. B. Crebin, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Davies, of Crigwell—The Rev. J. T. Powell, rector of Llanhamlach and Cantreff, Breconshire, to Arabella, daughter of the late E. C. Ives, esq., of Titchfield, Hants.

Died.] At Ham, near Lantur-t-major, Glamorganshire, 85, Mrs. Evans, widow of the Rev. — Evans, of Landaff—At Wrexham, J. Downman, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Church Patronage.—On Friday 24 December, a meeting was held at the Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, for the purpose of establishing a Society for improving the system of Church Patronage in Scotland. William Howison Craufurd, of Craufurdland, esq., was called to the chair; and after a short discussion, resolutions were entered into expressive of the objects of the meeting, which are to acquire rights of patronage, and to secure the nomination of acceptable ministers, by settling them on popular principles, as well as by every means to excite attention to the importance of this branch of ecclesiastical polity, so as to ameliorate the exercise of patronage in those instances where the right cannot be acquired.

In Glasgow the Clyde began to rise on Saturday morning Dec. 24. By mid-day the water made its appearance in the Bridge-gate, and it rose with such rapidity, that, by half-past one, it was fully two feet deep in the middle of the street. It continued to rise until four o'clock on Sunday morning. When it began to recede, it went off exactly at the rate of an inch in the hour for four hours, when it subsided more rapidly. At twenty minutes past four on Sunday afternoon, the Bridge-gate became passable for pedestrians, after having been twenty-eight hours under water. From a variety of measurements that have been made, it appears that in the Bridge-gate, at the head of Market-lane, it was thirty inches deep. In the Goose-dubs and Stockwell it was four feet and a half. It was three feet three inches deep in Jamaica-street, and about the same depth in the main street of Gorbals; and upon the whole it has been from five to six inches above the great inundation of this time nine years, and thirty-four inches under that of 12th March, 1782. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, the scene was deeply interesting, when viewed from the Broomielaw-bridge. An immense stream of water was rolling slowly and majestically along, occupying the whole space between the houses on both sides of the river; boats were plying in Jamaica-street, and in all directions on the quay. The water extended to above the windows of the light-house, and the globes of the high lamps, extending along the quay, were within a few inches of the water. One of them is tumbled down altogether. A vessel, called the Lady Montgomery, was driven ashore. The only fatal accident that we have heard that has occurred on this occasion, is the death of a poor old woman who resided

resided in the Goose-dubs. It appears that she had been out on Saturday night, and while making her way back to her own house, she had mistaken the entry of a tenement which is standing half erected in the street. The body was found in one of the apartments on Sunday morning, and removed to her own room. About mid-day yesterday, the Clyde began to rise a second time, and continued to increase till seven o'clock in the evening, when it covered the pavements in the Bridge-gate to the south end of Goose-dubs, and in the main street of Gorbals in the vicinity of the river, were inundated a second time.

Married.] At Leith-Walk, the Rev. S. M'Gregor, to Mary, second daughter of J. Leslie, esq.—At Spots-house, W. Copeland, esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of R. Hay, esq. of Spots, Dunbar.

Died.] At Airdrie, near Glasgow, 92, Mrs. M. Forsyth—At Leith, 75, C. Smith, esq. portrait-painter in London. This distinguished artist was for some time portrait-painter to the Imperial Family of the Great Mogul Shah Allum—78, C. Lorimer, esq. of Dunbar—At Aberdeen, Eliza, wife of Capt. J. Walker—At Bellevue, Aberdeenshire, 92, Miss Farquhar, sister of the late Sir W. Farquhar, bart,

IRELAND.

On the 23d of December, a highly respectable meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, to consider Mr. Cropper's plans for the employment

and relief of the labouring classes in Ireland, when several resolutions were proposed and carried, and a committee appointed, to devise the best means for carrying them into effect.

Married.] At Dublin, the Rev. F. Gorman, nephew of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; to Harriet, youngest daughter of Sir J. Greene, Recorder of Dublin—At Dublin, the Rev. J. Short, to Ann, fourth daughter of the late Col. Mercier, of Portarlington—James, only son of R. Martin, esq. of Ross-house, county Galway, to Anne, eldest daughter of T. Higinbotham, of Dublin.

Died.] At Kilfane, in the county of Kilkenny, R. Power, esq.—At Belfast, 79, the Rev. Dr. Dickson—At his Episcopal residence, Glasnevin, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of Christ Church, Dublin. His Lordship was brother of the Earl of Balcarras, and was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in 1803, and translated to the see of Kildare the following year. He was twice married, and has left a numerous family—At his residence near Monaghan, in the 79th year of his age, the Right Rev. James Murphy, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, and many years a trustee of the Royal College of Maynooth. He has left £2500 for the purpose of education; and the Rev. Edward Kernan is appointed to succeed him in the bishopric.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The demands upon us of this description are so numerous, and our means of answering them so scanty, that we have even doubted whether it would not be the fairest way to stop payment, and with a stroke of the pen acknowledge ourselves bankrupt in space, at once. Even an enumeration of the favours we have received during the present month (and into by far the greater part of which, we have not been able to look beyond the title or the signature), would fill up more than a page. Several of these are from hands which must command respect, whatever were the subject; others upon subjects which, from their very tendency, entitle them to no less attention.

Among those which we have been able to look into, there are not a few (in verse and in prose) which ought to have appeared in the present Number; and which would so have appeared, if the space they should have occupied had not already been filled up before they came to hand.

We are conscious, that, with respect to some of these, this apology will, at first sight, appear ungracious; because they did in fact arrive at what, under ordinary circumstances, would have been considered as good time. But we had double work to perform this month, in the attempt to get ready, at the same time, both the current Number, and the Supplement for the preceding Volume. And it may not be improper to acknowledge, that the task has fallen so much the heavier upon the present Editor, from the circumstance of his being, as yet, but green in his office, and from his anxiety to reform whatever appeared to him capable of improvement, in the plan and execution, both of the supplementary and the regular monthly numbers: for the full accomplishment of which, however, he is perfectly aware that there still remains much to be done.

This double labour, however, obliged us to put the correspondence part of our Magazine to press much earlier than usual: which is the only, and the true, excuse we have to offer for the apparent neglect of so many valuable communications.

Some of those communications which had the names and addresses of the contributors, were accompanied with letters requesting personal answers; and to those we feel it particularly painful to be enabled merely to substitute this general and public apology.

We entreat such correspondents, however, to believe, that the omission has arisen, not from any want of respect, but from the circumstance of there being but four and twenty hours in the day; a much larger portion of which than is generally supposed can be devoted to manual and intellectual exertion, has been engrossed by attentions to editorial duties that were absolutely indispensable.

Among those to whom this apology is particularly due, are the authors of several communications, with signatures affixed that give weight and authority to the facts and opinions stated, on the subject of Macadamizing the streets of the metropolis. As we particularly invited correspondence upon this subject, we should not (but for the circumstances above stated) have delayed the immediate insertion of such of them as came first to hand. They will, however, appear in our next and ensuing Numbers: not all of them at once, indeed, for that the requisite attention to variety forbids; but with no other preference but that which common justice requires, to the claims of priority in the dates of transmission and arrival.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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TOPICS of the MONTH.

THE difficulty, on the present occasion, is not in finding a subject for our periodical disquisition, but in selecting from several that which may be most fitting for our purpose.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION, or *Bill for the Suppression of the Catholic Association*, is undoubtedly that which has excited, and ought to excite, the largest portion of popular attention. But this belongs, in all propriety, to the Review of Politics, and will find its place accordingly.

THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES is a subject which, for several successive months, we have hung in *terrorem* over the heads of dashing speculators; and relative to which, we have repeatedly sounded (we hope, not quite in vain) the tocsin of alarm to awaken the infatuated dupes of rapacious projectors from dreams of anticipated opulence, which must end, even if they entail not national calamity, in individual disappointment and ruin.

But this involves more considerations, humane, moral and political, and requires more minute and accurate discriminations, than can be comprised in a single essay. All Joint-Stock Companies are not necessarily either injurious monopolies, or nefarious bubbles. There are some, undoubtedly, which may be productive of national advantages; and some that are grounded (though the superstructure of hope may be embellished with too flattering an ostentation) on solid and well-authorized calculation. We would winnow the wheat from the chaff. An article of great value, as well as labour and research, and extending through several pages, will be found in another part of our present number, (*see p. 145-152,*) which may perhaps be regarded as the best introduction that can be desired, to the purposed investigation, as furnishing essential data for the discrimination to which we have alluded. Another article will, also, be found, even in our critical department (*Monthly Report of Domestic and Foreign Literature,*) in which one essential line of such discrimination is distinctly and judiciously drawn. The space

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allotted, respectively, to these, is reason sufficient, on the score of variety, why our introductory pages should be devoted to some other subject.

MR. FAREY'S PAPER, alluded to, on the *Joint-Stock Companies already incorporated*, from the mass of accurate information it compresses and brings distinctly into view, we are perfectly aware, was entitled to a conspicuous station in the vanward of our correspondence; but our arrangements were so far advanced, and so considerable a portion of our adopted matter was already in type, before that valuable document came to hand, that nothing but its great importance could have procured its insertion, this month, at all; and having assigned to it, though not exactly the place we could have desired, the most conspicuous station which circumstances would permit, we shall select, for the immediate subject of our prefatory animadversions, a topic, as remote as the occurrences of the month can present.

THE MORALS OF THE STAGE, AND OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

THERE is a subject connected with Theatrical transactions, which it was perhaps expected that we should have noticed in our preceding number: we allude, of course, to the disturbances excited on Mr. Kean's precipitant re-appearance at Drury Lane, on the 24th of the month, after the disclosures which had taken place on the 17th, in the trial, *Cox v. KEAN*, in the Court of King's Bench. But as circumstances had prevented us from being personally present, and as we could not rest with a very implicit faith on the accuracy of the daily press upon a subject in which it had taken so decidedly a hostile part, we were not disposed to run the hazard of entering facts upon our record, before we had ascertained their authenticity; or of representing to our distant readers as the conduct of the metropolitan public, what we suspected to have been the contentions of two theatrical factions, inflamed by instigations scarcely less indecorous than the offences so vehemently denounced.

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OF

Of the *rows*, therefore, (as they are called) of Monday the 24th, and Friday the 28th of January, we know nothing, but from general notoriety. Of those of the two succeeding evenings, Monday, the 31st of January, and Friday, February the 4th, we can speak more accurately; and certainly, scenes more disgraceful to the promoters of them we have seldom witnessed; nor is it worth while particularly to discriminate the shades of turpitude between the respective parties. Groups of organized disturbers, (not constituting, together, a third part of the audience, and still less respectable, generally speaking, in their appearance,) drowning the voices of actors and actresses in one contentious clamour; ladies of character totally excluded—whether in moral reprehension of the offending performer, or from the dread of outrage, we leave conjecture to decide;—men (we cannot call them gentlemen) even in the dress boxes, some of whom had not the manners, even there, to take off their hats, clamourously applauding every passage which could be tortured into any allusion to circumstances, which the most moderate attention to decency would, at any rate, have forbore to celebrate with triumphant acclamation, and then entering into personal quarrel with those who retorted in equally vehement cries and hisses;—organized bands, of ruffian-like appearance, in the pit, who—not content with provoking and prolonging the irritation, by every demonstration of vociferous enthusiasm, and silencing dissent, in their own region, by pugilistic prowess,—showered indiscriminate volleys of oranges and apples into the boxes, to the destruction of chandeliers, and dealt black eyes and broken heads* to persons who were sitting as silent spectators of the fray; and, to crown all, the manager himself behind the screen of the procenium, witnessing, for a considerable time, this outrageous battery upon the side boxes, without any attempt at remonstrance, or interference; and then, when an orange or two glanced from their aim, by striking against a pillar of the assailed boxes, or being warded off by the hands of the person annoyed, fell

* We do not know that any more than one head was broken, but that was of a completely passive spectator. An equally unoffending youth, in the same box, was, however, blinded, for some time, by the stroke of an apple on his eye.

upon the stage, coming instantly forward, with action of pathetic appeal, and making himself the accuser of the suffering parties!† Such were the disgraceful results of that fermentation, which indecorous precipitancy on the one side, and an equally indecent vehemence of pretended morality on the other, had provoked and excited.

We do not mean to insinuate that an uninstituted audience may not, in the ebullition of indignant feeling, carry to great length their hostile resentment, against even a favourite actor, on the grounds of personal conduct. Macklin, many years ago, was driven from the stage on account of his conduct in a personal quarrel behind the scenes; and even in those foreign regions, where Mr. Kean expressed his anxiety that, for the honour of his country, his *persecution* should never be reported, events something similar do occasionally, it should seem, take place: of which the following instance, communicated by a foreign gentleman, who occasionally favours the M.M. with his correspondence, may not be an impertinent illustration.

Sir:—The late theatrical *rows*, which have distracted and disgraced the metropolis, put me in mind of an anecdote, which was related to me, some months ago, by a friend, who had then just returned from Germany, and which I beg now to transmit to you. My communication would, perhaps,

† In such a scene of tumult, it is impossible for one eye to see every thing that passes in every part of so large a theatre. We speak only of what we saw. As danger was around us, our attention was occasionally, of course, confined to what was nearest. Whether, therefore, any of the three or four oranges that fell upon the stage were originally aimed there, we cannot pretend to say. If they were, no reprehension, or *chastisement* could be too severe for the brutality which gave them such direction; for Miss Smithson was on the stage, and of course exceedingly alarmed; and, sex alone, to say nothing of youth and beauty, if there were one fibre of manly feeling left in a biped's breast, should have protected her from the agitation of such occurrence. But the two instances specified in the text occurred as there related; and certainly nothing was *thrown* upon the stage, either by the individual gentleman, or from the assaulted boxes, against which Mr. E. directed his accusations: they were the sufferers, not the annoyers, in this missile warfare.

perhaps, be more valuable, if I could furnish it with dates; but, unfortunately, I took no notice of them, at the time when the circumstance was mentioned; suffice it, therefore, that it occurred within the last year or two. *Mm. Stich*, a favourite actress in Berlin, having been found, by her husband, in bed with a strange man, the former, in a fit of ungovernable fury, stabbed the latter, and fled. The case was investigated, and, as the wounds proved not to be mortal, allowance was made for circumstances, and the husband was acquitted. *Mm. S.* had borne an indifferent character before; but, as nothing of her irregularities had been brought before the public in any *tangible* or *authentic* shape, they were indulgently overlooked. But now the people were determined that she should not again appear before them; and the first time that she afterwards ventured on the stage, the uproar was so tremendous, so universal, and so determined, that she was obliged to retire in confusion. This occurred in a place where the theatre is always filled by an armed police, with drawn swords; and where, on a common occasion, even a whisper during the performance is punished, not only with instant expulsion, but often with several days' incarceration. It occurred, also, in the very teeth of an absolute king, who was present, at the time, and had actually risen, and beckoned to the people to be silent. The next day, the ministerial papers reported that the king was highly displeased at the *arrogance* of the people; and that it was his majesty's opinion, that the public had no concern with the private conduct of an actor or actress. But still the people chose to think differently; and *Mm. S.* shortly after took her departure to France, whence she had not yet returned at the period when my friend left Berlin.—Your's, &c.

Y. Z.

But, whatever may be the right, morally inherent, or capriciously assumed, of a theatrical audience to pronounce upon any thing but the *theatrical* merits, or demerits, of the performer who appears before them, the question of the means that were taken to excite the intemperate hostility in the present instance, is not in any respect altered. If matrons and virgins, in sign of their disapprobation, had withheld the sanction of their presence, when the offender was to perform, we should have hailed the symptom of a return, at least to the

exteriors of moral decorum. If the manifestation of a spontaneous and unorganized disapprobation had burst forth from the audience, on his first appearance on the boards; we do not know that we should have condemned the morality of the public as more ardent than discreet: but we should perhaps have been disposed to inquire why it had not been manifested with equal intensity, on other, and more crying occasions. This is a question, however, which applies more directly to the pretended morality of the hostile portion of the *public press*.

We do not mean to be the apologists of Mr. Kean; but, for the sake even of that vaunted morality, which can never be advanced without some attention to equal justice, let the case be fairly stated.

The fact of the *twin letters* is, indeed, a very black one; and may tend to shew how easily the *man* may be sunk in the *actor*: not exclusively, we are afraid, by those whose profession is the stage. Yet take the case altogether, it is certainly *not more* aggravated than many others which the public press has passed over in silence, or evaded with very slight regard.

We will not allude to any of those flagrant violations of every principle of morality, in which names, so frequently, and sometimes circumstances, are suppressed—from *respect* to the rank of the offenders, or from other *weighty considerations*; nor even allude to the *morality*, in many instances so conspicuous, in the conduct of their journals—their fond expatiations on *crim. cons.*, &c—their luxuriant details of every fact and circumstance which, for the sake of public decency, should be solicitously concealed. Neither will we enquire what would become of the dearest yet (with all its abuses)—the most inestimable of the privileges we enjoy! if every conductor were hooted from his office, and his printing press, for every transgression against the ten commandments?—We will confine ourselves to the stage alone.

In the case of Mr. Kean, bad as it is, there was evidently no seduction. The whole of the *proven* conduct of the lady is direct enough to this point. And if a beautiful woman will “tempt a man to tempt her,” it is true, we know very well what he *ought* to do; but, be he actor, newspaper-writer, or reader, 'tis question whether he might not “find it necessary to borrow a little

of some Joseph Surface's morality." Be this as it will, the crime, thus far, is not particularly aggravated; and, with respect to the family of the criminal, though there be infidelity to the conjugal vow, there is no desertion: nor ought it to be forgotten, in mitigation, that Mr. Kean, even in the very height and infatuation of his passion, resolutely refused to abandon the wife he had wronged, or relinquish the duties of a father; and the dissatisfied lady appears, accordingly, to have sought refuge in the arms of a more constant lover. There is room, therefore, for crimination, and room for penalty; but it is certainly not a case for proscriptio: at least, if we may appeal to former precedents of this High Court of Morality—the public press.

It is not very long ago, since a celebrated singer was convicted of a like offence: alike in name; not quite alike in circumstance. The lady he seduced, had been till then of unblemished reputation: yet, admitted to the hospitable hearth as a friend, while her husband was absent, on the service of his country, the performer alluded to not only seduced her, but deserted a faithful partner, who had, for years, been considered as his wife, if she was not in reality such, and, with her, the child or children she had borne to him. Did the moral indignation of the public press burst forth in unappeasable anathema against him? Did it proceed to abusive personalities? attack his professional capabilities? deny him the science and the powers of voice? hold up the deficiencies of his person in ridiculous caricature? stigmatize him as a lascivious "baboon,"* and call upon the

public not to tolerate his appearance on the stage? No. He was greeted, it is true, with some expressions of public indignation; but he was permitted to be heard; and, with no other apology than "that for the offence he had committed, he had suffered the penalty of the law, and therefore hoped for a candid reception, in his professional exertions," the audience were appeased. The press had sounded no tocsin of alarm, as if the entire morality of the world were threatened with conflagration from the irregularities of one actor; and there the matter ended.

But we have another and more recent instance, and apparently still more flagitious; over which, nevertheless, the moral thunder of the public press has been content to sleep. A married man (an actor at another theatre,—the husband, we know, of a very much respected,—we believe, of a very amiable and estimable, woman,) not very long ago abandoned that wife, and eloped with the wife of another man, to whom she had borne nine children—all left behind, that she might live, as she still does live, in open adultery with this yet very popular actor.

Have the moral agitators of the question, against Mr. Kean, entered into any confederacy to hoot the comedian alluded to from the stage? Has he lost his power over their risible muscles, as the other has over their lachrymal ducts? Have they lifted up their voices, in choral anathema, to concentrate public indignation on the head of *this* adulterer also? No: they have been as mild and gentle on *this* occasion, "an" as they were so many sucking lambs." Trial we take it for granted there has been, for we understand there has been a "Bill of Divorce," which could not be entertained without preliminary verdict. But, if reported at all, it hath been slurred over as quietly as possible,—whether from regard to public decency, or from habits of familiarity between "reporters" and the parties, or from what other reason, or by what other management, we presume not to determine: but we ask, in the mean time, what other occupation found this flaming zeal for the interests of public morality?—or, rather, are we not called upon, by common sense and reason,

* "We know not," says one of these candid and moral Journalists, "whether more to despise the *baboon* exhibited, or the showman that leads him on." Mr. Kean a baboon?—What are they then who, heretofore, used to cry him up to the skies?—We are no unequal admirers of this performer. We consider him as an actor of great, but frequently misdirected energies, who, intoxicated by his early and well-merited success, and resigned to habitudes and associations inconsistent with the developments of intellect, and therefore hostile to professional improvement, has deteriorated, instead of advancing, in the accomplishments of his art; till his powers, instead of expanding in versatility, have merged into mannerism; and that mannerism, frequently, as coarse as it is strong. Yet still are there *some* characters, and scenes and passages of many, in which he

may bid defiance to all rivalry, whether of present example, or remembrance. Then let him not, with all his blemishes, "be slandered with *baboon*!"

reason, to seek for some other motive for the intemperance of the recent proscription?

If further instance were requisite to stimulate this inquiry, it is at hand. The public press, whatever may have been the zeal and diligence of proselytizing missionaries, (fond of travelling into *strange lands*;) has most assuredly not, all at once, become saintly and puritanical: witness the zealous support of one whom, how justly soever she may be entitled to the compassion of the liberal, is certainly not quite an object of enthusiastic patronage for the *austere*.

This is ground upon which we would tread with tenderness: a case exceedingly different from any of the preceding; but yet a case in point. We once met with the young creature, we now allude to, in her days, we believe, of unsullied purity; and we looked upon her with such eyes as we hope we shall always have for such as she then seemed to be. She appeared to us a thing of light. We thought we beheld in her air, her form, her features and her motions, the instinctive expressions of grace, of intellect, and of innocence: we are sure we beheld the symmetry and beauty that ought to enshrine such attributes; and we should have imagined that even libertinism must have become half-demon, ere it could cherish, for the simple loveliness that stood before us, one selfish or unhallowed thought. We never can recollect the vision of that day, without reflecting on what "Maria"* then seemed to be, and what she might, and what she *ought* to have become.

For what has since happened, we can have no feeling but of compassion. One, indeed, there is for whom we reserve our indignant execration: one, before whose darker guilt even the seducer appears robed in the livery of innocence. With him let the whole account of *crimination* rest: the victim, is entitled to a forbearing sympathy; but not to enthusiastic patronage.

Let the past be no impediment to the exercise of her professional talents; but let it not be pleaded as a title to exaggerated admiration. This is surely the line of discrimination which even the most indulgent morality would draw.

But to what motive are we, then, to attribute the outrageous attempt to ex-

communicate Mr. Kean from the stage? We are disposed to answer—"The intrigues of a theatrical faction." There are, at this time, to the destruction of all true dramatic effect, two great actors, who alternately appear on these boards, and who, by some species of narrow policy, (whether originating in themselves or in the management,) are never to appear together: the Castor and Pollux of the dramatic hemisphere,—one setting as the other rises; or the two buckets, if you will, of the dramatic well, one of which must go down that the other may ascend. Each of these, we are told, is to have *fifty pounds a night*. Now some of their toad-eating friends, or zealous partizans, (for players have such as well as kings,) may perhaps have taken it into their heads, that if one of them could be driven from the stage, the other, instead of *fifty*, might have a *hundred* pounds a night; or, at least, have all the fifty pound nights to himself. Through what dirty channels, or by what crooked ways, (perhaps unsuspected by the editors themselves,) an intrigue so nefarious could find its way into the columns of our newspapers, it may not be very easy to shew: most assuredly we do not believe it to have originated with the rival actor himself; for never did we hear even the faintest whisper impute to Mr. Macready any particle of ungentlemanlike feeling. But *great men*, of every description, have their *little admirers*, who judge of the idols, they worship, by themselves: as divinities have their worshippers, who offer to them such services as superior nature must look down upon with indignant loathing, and regard, not as adorations, but as insults. Certain, however, it is that, of a faction of this description, whether concerted or incidental, there were symptoms not very equivocal; and, against such a faction, the real lovers of the drama cannot too resolutely set their faces. If we would not have so much of our stage as is not already encroached upon by melodrama and pantomime, still further degraded, and the fine tragedies of Shakspeare reduced to a sort of monodramas, where every thing but the one speaker of the night, might just as well be supplied in pasteboard, as by the half-breathing automatons that surround him, we ought to demand of the manager, (who, as being a *constituted monopolist*, is responsible to the public for the manner in which he fulfils his trust) how it comes that these two stars,

* A poetical correspondent, whose contribution appears in its proper place, chimes in with perfect unison to our sentiments upon this occasion.

stars, as they are called, are never permitted to shine together?—to kindle each other's emulation, and correct each other's mannerisms, by the collision of a generous rivalry. Δ

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

ALLOW me to make a few remarks on your correspondent A. B. C.'s critical observations on Capt. Scoresby's Voyage to the Arctic Regions [see *Monthly Magazine*, Vol. LIX. p. 21]; a work I have not had an opportunity of perusing: and, therefore, I shall only say, that it appears probable, that while the principal aim of Capt. Scoresby was to *entertain*, he was anxious not to *mislead* his readers; as, indeed, the quotation evinces.

But whatever may be thought of Capt. S.'s philosophy (and I am quite ready to join A. B. C. in disputing it, as far as appears in the quotations in question), surely it will be granted, that A. B. C. has not been very successful in the illustration of *his* position. A. B. C. has commenced by observing, "The calculations I shall not follow, because I deny the principles altogether;"—I would address A. B. C. in language nearly similar.

It would, however, be very unjust, were I not to acknowledge, that A. B. C. has done much to disarm criticism, in his concluding paragraph;—and, if *he* thinks the term "nonsense" may be applicable to his "remarks," *I*, for my part, will not gainsay it.

But the subject is curious; and it is a fact, notwithstanding A. B. C.'s apparent doubt, that *every* middle-sized man sustains a pressure of several thousand pounds: for as every square inch of surface sustains a pressure of 15 lbs., every square foot will sustain 144 times as much, or 2,160 lbs. weight;—then, if the whole surface of a man's body contain fifteen square feet, he must sustain 32,400 lbs., nearly fourteen tons and a half; or, supposing a small man, containing thirteen or fourteen superficial feet, he will then, even, sustain upwards of thirteen tons weight.

The difficulty then occurs, "How comes it that we are insensible to a pressure seemingly sufficient to crush us at once?"—an objection which obtains the more powerfully, from the general admission (though A. B. C. "*justly*" disallows it), that "when a man is plunged, only a few feet, under water,

he is sensible of the pressure;" and a glass, open at both ends, being placed over the hole in an air-pump plate, and while the hand is pressed over the other end, the air being exhausted, this pressure will not only be perceived, but painfully felt.

The reason is:—such pressures, only, are acknowledged by us, as move our fibres, and put them into unusual situations; and the pressure of the air, being *equal on all parts*, cannot displace, but, on the contrary, braces the fibres. If, however, the pressure be removed from any part, that on the neighbouring parts becomes even painful; and if the top of the glass, above described, be covered by a piece of flat glass, such flat glass, upon exhaustion of the receiver, would be broken to atoms by the incumbent weight of air; which would, also, be the case with the other glass, or receiver, too, but for the arched top.

"*As light as air*," is a common saying; but that air has *weight*, was well known to Aristotle. Did A. B. C. never hear of the experiments of Galileo and Torricelli, on this subject? But, take an hollow copper ball, holding exactly a wine-quart, and having weighed it, carefully, when full of air, exhaust it, and then weigh it: it will be found, on comparison with the former weight, to have lost sixteen grains; and this result, compared with the weight of the same vessel filled with water, shews water to be 914 times as heavy as air, near the earth's surface. This, by the bye, probably explains, in part, A. B. C.'s observation, that "it is only guessed at, but not known, what the weight of the atmosphere is:" for the temperature and density of the air vary at, and, much more, high above the earth's surface; which, in round numbers, contains 200,000,000 square miles, every square mile containing 27,876,400 square feet: therefore, the earth's surface contains 5,575,280,000,000,000 square feet;—which number, multiplied by the pressure on a square foot (2,160), gives 12,042,604,800,000,000,000, for the whole weight of our atmosphere.

Of this, however, and its consequences, I believe that A. B. C. is aware; and his after-quotation of Dr. Blair's celebrated, and really just axiom, shews that the attentive perusal of some good works on pneumatics and hydrostatics is rather desirable to A. B. C., than the explication of any particular fact.

Thus we see, that when it is said, the whale "has not the weight of a single ounce"

ounce" pressing upon him, A. B. C. labours under a great mistake. The fact is quite contrary; but the whale, being altogether surrounded by the same element, perceives none.

The supposition, in p. 22, seems to be not only indefensible, but not very apposite. It would appear, that neither A. B. C. nor Capt. Scoresby are anglers; or they, being accustomed to *kill* the largest fresh-water fish with a single hair, would not see any thing very marvellous or incomprehensible in the fact of a whale "being drawn up to the surface" of the ocean, "even by the strength of the harpoon-line, which is not larger than a man's finger," though oppressed with a weight, of his native element, exceeding *sixty* of the largest ships of the British navy! Upon reviewing this paragraph, I would ask, not what becomes of Mr. Scoresby's, but what becomes of A. B. C.'s philosophy and calculation?

I might easily multiply remarks on this topic; but, hoping that some of your numerous and able correspondents will further elucidate it, I shall take up no more of your time and space.—Your's, &c. D. E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

KNOWING the high character which the Monthly Magazine has amongst the periodicals of the day, I cannot but regret, that nearly four columns of No. CCCCVI. should be occupied by the flippant and "great nonsense," which A. B. C. has applied to the extract from an able and truly scientific work, by Capt. Scoresby, in p. 21. The other extract which this writer makes from Dr. Blair, correctly stating, that fluids press not merely downwards (as, two or three times, A. B. C. attempts to make it be believed that Mr. Scoresby meant), but upwards and sideways also, completely answers this writer's cavils, against the alleged ease with which the carcase of a whale is, sometimes, drawn up from a great depth in the sea, by the harpoon-line. The enormous pressure on the external surface of the whale; and also on all those internal parts of its body to which the water has access, when at great depths, may well be supposed distressingly to compress the animal's fluids, flesh and bones, and produce the exhausting effects to which Mr. Scoresby has so often been an attentive witness.—Your's, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

London, Feb. 5, 1825.

P.S.—The want of *date* and *place* to the next correspondent's letter (p. 23), deprives it of its chief value. I sincerely hope that no one may be induced to try the *sponge-mask*, mentioned in p. 73, as a security against the *foul air* of wells, or other places: the attempt may cost them their lives. The philosophy here, is equally bad with that which would *filter* sea-water to render it fresh!—[See your 56th volume, p. 37.]

277-274 cubic inches (see p. 74) is the contents of the *Imperial* gallon, fancifully equated to the bulk of 10 lbs. of water, instead of 1-8th part of a Winchester bushel, or 268'8 cubic inches, which ought to be the future *British* gallon, because the bushel is far more *importantly and extensively* IN USE, than any other measuring-vessel whatever.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.
(Continued from No. 406, p. 26.)

The Devil in the shape of a Hare.

IN the year 1573, Joachim von Hagen, Lord hereditary of Nubel, went out to hunt on a Good Friday; and as he, during service-time, rode with his dog along the shore by Hattlund; the devil came in the shape of a hare, and allowed himself to be hunted about by the dog. Then the devil sprung over a large stone or rock, in which are yet to be seen the prints of his feet; but the hound, in endeavouring to follow him, tumbled over the stone, and broke his neck. Then the same hare sprung back again, and was pursued by the youth, until it once more bounded over the stone; and the hunter, who was coming behind, ran himself and his horse against the rock, and both fell down dead.

The Devil runs away with a Lady.

Dame Christina Von Hagen, a noble lady of Holstein, and widow of Otto Rantzow, was walking with several distinguished females before the castle-gate of Lubeck; and upon her going somewhat aside from the others, she was suddenly carried off by the devil; so that she was never seen again; alive or dead. Her waiting-woman confessed; that this lady was acquainted with the black art, and was very fond of reading mysterious books.

The Devil steals Swine.

At the time Peter Bass was superintendent of Upper Moen, a peasant who resided there lost a sow, with her litter of nineteen pigs. He sought for them every where in the neighbourhood; but all to no purpose. After the lapse of

of a year, the 'fellow' one day, at the entrance of a wood, met the devil himself riding on a swine, and driving before him nineteen others, which he frightened by beating upon a huge copper kettle. The nineteen swine that went foremost were in excellent plight; but the sow which the devil rode was very lean and haggard. The boor, who instantly recognised his lost property, began thereupon to shout and holloa in such a manner, that the devil, surprised and disconcerted, dropped the copper kettle, abandoned the swine, and took to flight as fast as he could. Then the peasant rejoiced at heart, drove the swine home, and gave Peter Bass the kettle to keep, in remembrance of so remarkable a circumstance.

Peter Vognforer.

There was once a priest belonging to Bierby church, in Vendsyssel, by name Peter Vognforer. He was very cunning, and knew a great deal besides his pater-noster. Having taken a dislike to a priest at Isdale, he so managed with his hidden art, that the priest always stammered when he mounted the preaching-stool. Soon this Peter Vognforer was had up before the king, where he was judged, and, as the story goes, condemned to be burnt on a pile of fagots.

The hostile Warriors.

At a small distance from the town of Kiersing, two warriors lie buried in a wild moor: their names are Ginfeseek and Syre Prentepose. They lived in mutual hate, and, even now they are dead, that hatred is unabated. Every night they rise from the mould, and wander about the moor in quest of each other; and when they meet they begin a combat, the noise of which is frequently heard for miles. Several years since, a man was passing by night over the moor, when a tall frightful-looking warrior met him, and cried with a horrible voice, "Do you know me?"—"No," replied the man, trembling. "I am Syre Prentepose," said the giant: "come not again to my moor by night, or I will twist your head off; but provided you now tell me where Ginfeseek is, I will give you as much gold as you can carry home."

The Punishment of Wickedness.

A little girl served in a farmhouse between Gyrsting and Gelytterup. Once, upon a holiday, she wished to pay a visit to her aged mother, and asked permission so to do. Her mistress consented, and gave her five loaves to carry

to her mother, who was very poor and necessitous. Away went the girl, drest like a lady, in her finest clothes. But when she came to a part of the road where there was so much mire and dirt that she could not pass through without soiling her new shoes, she flung the loaves, one after the other, into the slough, and endeavoured to walk over upon them; but while in this wicked act she was swallowed up by the earth, and a ballad is still sung, founded on this shocking circumstance.

The Wandering Jew.

Once upon a time an aged man, with a long beard, a stick in his hand, and a bundle upon his back, was seen walking across the plain of Frankholm down to the lake of Halle. When he came to the water he neither stopped nor turned aside, but plunged in without the least hesitation, and the lake immediately concealed him for several minutes, he then walked out at the other side by the castle of Halle. Both young and old who had observed this were struck with wonder, and all concluded that it must have been the wandering Jew, as no doubt it was.

The Mighty Sword.

There stands near Horsen a tower, called Bygholm; near to it is a heath, and in this same heath is a hillock, in which once was found a sword of such an enormous size, that it required three horses to remove it to the tower. But it did not remain long at Bygholm, for every night all the other weapons in the armoury clattered and clashed till the very walls shook, and there was no end to this tumult till the sword was carried back, and buried again in the hill.

St. Margaret's Fountain.

There lived at Thisted a maiden of the name of Margaret; she was so pious, virtuous and lovely, that her fame resounded through the whole country. Once, when she was going to church, she was forced and murdered by three robbers, who lived in the hills of Gelade; but on the very spot where this inhuman outrage was perpetrated, there sprang from the earth a lovely fountain, which was considered by the people as a proof of her innocence and sanctity. Men and women who came sickly and weak to this fountain, recovered their health and strength by tasting its waters, and it is said, that from the money the grateful pilgrims left by the fountain, the church of Gelade was built, and consecrated to the honour of St. Margaret.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

I HAD committed a few remarks to paper, by way of reply to the observations of your correspondent J. M. L. "On Macadamizing," in your number for December; but was prevented, by want of leisure, from sending the communication in time for your last number. I was, however, agreeably surprised to find that a gentleman at Woburn (Mr. Castleden) had anticipated me in replying to the observations of J. M. L., and in defending, to a certain extent, this improved method of road-making from the opposition of those who are partial to "the old state of things."

Your correspondent J. M. L. observes: "Thus parishes are modestly asked to destroy all they know to be good, and which it has been the work of many years to bring to the state of perfection in which it now is!" J. M. L. ought to have mentioned a few of the London streets where this high state of perfection of the carriage-pavement was to be found, *previous to the opposition which has been created by the introduction of what is called Macadamizing*. If J. M. L. had been in the habit of passing, in a light carriage of any sort, through Piccadilly, the Strand, Bishopsgate-street, or any of the great thoroughfares leading to the environs of the town, about two or three years back, he would not have congratulated himself on the goodness or even the safety of the carriage-road in many cases. Scarcely a day elapsed, at that period, without horses falling, or carriages breaking down, owing to the disgraceful state of the carriage-pavement, in the principal streets of the metropolis. The job-contracts, and other causes which operated to produce such a "state of perfection" in our street-paving, I sufficiently stated in my former communication; but J. M. L. (from inadvertence,th of course) does not once allude to this part of the subject, but proceeds in his strictures by putting the following question:—

"What is the present state of the roads which have been Macadamized in the vicinity of London? The Kingsland-road, which was entirely renovated at an enormous expense, I believe by Mr. M'Adam himself, and which was quite a *crack* road, is now full of holes innumerable, and some of the coachmen are not very nice in their expressions of dissatisfaction against both the plan and the planner."

Now, it is somewhat unfortunate, that J. M. L. should not make himself better
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acquainted with the actual state of the case with regard to the piece of road in question; or that he should require "nice expressions" from coachmen, in order to form an opinion of the comparative merit of this or that method of road-making. With respect to the piece of road between London and Waltham-cross, it is unquestionably the worst site for a great road of any leading from the metropolis. With the exception of Stamford-hill, the low level of this road forms almost a dead flat, from which it is difficult, or impossible, to drain the water at all times. Great part of the lower four miles, as is well known, is subject to be flooded on every great fall of rain, and which has happened several times during the present winter. That part of road, from Shore-ditch turnpike to Newington, is also one of the most severe tests to which we could be referred for a specimen of the perfection of Macadam's plan of road-making.

J. M. L. should have also stated, that no good material can be procured for this piece of road, but such as must be procured from a great distance, either by canal navigation or otherwise; and that previous to the road trustees placing it under the superintendence of Macadam or his assistants, the road was a mass of loose rounded gravel and loam (which is dug in the vicinity), and always sodden with wet, or partially inundated after every heavy shower of rain.

The substratum of this road, therefore, being so bad, from the former materials, it must, for a long time to come, prevent the present covering of limestone and flint gravel from binding into a compact mass. And although there are numerous slight inequalities in this piece of road, it is even less broken than might be expected with such a bad foundation.

The principles on which the great roads are now constructed, both by Macadam and other intelligent surveyors (from using only broken stone, or angular gravel), are so simple and obvious, that it seems extraordinary the plan should meet with any opposition, except from persons who are interested in maintaining the "old order of things." But it is not judging fairly of the merits of the plan, to form an opinion before the materials are laid on in sufficient quantity to prevent sinking, or can have had sufficient time to consolidate into a mass. [See p. 219, Vol. LVIII.] The present winter has also been extremely

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unfavourable

unfavourable for breaking up the street pavement, and laying the new gravel; owing to the vast quantity of rain. But wherever this improved system of road-making has experienced a fair trial, as in Regent-street, St. James's-square, Westminster-bridge, &c., its advantages will, I presume, be acknowledged by every unprejudiced person.

Perhaps no street in the metropolis would be more improved by this mode of paving, than the carriage-road of Holborn-hill. The number of accidents which continually occur to valuable horses, from the slippery state of the pavement of this great thoroughfare, is quite distressing. Now, it is quite evident, that nearly all these accidents might be prevented, by taking up the present slippery pavement, and making the ascent of the hill more gradual, and then laying down broken granite, *à la Macadam*.—Your's, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE letter inserted in your last number from Mr. Castleden, of Woburn, calls for some reply on my part; but before I come to that, I think it will be as well to state, that my letter, inserted in your Magazine published on the 1st of December last, and *appearing* to remark on one by S. W., that had been inserted in your number for November, was in fact written upwards of a year ago, and the letter which caused it, formed a part of the Monthly Magazine, published November 1, 1823.—This, of course, your readers could not know; and as a change (or more than one) has taken place in the Editorship, possibly you did not know it yourself. I had, indeed, almost forgotten my letter on the Macadamizing system; and I only recur to the fact of its being written so long back, to shew that it might be very likely I should have one opinion of Macadamization in November 1823, and a very different one in November 1824. I say, it *might be*; for at the first period the system was little more than talked of in London, and had been adopted but in very few instances indeed. My letter was, therefore, entirely anticipatory; but it does not require any supernatural gift, *now*, to see that the plan will not do well for the streets of London, *generally*. Still it is something curious, that my year-old letter not only passed muster in the respectable pages of the Monthly Magazine, but was also copied into some of the Mor-

ning papers from thence, as a letter written *during the month of December last*; so nearly did my *presumptions* agree with the then state of the Macadamized streets of the metropolis.

So much for the time *when* my letter was written. And now, with regard to Mr. Castleden's opinion as to the feelings with which I remarked on Mr. Macadam, when I said, "That *HE finds it answer well*, there can be no doubt." I still think the same as to the country roads which he has made or mended; but as to some of his contracts for town streets, I fear he will eventually be a loser; for he will find them swallow up more granite than he expected. It is a trite remark to say, "Save me from my friends;" and I think Mr. Macadam may say this of Mr. Castleden: for, as he has pressed the question, I will ask any thinking man, whether the former has or has not found this thing *answer well*, when he knows that he had some thousands voted to him by parliament, to repay him what he had expended in *posting* over England, &c., for the sole purpose of looking to, and mending, our ways. If he did spend so much in posting, and I really cannot say he did not, he is certainly the most Quixotic north-country gentleman that ever travelled so far south,—and the luckiest, to have got it so repaid to him. Still I beg to assure Mr. Castleden, and all whom it may concern, that it is neither "jealousy" nor "envy," towards Mr. Macadam, that ever led me to make one remark, either on him or his plan. So far from it, that I say, in my former letter, it is excellent in the country; and I even admit, that in some parts of the metropolis it may do very well.

It may not be improper here to state, that I am a commissioner of pavements, in a large and important parish of Westminster, where a considerable part of the inhabitants are not overburthened with riches, and who think themselves sufficiently loaded with rates and taxes; and I certainly did feel, when the first great "hue and cry" was raised some time back, about the wonderful Macadam and his plans, that I, as well as every other man placed in my situation, as guardians of the funds of our neighbours, raised for a particular purpose, ought not to yield to the first impulse of clamour in favour of a scheme that was sure to be very expensive in its outset, and which I then thought, and do still think, likely to be very uncertain in its result. Yet there were not want-

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ing some at the board of which I am a member, who were for plunging into the *fashion of the day*, and trying the Macadamization of some of our streets, at once. I certainly opposed any thing like an early adoption of it; my motto was at least a safe one—"Wait;" and after having done so for one year, I still say, "Wait;" for the thing, as to its succeeding in London, is by no means proved. About the time I mention, S. W.'s letter appeared in the Monthly, and being an occasional correspondent of that work, I ventured to throw together my loose ideas on the subject, and really, nothing has happened since to shake them materially. Still it is very far from my desire to exclude improvement, especially where it is said it can be had cheaper. I am therefore still *waiting for conviction*, while the roads are *left for execution*.

I was more than a little pleased to see, in a note, and in the postscript to Mr. Farey's valuable letter in your last number, a remark or two that bear upon the point in question; and, in my estimation, coming from a mind so capable of well appreciating this matter, these are worth more than all the clamour that there has been, or may be, about it; and, inasmuch as they uphold opinions which I have formed, and publicly expressed, are gratifying. It is also singular, that Mr. Castleden, who is angry with me for what I have said, has given us an eulogium on Mr. Farey, with every word of which I most cordially agree, though, unfortunately, that individual seems decidedly opposed to him in his views of Mr. Macadam, and his *said-to-be* new invention.

In my first letter I said, "The breaking of stones to form roads is no new thing:" in this, Mr. Farey completely bears me out, by his forcible remark in the note abovementioned; where he says, that it has been a practice "of thirty or forty years' standing, and pursued as long by *scores of roadmakers*, from whom this good practice *has been borrowed*; yet the public mistakenly lavishes its praises and emoluments on an individual, as being its inventor." So much for its novelty; and now for Mr. Farey's other idea, that of the *illegality* of breaking up the pavements to make roads: I agree with him in thinking it illegal, and not at all within Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's act, nor any local act that I am acquainted with; yet, in saying this, Mr. Farey must not consider it as coming from a *legal* man,

but from one who considers plain common sense to be as able to understand such a matter as most lawyers. M. A. Taylor's act is a terribly voluminous one, but there is nothing in it, which I am aware of, capable of being construed into an empowering of commissioners to turn streets into roads; the commissioners are empowered to *pave and repair*; and the only words that could in any way be strained at all towards such a meaning, are "other materials;" but which are used thus, when the pavements, &c. &c. are vested in the respective commissioners of parishes:—"And also, that all and every the pavements, stones, posts, and *other materials*, which now are, or which may be hereafter, placed in the foot or carriage-ways, &c.," and the same words are afterwards used repeatedly, but always in the same *general* way. How far commissioners may be subject to indictments or criminal informations for their acts, I must leave to some one better learned in the law to decide; but I think it will be found that they are *personally* irresponsible, and that the parish, as a body, would have to defend them: but I do think, what Mr. Farey suggests about an appeal against the paving-rate, if so misapplied, would be very likely to succeed,—at least under the general act; for it is not unlikely, that in some of the local acts it may be different; and they are all expressly excepted in M. A. Taylor's act; and in local acts certain estates are very frequently excepted,—as, for instance, in that for the parish of St. Clement Danes, passed the 23d of Geo. III.; Clare-market; then the property of the Duke of Newcastle; and certain approaches to wharfs, then the property of William Kitchener, Esq., progenitor of the present celebrated Dr. Kitchener, were expressly exempted from its operation, and continue to be so to this day.

In trying the few streets they have on the new plan, the corporation of the City of London have acted wisely, and it is to be hoped they will give the thing a fair trial; but one thing should not be forgotten by the managers of other places, which is, that the commissioners (or whatever they are called) in the city, have the whole of its *paving funds* at their disposal, and are not, as is the case in Westminster, confined to parochial districts; consequently, if it eventually should not succeed, the burthen will be light, in comparison of what it would be in a single parish. It is to be hoped

hoped, that very correct accounts will be kept of the expense of the tried streets for some given portion of time, say three years, so as to enable other parishes and places to avail themselves of such information; and in doing this, I trust the value of the pavement taken up and broken will not be forgotten; for at present I do not think that is much thought of, and yet it forms a large part of the expense.

As my letter has already stretched to a greater length than I at first intended it should do, and as I do not wish to give what I think a falling system a greater impetus in the present opinion of the public than it has already, some would-be wits even calling it *Macadamization*,—I will just conclude with remarking on Mr. Castleden's letter respecting the town of Woburn, that I think, as far as he wishes to compare the Macadamization of that place with the same thing in the metropolis, it is like a parody without parity; and really, it is impossible to help smiling, when he speaks of the enormous quantity of stage-coaches which pass through Woburn, "not less than twenty-four in the twenty-four hours!" Let him stand on Blackfriars-bridge (and our metropolitan bridges are the places where I expected the system to succeed) for ten minutes, during almost any time of the day, and though he may not see twenty-four stage-coaches, he may see more than twice twenty-four carriages pass, and nearly all of them of a heavier description than stage-coaches, and many with as narrow wheels.

I am not at all surprised at Woburn being pleasanter in a Macadamized state, than with the old rumble-tumble pavement; I stated in my first letter, that it was the best plan for the country, and I here beg leave to repeat the same thing: but, after all, Mr. Editor, you are right,—it is a *local question*, and as such it should be treated; and you act very properly in calling upon your correspondents to contribute their mites to the *pro* and *con* of it; though I must confess, that the scenes of mud we have had upon the Macadamized part of our streets, during the first part of the present winter, leave my mind, for the present, very much on the *con* side of the question.

Mr. Castleden appears to have some wish to erect a statue of *brass* to Mr. Macadam, that shall be more worthy of notice than even the celebrated Achilles, of Hyde-park notoriety. To this, of

course, I can have no objection; but he seems to think that the animals would join in the work, if they could. Now, I rather doubt this; for if the newspapers are to be believed, very many valuable horses have been recently lamed by the sharp angles of the broken granite;* but as I do not know the fact of my own knowledge, I lay no great stress

* Our faith is not pinned very religiously to the confidence that is to be placed in newspaper reports, nor are we yet prepared to obtrude any decisive opinion upon the subject in discussion; thinking that there is yet much to be said on both sides, and much to be learned from observation and experience, before the question (an important one to the future and permanent convenience and comfort of the metropolis) can be ripe for authoritative decision. But we should be glad to know whether there are any well-authenticated facts of the injury received, and under what circumstances, by horses, on the Macadamized streets. We should suspect, that, if any such there have been, they can only have occurred on the freshly-laid parts of such streets, where the broken granite has not yet been rolled, or trodden in by hoof and wheel. As far as either our experience or our reason goes, we should be led to suppose, that in point of security from personal danger of injury or accident to foot and limb, whether of man or beast, the advantage is all on the side of the new system; whatever may be the case with reference to dust and mud, and all other objected circumstances; and as to convenience to carriages, and economy in the wear and tear of such vehicles, and social comfort to such riders who wish to hear each other's voices as they go along, we have heard, as yet, but one opinion. We wish for a full and free discussion of the whole of the subject,—with *facts authenticated*, and opinions candidly stated; and our pages are open alike to the *cons* and to the *pros*.

With respect to the statement of our correspondent, relative to his letter inserted in our number for Dec. 1; it is true; we believe, that it was one of those which the present Editor found among the neglected correspondence that fell into his hands when he undertook his present charge; and he is sorry to find that there have been other neglected communications, from other correspondents, to whom he would have been glad to pay equal respect, but which have not fallen into his hands, or can any where be found, or heard of: and it is hoped, that this general acknowledgment will at once exonerate him from all participation in blame for the past, and be received as a pledge of more decorous attention to the favours of correspondents for the future.—EDIT.

stress on it, but at the same time think it not improbable.—I am, &c.

Jan. 10, 1825. J. M. LACEY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS in LONDON.—No. II.

Pall-Mall.

(Continued from No. 406, p. 39.)

SIR Robert Walpole resided in Pall-Mall close to Marlborough House: this celebrated minister flourished in one of the most interesting eras of England. Civilization in the preceding reigns had somewhat tamed the ferocity which is the stain of the earlier annals of the realm; death was no longer the sure attendant on a disgraced favourite; and the ceremony of a trial was considered to be necessary before condemnation to the axe. Yet party feeling ran so high, that the minds of men were not entirely divested of those wild passions which refinement has now so happily softened down.

Murder, though no longer committed by noblemen in the street, was connived at in the closet; the arts of diplomacy combined every species and means of corruption; the cabinet was divided by intrigue, and ambassadors abroad were as much employed in thwarting their colleagues, as in maintaining a good understanding with foreign courts. Such was the stormy period of Sir Robert Walpole's administration, and to the long peace which his unwearied exertions secured for the country we may justly attribute that amendment in manners and morals which no unprejudiced person, in perusing the History of England, can fail to perceive. Sir Robert Walpole himself was deeply imbued with the spirit of the times; he served his country faithfully, but was too apt to think that the end would sanctify the means. Though of a peculiarly happy temperament, he sometimes allowed passion to overcome his reason; and one of these aberrations transported him so far beyond the bounds of good breeding, that he actually collared a member of the privy council, when, on some occasion, words ran high between them. This incident was seized by Gay; and a large majority of the audience, assembled to witness the representation of the Beggar's Opera, who are diverted by the quarrel scene with Peachum and Lockit, are not aware that it is a commemoration of Sir Robert's affray with a brother minister. At the period of the first performance of this drama, a work

which owed great part of its early popularity to political feeling, Sir Robert wisely appeared at the theatre, determined to shew that the play* was not the thing to catch his conscience, and was seen to "laugh the heart's laugh," for which he was so celebrated, and to enter as freely into the joke as any of the numerous spectators: who, with one accord, turned their eyes from the stage to his box to see if his "withers were wrung." Sir Robert likewise figured off in another drama; Trollo, the Swedish Minister, in Gustavus Vasa, being designed by Mr. Brooke as a resemblance of the premier; but his appearance on the stage, in that character, was prevented by the refusal of the licenser to the play. The severest satire on the minister emanated from the pen of Swift; it is preserved in the Sessions Papers; and the editor of the work observes, that in this bitter and exaggerated catalogue of Sir Robert's failings, there are still some traits of his real manner and character.

"With favour and fortune fastidiously blest,
He is loud in his laugh, and is coarse in
his jest;

Of favour and fortune unmerited, vain,
A sharper in trifles, a dupe in the main;
Achieving of nothing, still promising won-
ders,

By dint of experience, improving in blun-
ders;

Oppressing true merit, exalting the base,
And selling his country to purchase his
place;

A jobber of stocks by retailing false news;
A prater at court, in the style of the stewards;
Of virtue and worth, by profession, a giber;
Of juries and senates the bully and briber;
Though I name not the wretch, you all
know who I mean—

'Tis the cur-dog of Britain, and spaniel of
Spain."

St. James's Palace was originally an hospital, founded by some pious citizens before the conquest, and designed for fourteen leprous maids, who desired to lead a godly life, and for eight brethren to read holy service to them. This loathsome disease was brought into England by pilgrims who resorted to the Holy Land, previous to the Crusades. Henry IV. is said to have retired to a house, formerly belonging to King John, at Deptford, whilst under cure of this disgusting complaint; but a late
author,

* "The play's the thing
By which I'll catch the conscience of
the King."

author, Gough, discredits the story, which he affirms to be an invention of the monkish writer of the life of Archbishop Scroope, who says, this was a judgment for the condemnation of this venerable prelate, without trial. The tale, whether true or false, proves the great prevalence of the disorder.

At the suppression of monasteries, St. James's was surrendered to the King, Henry VIII., in 1531, who erected on its site the present palace, which Stow calls "a goodly manor." It does not appear that this residence was inhabited by any of our monarchs until after the fire at White Hall. James I. presented it to his accomplished son Henry, whose untimely death occasioned so much calamity to England; his unfortunate brother, Charles I., was brought here from Windsor when the Parliament had determined on his death; and James II. was compelled to make an offer of the palace for the accommodation of William of Nassau, who accepted the invitation, intimating at the same time the expediency of vacating the neighbouring residence at White Hall; to which the father-in-law of the new sovereign was obliged to submit.

During the life time of William III. St. James's was allotted to the Princess Anne and her husband, Prince George of Denmark. She held her court in it, when queen; and three of her successors regularly employed it for the same purpose. Pennant observes, that *uncreditable* as the outside of St. James's may look, it is said to be the most commodious, for regal parade, of any palace in Europe.

Amid the numberless amusing anecdotes which might be collected during the residence of the Georges, there are few more diverting than the stratagem resorted to by Queen Caroline, who used to plant herself at a small window, which overlooked the court wherein the lodgings of Lady Suffolk were situated, and, by that means, detected the private visits of those noblemen and gentlemen, who were unwise enough to esteem the influence of the mistress superior to that of the wife; an error which she never failed to punish by effectually impeding their preferment. To the architect who designed it, we are indebted for the drama, which has just been the subject of our thoughts, the witty songs in the Beggar's Opera had never been written, had not the queen espied the author and his patron in close attendance on her rival.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, when upon civil terms with his parents, formed a company of soldiers, consisting of courtiers' sons, to which he declared himself corporal, and as such relieved guard between the acts of the Indian Emperor, performed before their Majesties and the Court, in the great ball-room. St. James' Palace is closely associated with the fashions of the last century, with hoops, and powder, and embroidered coats, with which the imagination is pleased, though the judgment submits to the alteration which a purer taste has introduced.

To that diligent chronicler of his times, Horace Walpole, we are obliged for the account of the arrival of the late Queen Charlotte at St. James's Palace. So long a period has elapsed since the introduction of a queen to the throne of England, that the ceremonial attached to it must be imperfectly known, except by the few who are thoroughly versed in all the formula of court etiquette. Walpole enlightens us a little on the subject: he says in one of his letters to General Conway,

"The queen looks very sensible, cheerful, and is remarkably genteel. Her tiara of diamonds was very splendid, her stomacher of diamonds sumptuous: she wore a violet velvet mantle trimmed with ermine. She talks a great deal, is very civil, and not disconcerted. She was pleased when she was to kiss the peeresses, but Lady Aguste was forced to take her hand and give it to those who were to kiss it, which was pretty, humble, and good natured. While they waited for supper she sate down, sung, and played. You don't presume to suppose that we are thinking of you, and wars, and misfortunes in these festival times, Mr. Pitt himself would be mobbed if he talked of any thing else but clothes, and jewels, and bridesmaids."

The admirer of modest worth must not pass through Pall-Mall without bestowing a moment upon Dodsley the bookseller, the most fashionable and erudite publisher of his day; a man who, in the humble capacity of a footman, evinced a taste for literature, which, being united to industry and good conduct, raised him to a respectable station in society. He was courted and patronized by several learned men, and particularly by Pope; and he has the honour of being the first discoverer of the merit of Dr. Johnson's poem, "London," a work which drew this eminent genius from poverty and obscurity. Dodsley's collection has preserved specimens of the writings of the
olden

olden time, which but for his zeal might have been entirely lost to the curious. To him also we owe the publication of a very useful work, "The Annual Register;" and his tragedy, "Cleone," proves him to have been an author of no mean power.

Cleveland House, situated at the western extremity of Pall-Mall, originally belonged to the Howards, Earls of Berkshire, and was afterwards purchased by Charles II., and presented by him to Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, whom Pennant styles a "beautiful fury," one of the most dissolute and shameless of the wantons of his court: a woman who disgraced her birth, sex, and rank, by the indulgence of vices, which few of the king's other favourites, even amid those who were reared from a mean condition, and attached to a profession at that time considered to be infamous, were found to imitate. Cleveland House, in later times, fell into more worthy hands, it belonged to the Duke of Bridgewater, a nobleman who deserves to be recorded as one of the benefactors of his country. A modern author speaking of him, says,

"Some men possess means that are great, but fritter them away in the execution of conceptions that are little; and there are others who can form great conceptions, but who attempt to carry them into execution with little means. These two descriptions of men might succeed if united; but as they are usually kept asunder by jealousy, they both fail. It is a rare thing to find a combination of great means and of great conceptions in the same person. The Duke of Bridgewater was a famous example of this union; and all his designs were so profoundly planned, that it is delightful to observe how effectually his vast means supported his measures at one time, and how gratefully his measures repaid his means at another. On the blameless and bloodless basis of public utility he founded his own individual aggrandizement, and his *triumphal arches* are those by which he subdued the earth only to increase the comforts of those who possess it."

Assisted by the bold and masterly designs of one of those self-taught geniuses, who, like the aloe, spring up once in a century, to astonish and delight an admiring world; the Duke succeeded in bringing his extensive works to perfection.

"Happily," says the biographer of James Brindley, "for himself and society, the Duke of Bridgewater had the discernment to single out Brindley as the man to carry his plans into effect, and the generosity and

spirit to support him against the aspersions of ignorance and timidity. When it was proposed to raise an aqueduct for the purpose of carrying the canal, which was one of the grandest of his undertakings, over a river, the Duke, or Mr. Brindley, consulted an engineer of great celebrity upon the subject, the possibility of such an erection being much disputed; this gentleman treated the project with ridicule. 'I have often,' said he, 'heard of castles in the air, but never before was shewn where any of them were to be erected.' The confidence of Brindley, in the combinations which he had made, was not, however, to be shaken; and the Duke himself possessed himself too much knowledge and discernment to be diverted from plans to which his own comprehension was fully adequate."

The work succeeded, and remains a proud trophy of the talent, the courage, and the industry of its projectors. Though nature and fortune had been equally lavish in their gifts to the Duke of Bridgewater, he was not destined to enjoy the pleasures of domestic and conjugal felicity; he descended unmarried to the grave, having unhappily imbibed a strong prejudice against women; the depravity of one female disgusted him with the whole sex. The Duke, we are told, having accompanied a friend upon a visit to the family of that friend's intended bride, received overtures, from the lady, of a very disgraceful nature, and which, under her circumstances, as living with a fair reputation, highly educated, well born, and betrothed to another, shocked and confounded him, and impressed his mind with so great a horror of trusting his honour to the keeping of one who might prove equally frail, that he determined against marriage; and thus the dukedom, which he held with so much splendour, became extinct at his decease.

Cleveland House, one of the most magnificent habitations in the metropolis, is now the town residence of the Marquis of Stafford, and is celebrated as possessing the finest private collection of pictures in Europe. The liberality of the present owner allows the public to participate in the delight afforded by these exquisite treasures of art, and gratifies the antiquarian by a perusal of those rare volumes which enrich the valuable library, and of which there are some not to be found elsewhere.

In Sir Egerton Brydges' edition of Collin's Peerage, we learn, that Lawrence Gower, ancestor to the Marquis of

of Stafford, obtained the King's pardon for being concerned in the murder of Piers Gaveston, the insolent and worthless favourite of Edward II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

A NOTE upon the article Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism, in your Magazine for the preceding month (p. 14), brings to my recollection a conversational anecdote, illustrative of the kind of philosophy by which the criticisms of reviewers are sometimes inspired; and, as I had it from pretty good authority, I offer it to you for insertion, if it be sufficiently important or interesting for such distinction.

Several years ago, in a mixed company, as it is called—that is to say, at a social dinner-party, where ladies and gentlemen (or, in other words, *wit* and *beauty*) were cheerfully mingled, and where champagne and claret gave zest to the bloom of the former and the intellects of the latter, the late Mr. Dallas (of reviewing memory), who happened to be one of the brilliant assemblage, warmed and inspired—more, of course, by the bright eyes of the ladies, than the sparkling contents of the occasionally-circling glass, began to be beautifully eloquent upon the subject of his own works; and, among other wonderful productions of his genius, was expatiating, in delightful anticipations, on the approaching publication of some novel, I believe it was, which he had, at that time, in the press. The subject, of course, was exceedingly interesting to all around: and one of the ladies present, who happened to have a very amiable facility in that most poignant of female accomplishments called bantering, desirous that an eloquence so agreeable should not flag for lack of excitement, somewhat archly interrupted him, by asking, whether he was not a little afraid of the envious ill-nature of Reviews?—"Reviews!" replied Mr. D. "Oh! not at all! my friend, Mr. Pratt, will review it for me."—"Your friend Mr. P.!" said the lady, smiling; "but will *he* review it impartially?"—"Oh! as for that," rejoined Mr. D., "he will review my book for me, as I shall review one for him!"

Such, Sir, is a part at least of the Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism. And who shall find fault with it? Is not "Tack about is fair play," an excellent proverb? Is not "One good turn deserves another," admirable morality?

Is not "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," the very essence of religious duty?

Such, at least, they must ever be regarded by yours, &c.

YOU SCRATCH ME, I SCRATCH YOU!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THAT the features which characterize actions and persons as amiable or odious, praiseworthy or blamable,—which cast upon them the marks of honour or disgrace, applause or censure, depend, for their effect, on some internal sense or principle which so generally prevails in human nature, that education seldom fails to awaken and bring it forth, cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted. Yet has it been disputed by several eminent moral writers, whether virtue and vice have, in themselves, any actual existence; or, at least, whether there is any further distinction between wrong and rightful conduct, than what resides in their effects upon those on whom their agency is exercised. Treating crime and moral merit as they would the properties of inanimate objects—as forms or colours—as voices or musical instruments—or as the various qualities of herbs or minerals—they acknowledge the faults and perfections of the human heart to be the sources of dissimilar and adverse impressions, but insist that, accurately speaking, they are not proper objects of either blame or commendation. This is so completely releasing passion from the controul of reason—so entirely subjecting the sovereignty of conscience to the dominion of unreflecting sensation and selfish propensity, that, in my opinion, no error more imperiously calls for correction. Conscious of the importance of a question that involves in its ample circle the very foundations, or immediate causes of terrestrial happiness and misery, I generally embrace whatever opportunity offers for its discussion; and by introducing it among my philosophical friends, as a subject of conversation and inquiry, have, I am certain, effected much of the good I designed. Sensible of the utility of this and all ethical investigations, I have ever been an advocate for public debate; convinced of the benefit derivable from the collision of mind with mind, in familiar converse; I have constantly made this question a topic in private society. Introduced by myself, it was, a few evenings since, canvassed

canvassed pretty closely; when two of the company, taking peculiar interest in the subject, grew so warm in its discussion, and made so many just and striking observations in support of their opposite opinions, that they were suffered gradually to engross the conversation. As nearly as I can recollect, the following dialogue constituted the substance of their dispute; which, appearing to me not unworthy of being preserved, I afterwards committed to paper, as correctly as my memory would permit. It is now, Sir, submitted to your judgment, by yours, &c.

Dec. 13, 1824. PHILO-VIRTUS.

Junius.—Your remarks, Lucius, would insinuate that I know not what virtue really is.

Lucius.—By no means. Knowing that all actions are virtuous which are calculated to benefit mankind, and improve their public and private condition, you know what virtue is.

Jun.—Then I know that no man is more virtuous than Justus. His conduct, uniformly upright and beneficent, declares the purity of his principles. Where is there a firmer friend of moral truth and rational freedom,—where a more zealous patron of virtue and genius?

Luc.—I know Justus, and esteem him. He is all you pronounce him to be: but still he is not a man of virtue.

Jun.—Not a man of virtue? Are not many the happier for his existence? Does not his amenity conciliate every one? Do not his sense and knowledge administer to the gratification of the enlightened? Is not his purse ever open to the unfortunate? And shall we not judge of the tree by its fruits?

Luc.—Yes; of its qualities as a fruit-bearer: but the excellence of the fruit is no demonstration of the merit of the tree. Shew me the tree throwing forth its fruit by its own choice, and I will admit that the tree is meritorious.

Jun.—I perceive your meaning. Justus is not entitled to the praise of goodness, because he is good by a kind of innate necessity. Perhaps, as being good from no other cause, you would even resolve him into a bad man.

Luc.—By an equal necessity of an opposite description, he would, undoubtedly, have been a bad man—an injurious man. As it is, he constitutes a valuable, but not a virtuous man.

Jun.—You are pleased to be paradoxical.

Luc.—No; Justus is virtuous on the same principle that another man is vicious. Morality is his gratification. He practices temperance, because to a man of his moderate passions, temperance is natural—is an enjoyment. Endowed with suscepti-

bilities that expose him to pain, when apprized of the afflictions of others; and averse to pain, according to the universal law of human nature, he does but obey that law, does but fly from pain, when he takes the only measure that can relieve his own uneasiness.

Jun.—If this be true, to constitute a virtuous man, it is sufficient that he be involuntarily good. His concern for the sufferings of his fellow-creatures must spring from his tenderness for himself.

Luc.—Not necessarily so. It may result from his judgment; from his mind's conviction, that the benefit he bestows is due to the merit of the individual he relieves. When the exercise of his benevolence is the operation of his reason: then is he a virtuous man.

Jun.—This is complimenting the head at the expense of the heart,—making virtue independent of the finer passions of our nature; is dignifying the coldness of rational calculation with the honours due, alone, to that noble effervescence which inflames, aggrandizes and melts all the tender, the great, and the truly ardent of soul. The source of virtue, which you singly admit, would—pardon, Lucius, the impression you yourself have made—almost persuade me that, secretly, you disbelieve in the existence of any human virtue whatever. Do you really think that any such quality rules the conduct of mankind?

Luc.—I have explained that I do.

Jun.—And do you admit the existence of vice?

Luc.—The absence of the virtue, I have admitted, is nearly related to vice. It is negative viciousness; but it is viciousness. It is the link between absolute virtue and positive vice; but partakes infinitely more of the latter than of the former.

Jun.—Does the conduct of Justus concord more with your idea of vice, or with your notion of virtue?

Luc.—Not at all with my conception of virtue, because it is prompted by his constitution, not by his reflection and judgment.

Jun.—Is his conduct at all conformable with your idea of vice?

Luc.—Certainly not.

Jun.—Since then vice and virtue are opposites, Justus is a virtuous man.

Luc.—What I have admitted only amounts to the acknowledgment, that his actions are good.

Jun.—It is amply sufficient, in my opinion, for a man's conduct to be good, to entitle him to the reputation of a virtuous man. The minute scrutiny, into which the principle on which you would decide upon the real merit of beneficial actions would carry us, is, at best, but a trivial and profitless refinement. Referring to your own allusion of the tree and its fruit, the fruit is the surest proof of the quality of the tree, and the metaphor is, as truly as beau-

tifully,

tifully, figurative of human virtue, and the meritorious deeds of which it is the source. What think you of the precept which enjoins our doing to others as we would have others do unto us?

Luc.—No body admires more than I do the wisdom which reduced the whole duty of man to man, to one noble comprehensive aphorism.

Jun.—Yet are you not convinced of the virtue of Justus, whose life has evidently been so much regulated by that divine rule of conduct.

Luc.—Were I, Junius, as convinced as yourself, that Justus has been actuated by the principle couched in this doctrine, I should reverence him no less than you do: but candour compels me to confess, that I attribute all the actions, by which his life has been distinguished from the career of less honourable and less charitable men, purely to that debility of nerve, that involuntary sensibility, that weak hen-heartedness, which seeks its own ease or gratification in the acts which that very weakness dictates.

Jun.—This art of confounding virtue with weakness is more ingenious than satisfactory. If actions, however serviceable to the world, and men, however solicitous to promote the happiness of society, are to be little esteemed, because we cannot know the secret springs of the first, nor the hidden motives of the second, no value can be attached to any actions or any men whatever. Then, indeed, there is no virtue in the world. To say nothing of the right, which all men may claim, to have their conduct received as the true key to their motives (where the contrary does not evidently appear), what better guide can we obtain to the views and purposes of men than are presented to us by their daily deeds? What more uncharitable, what more unequitable, than, while we see society and ourselves indebted to their virtuous course of life, to impute their beneficial demeanour to unworthy motives? You admire the precept which teaches us to do as we would be done by: is it doing as we would be done by, to attribute good actions to bad motives? Your own actions are good,—are your motives, by consequence, bad? Would you be pleased at having them supposed to be bad?

Luc.—You are now making the dispute personal.

Jun.—As not being to the disadvantage of your moral and intellectual character, it is admissible; as rendering my argument more cogent and convincing, it is eligible. No one is more prompt than yourself to succour helpless misery, no one more ready to wipe away the tear from weeping innocence—say if it be not true.

Luc.—I will not disown the pleasure afforded me by the view of wretchedness relieved, and innocence protected.

Jun.—By your own hand?

Luc.—By any hand.

Jun.—Aye—even by your own. Go, thou man of debilitated nerves, of involuntary sensibility, of weakness, of hen-heartedness!—go, and seek better actions than we daily see you yourself performing, if better you can find; produce me, if you are able, purer motives than those by which the general course of your own conduct is dictated. Do this, and I will admit that you, Lucius, are not the honourable, liberal, kind-hearted man I have hitherto supposed you; and will join in the cool and discouraging opinion you entertain of Justus.

[We have given insertion, for the sake of a rare variety, to this specimen of subtle argumentation—principally because we think this colloquially-dramatic form of disquisition, once too much in use, has now become too generally discarded. But it is not our intention to make it a precedent, for turning out of our track of practical utilities, for fine-spun speculations and metaphysical distinctions about the nature of human motives, and the occult causes of human action. The essential object of all reasonable desire, is the welfare (that is to say, the *happiness*) of mankind; and the wisdom of benevolence is, to encourage the acts that tend to this, rather than scrutinize the principles upon which they are performed. The greatest good to the greatest number, is the virtue of an Utilitarian: and to this it is our desire that our pages should minister.—EDIT.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

LORD BYRON. By MADAME LOUISE SW. BELLOC.

[From the *Revue Encyclopédique*.]

A GENEROUS disposition, enlightened mind, and noble independence of character, can alone have induced a woman, full of the reserve and modesty of her sex, to undertake the difficult task of avenging, criticising and bringing into notice the great poet whom England has just lost; the noble champion whose premature death all Greece bewails. What difficulties has Madame Belloc imposed upon herself! Let us point them out by some reflections drawn from the subject. During his life, Lord Byron was almost banished the society of English ladies; injured and disowned, in the person of their countrywoman, they vowed inveterate hate, and vindicated their fierce resentment with the interests of their sex, insulted in a young and handsome wife. England could not pardon the noblest of her children who had so debased her. This proud country drove him from her bosom, and he became a citizen of the world; but was unable to escape the reprobation

reprobation of the age—or of futurity, which cannot excuse the citizen who abjures his native land. The combination of these two circumstances produced an accumulation of calumnies, and even execrations, against the husband (more unfortunate than culpable) of Miss Milbank. Encumbered with such a weight of prejudices, he should have avoided offence in his conduct abroad, and not have afforded pretence for verifying them to those hypocritical moralists so common in his country.

As a writer, Byron has given proofs of his genius: he is a great poet; but his brilliant and striking example may injure the art of composition, with whose secrets he was nevertheless well acquainted. Already his imprudent imitators have formed a vicious school. With respect to morality, he merits censure, so much the more heavy, as his works may give grounds to malevolence, or even candour, to suspect him of some stains as lasting as the brand of fire, or the stamp of crime. He seemed to feel an infernal pleasure in debasing humankind, which yet his muse often renders more grand and beautiful than nature: like the inspiration of Grecian sculpture. After having raised man up to heaven, and there brought him to the contemplation of eternal truth, he delights to precipitate and chain him down in hell: that is to say, in the only place where the God of the universe is absent. And yet, he does not give to the damned that regret of their celestial abode, which Milton has so vividly depicted in his fallen angels. No one, perhaps, among the ancients or the moderns has represented love, youth, grace and beauty, in more lively colours than the author of the *Corsair* and the *Giaour*.* But why has he persisted in describing a desperate fatality to his heroines? All die unhappy, as though they had been struck at their birth with a fatal anathema. If we admire in Lord Byron those sublime hymns to all the virtues, we know not by what secret envy, or principle of self-condemnation, it is—that he never delineates *one* exempt from some horrible admixture. Some mysterious crime always op-

presses his heroes: *Œdipus'* enigma undiscovered: guilt goads them with the fury of remorse. Lord Byron has traced a true picture, profound and even terrible, of the torments of conscience; it recalls and surpasses the *Eumenides* of *Æschylus*; but it returns too often. The author shews too much affection for it. To hear him speak of it, he might be supposed a new *Orestes*, giving vent to the involuntary groans of a heart which can no longer confine its fatal secret. Nevertheless, such is the attraction, the power, the magic of this extraordinary being, that he impassions, blinds and subdues his readers. Reason herself finds it difficult to resist him. She is obliged to exert all her strength and authority to dispel the dangerous illusions of this tempter; and to contradistinguish, in the same writer, the angel from the demon of poetry.

Such is the client whose cause a woman has embraced: the culprit whom she undertakes to exculpate at the tribunal of posterity—like those kings dethroned by death, whom Egypt detained on the threshold of the tomb, to pronounce judgment on them before the people who had been witnesses of their lives. How has Madame Belloc undertaken so bold a project? How is it that she has not feared the malevolence too commonly indulged toward those of her sex who step beyond the narrow circle in which our jealous severity would retain them?

Madame Belloc, at the commencement of her work, replies, unconsciously, to these questions, in a way as natural as it is satisfactory.

"The death of a man of genius strikes us with grief, and causes painful surprise: we can hardly credit it. We are alarmed at the fatal power of destiny. Can so much talent be annihilated? Can he die who emanates immortal recollections?

"The poet is sovereign over all nature; it is to him alone she opens all her charms—he is master of all life; the past and the future are his; he heightens the present with his magic illusions; and these illusions are of more worth than realities! How often, my bosom swollen with sighs, my heart beating with happiness, have I rendered thanks to the genius that awakens such sublime emotions! A crowd of generous thoughts throng within me; I feel myself grow; I pant for glory—not that which flatters pride; but that powerful sympathy which unites all noble minds. I feel respect mingled with tenderness for talent; it vibrates to the bottom of my heart, I would give ten years of my life

* He has done it more exquisitely still in the *Haidee* of his *Don Juan*. But, alas! he only makes her every thing that is lovely, tender, sweet and amiable in the unpracticed innocence and native glow of feminine youth, to betray her into voluptuousness, and make her the riotous paramour and victim of vice.—EDIT.

to contemplate for one day one of these privileged beings. I do not dream of their friendship; I desire only to see and hear them. I wish not to draw their attention: no feeling of self remains. I feel for talent what a courtier does for power; though he still desires some profit, whilst I only wish to admire. Never does death appear so dreadful as when he strikes at one of these demi-gods."

The woman who has avowed such worship to genius—who feels so strongly the value of this celestial gift, has received, from nature, the command to act as the interpreter and defender of Lord Byron. No doubt this admiration sometimes becomes enthusiastic. But reason rises above the impassioned sentiment; she is indulgent to the faults of an extraordinary man; but she knows and appreciates him entirely.

"Gifted with ardent talent, an exalted mind, and sentiments of terrific energy, Lord Byron (says his amiable panegyrist) could not be understood by the crowd; their inferiority shocked and oppressed them. He had a sovereign contempt for the interests of a world so puerile in his eyes; he was roused to activity only by great undertakings. Life enclosed in the narrow frame of cities and of courts, seemed to him a useless, or a fatal gift: he shunned all that contracted the mind. Passion, the mover of the noblest actions, as of the most culpable errors, transported him to heaven or to hell. In his pride, kings were to him but as pigmies, struggling below his feet to retain, or to lose their bauble crowns."

This portrait of Lord Byron is traced in the style of Goëthe, in his Werther. Thoughts, no less just, and more original, serve to initiate us in the knowledge of a character of such mingled contrasts, and to acquaint us with the circumstances which constituted Lord Byron the man of nature. Madame Belloc, after reverting to the storm raised against him in the higher circles of London, thus expresses herself:

"If we go back to the cause of these clamours, we shall find it, I think, in the character of Lord Byron himself, and in the manners of the nation. Placed, by birth, in the first rank of English aristocracy, he always despised its prerogatives. He exposed the worthlessness of those distinctions which shelter inferiority. He attacked men of high station, confronted them boldly, and disclosed their duplicity to the people. He overwhelmed them with that contemptuous satire, more difficult to bear than direct censure. He unmasked the prudery of women, and the pretended honour of men. In a word, he

roused the pride of England. This people, who think themselves the greatest in the world, were astonished to find themselves insignificant. They perceived not that the giant who crushed them represented thus the nation to the eyes of Europe, which they treated with the like disdain."

With exception to the excess of enthusiasm which ascribes the power of abasing an entire nation, and all its men of consequence, before him, to a poet incapable of bearing for a single day the weight of public authority,—we cannot but recognize in this a striking picture, and perceive, through it, the genuine reasons of the moral proscription of Lord Byron. He wished to be the Juvenal or the Dante of the English patriciate: he has expiated his ambition and his glory by the storms of his life. Madame Belloc perfectly portrays this natural re-action of social power against a man bold enough to provoke it; but should we have expected the following reflections from a female pen?

"Wealth serves as a counterpoise to the aristocracy of England; but its tyranny is still more debasing. A great name is sometimes the reward of a noble action: at least, it is an excitement to seem worthy of obtaining it; but opulence is often acquired by indirect means, or by calculations which contract the mind. Besides, in yielding to the illusions of nobility, we yield to the recollections of a sort of moral greatness; to an illusion of the mind: whilst the influence of gold is merely physical. It strikes our senses, addresses itself to our most vulgar enjoyments, promises the easy access of pleasures; demoralizes and corrupts us. A nobleman, who thinks to be respected, with no other claim to esteem than his title, becomes ridiculous; while a rich man who humbles you, because he has money and you want bread, is base, insolent and cruel.

"From day to day, money gains importance in England: every thing becomes matter of bargain and speculation: coffers are filled, and hearts are withered. The whole nation seems struck with the fatal malediction of Midas: they turn every thing to gold. A very superior woman, of a noble and elevated spirit (adds the authoress), wrote to me from London: '*We are near the epoch predicted by Burke, and which, despite his prejudices, he contemplated with*

• We cannot in France form a just idea of the English aristocracy. This hydra with a hundred heads devours every thing: glory, honour, consideration, riches. She reigns over opinion; and this species of despotism is more absolute than that of kings; intellect, and even genius, bends for a while before its power.

with horror; the epoch in which England, instead of governing her riches, is governed by them. The aristocracy of this vile dust threatens to supersede all others. It is the only object seen, felt, understood, or desired; for which we wish to live, and dare to die."

In my quality of the friend of man, I should sincerely pity England, sunk to this degree of moral turpitude; I should still more pity those parts of the world, where this power, supported upon so frail a basis, can exercise the double tyranny of authority and example. If, indeed, England had only the unbridled passion for gold; and the still-increasing thirst to acquire it, she would corrupt even the nations she desires to civilize: the contagion of her vices would poison the benefits of the knowledge she would bring to Africa and the heart of Asia. But I exult, in the hope that the picture, traced by Madame Belloc, is the exaggeration of a noble mind, indignant to behold one of the most celebrated asylums of liberty, upon earth, profaned by the most shameful brand of slavery, and marked with the infallible indication of the approaching downfall of nations. In general, writers who constitute themselves judges of the state of human society, do not carry their researches far enough: thence, rash conclusions. Even among ourselves, we may deplore the rapidity with which the love of riches is gaining ground. Heretofore, we were contented to raise an altar to Fortune; now, we must build her a temple. During the first enthusiasm of the Revolution, and even through its whole tumultuous course, a war, sustained by the sentiments and customs of the ancient republics, had dethroned Plutus. Like a tyrant hurled down by the indignation of the public, he has returned more furious—his power is increased. His new yoke of slavery has become more weighty—his bonds are drawn tighter, his influence is more diffused. Diogenes, with his lantern, would have some trouble to find, either in Paris, or in any other of our great cities, a man sheltered from the odious influence of this demon. But what injustice were it, to confound the French people with that crowd of knaves, gluttons and petty ambitionists, who bubble on the surface of society, like the foam upon the heaving waves of the ocean! Imprudent censors of a people, look at them nearer! How many good citizens are there who never desire to leave their mediocrity!—agriculturists, who find content in their cottages and their fields!—artizans, who

are satisfied with the price of their labour! How many places, where those speculations are unknown that give birth to crime, by promising sudden wealth; or produce the most fatal miseries!

In submitting these reflections to the consideration of Madame Belloc, I cannot help doing justice to the profundity of ideas, and energy of style, which shine in so many passages. I have thought that I perceived the enthusiasm and elevation of Madame de Staël, with more of candour, in her judgment of Napoleon. But, though well introduced, the comparison between this giant of a man and Lord Byron, wants fitness and proportion; and lessens the poet, by attempting to aggrandize him. Can we for an instant compare the leader, who, at the age of twenty-six, shewed himself capable, alike, of command and government, with the slave of the vehement passions of youth, exclusively resigned to the sports of an imagination, often incoherent? Is there any equality of genius between them? Napoleon shines in the first rank of those phenomena that claim an eternal inheritance in the memory of futurity; but, whatever talent we accord to Lord Byron, can we look upon him as another Homer, worthy to follow the steps of another Alexander, and dispute with him the palm of glory? I think not; and can only admire the fine turn of the expression, when Madame Belloc says: "If these two men had been competitors for glory, perhaps the power of the poet might have equalled that of the conqueror." The author says, much more truly, that there is poetry in all great minds. Napoleon was so sensible of it, that his high conceptions have sometimes given umbrage to Lord Byron. He seemed jealous of some words which fell from the hero of Montenotte and the Pyramids, as of a writer who had robbed him of some immortal lines. In fact, Napoleon was but too poetical, that is to say, imaginative; and it was that which caused his ruin.

Madame Belloc, however, utters just and severe reproaches on Napoleon, in the name of liberty. She, with reason, reproaches him for not having devoted his genius to the enfranchisement of mankind. We listen also with pleasure to her genuine eloquence, when she exclaims—

"He, who had been the master of Europe, and become still greater by his misfortunes, died a prisoner, isolated on a sterile rock. The poet also is gone; but in
the

the midst of a regenerated people, by whom he was adored. While the heroic energies of our aged Europe seemed worn out and exhausted, a nation, forgotten and debased, suddenly awakes, and at once raises itself to the height of the sublimest heroism. Lord Byron, who had wept over Greece, welcomed the first dawn of her liberty. Till then, he had known only ambitionists and slaves: in Greece he found men. He devoted his genius, his fortune and his life, to them. Who shall hereafter dare to say, that he knew not virtue?"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

LIEUTENANT Evans, in his little work, lately published, and which certainly was a *desideratum*, says,—“Dr. Halley is of opinion, that all great perennial lakes are saline—perennial lakes—and by observing which, the Doctor proposes ‘to determine the age of the world!’”

Again, Lieut. E. proceeds:—“It appears by his (the Doctor’s) inquiry, that there were no more than *four* or *five* of these salt-lakes known in his day.”—These the Lieutenant enumerates; and adds,—“Others, however, have since been discovered.”

Will some one of your correspondents be good enough to explain this passage more particularly; and to name these said *others*?—Your’s, &c. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VARIATION in the STRENGTH and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES of SALINE SPRINGS.

IN a country like England, where so great a variety of mineral springs exist, it would be well worthy of inquiry, whether any change takes place, in a series of years, in the saline qualities of such waters. There is no argument *primâ facie*, why such changes should not be induced. On the contrary, the saline matter, whether sulphureous, chalybeate, or alkaline, may be supposed to be gradually expended or exhausted, by the percolation of water through the strata, and the quantity carried off, in solution, by that menstruum. While, on the other hand, it is not easy for us to conceive any means by which the mineral or saline substances may be renewed in their respective beds or veins. So far as geological analogy can guide us in the research, these saline strata must have been formed at some remote era, consecutively with the adjacent strata in which they are embedded. But it is difficult to avoid the conclusion, that such beds of saline matter must be ulti-

mately diminished, inasmuch as the water, which filtrates through the mass, can carry them off, in solution.

That a change in the chemical contents of mineral springs, in general, should take place in a series of years, is rendered highly probable, by the observations of M. Herrmann, with regard to the salt-springs at Halle, in Saxony. M. Herrmann states, that Professor Gren, having analyzed the brine from these springs, in the year 1786, could not discover any trace of the muriate of magnesia. But Mr. H., having analyzed this brine, twelve years subsequent, found the muriate of magnesia in the proportion of one to seven with the muriate of lime: and, during the last year, another analysis shewed the magnesian salt in the proportion of nearly double that of the lime.

In the saline springs at Schöenbeck, also, the water, according to a recent analysis by M. Herrmann, contained at least six times the quantity of Glauber’s salt, in solution with the muriate of soda, which the same spring afforded in the year 1794.

From these facts, the frequent analysis of mineral springs seems to be well worthy of attention.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METHOD of READING INSCRIPTIONS on COINS.

THE following ingenious method of ascertaining the devices and inscriptions on medals and coins, which have been almost obliterated by oxidation, has been communicated by Dr. Brewster, in his late number of the Journal of Science.

After alluding to the well-known fact, that rough surfaces radiate *heat* more freely than polished ones, it was inferred by the author, that a similar law prevailed with regard to the radiation and reflexion of *light*; though there is not, perhaps, in all cases, a sufficient analogy to warrant any decisive opinion on the subject. In order to submit this question to the test of experiment, the author placed some coins, which had been partially obliterated in the impression, on a red-hot iron, in a darkened room, when the letters of the inscription appeared more luminous than the other portion of the coin, in consequence of their oxidated surface radiating light more powerfully than the other parts. By means of nitric acid, a rough surface was given to one part of a coin, while other

other parts were polished; when the rough parts, uniformly, radiated most light from the surface. Several coins, which were almost entirely obliterated in the impression, on being placed upon the red-hot iron, were distinctly legible in their inscriptions, owing to the greater brilliancy of those parts. It is, however, necessary that the temperature of the iron should be, at least, at a full red-heat.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DOUBTS on the WONDERFUL INSTINCT of the HEN-TURKEY.

THE poet, Christopher Smart, whose poems on the divine attributes are eminently beautiful, and, I consider, more splendidly figurative and inspired than the kindred effusions of the pious Cowper or Boyce, in dilating on the wonderful omniscience of the Supreme Being, has introduced a surprising observance of instinct, practised by the hen-turkey, in warning her brood of the danger impending from the visits of hawks, and other birds of prey; and of the amazing governing principle of self-preservation which pervades her young, likewise, on this occasion. The passage is this:—

“Hark! from afar the feather’d matron screams,
And all her brood alarms!—the docile crew
Accept the signal, one and all, expert
In the art of nature, and unlearn’d deceit;
Along the sod, in counterfeited death,
Mute, motionless, they lie,—full well apprized
That the rapacious adversary’s near.
But who inform’d her of the approaching danger?
Who taught the cautious mother, that the hawk
Was hatch’d her foe, and liv’d by her destruction?”

Now, although but indifferently versed in the domestic economy of birds, I have kept various broods of turkeys, and never experienced any illustration of what the poet has here so aptly and beautifully introduced. Insects are famous for their cunning in counterfeiting death. Arrest some of the beetle species in their path, and they will instantly fold up their diminutive members, and appear as if dead. The insect commonly called the woodlouse, is as expert as any practised tragedian in this trick; so are several kind of spiders. But, to revert to the bird, the subject of these remarks.

I must observe, I believe she is invariably considered as a dull, moping, in-

attentive mother, who goes “clucking heavily about,” without paying the least attention to her tender offspring, or their wants (quite the contrast to the common hen): so much so, indeed, that it is common for country housewives to place turkey eggs under the latter, instead of the real parent, and the advantage is invariably found in the superior assiduity with which she rears her proxy broods. The male turkey is likewise, notwithstanding all the scarlet inflammings of his countenance, and the proud distension of his plumes, which makes him the terror of straggling children, a most cowardly and barbarous bird. I have seen him, after a short contest, even when aided by another, discomfited by the single prowess of a young game cock; and his cruelty, in teasing, pecking, and even, sometimes, in killing, the hens of his own species, is well known to all those who are practised in rearing them.

In the mean time, if any of your correspondents have observed that wonderful evidence of instinct in these birds, which I have not, but which the poet has so pleasingly described, I shall be glad to see the same noticed in any of your forthcoming numbers.—Yours, &c.

ENORT SMITH.

Hawley Cottage; Kent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE present period is remarkable for the means used, through the medium of the press, to convey knowledge throughout Europe, and other parts of the globe; and people are now emerging from that state of barbarism, the companion of superstition, in which their forefathers were universally sunk. It does not, I think, appear from history, that men were ever more the subjects of delusion and stupidity, than when they ignorantly laid the foundation for the claims of the clergy to *tithes*. Had they foreseen the effects of their *pious gifts*, the ruinous consequences resulting therefrom would not have arisen to their present alarming height. The records in the Court of Exchequer are lamentable proofs of the evil of *tithes*, as affecting agriculturists, and of the expensive litigations arising from the continual squabbles between the clergy and laity.

By your leave, Mr. Editor, I shall, through your extensively-read Magazine, hereafter endeavour to give some information relating to the origin, progress

gress and objects of the tithing system; in the devout hope, that I may be the humble mean of stirring up "labourers in the vineyard" to read and think and ponder for themselves, upon a subject deeply involving the interests of their families and posterity.

The work of reformation, as regards tithes, is begun with energy, and hearty wishes of the people, that it may end with "beneficial results," in the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Dunstan's in the West. In the *New Times* (a "church-and-constitution" paper), it was lately stated, that a grant of tithes, of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, was made by King James I.; soon after which grant, the same was conveyed for the consideration of £400. That the Rev. Thomas Kynaston, the ancestor of the present impropiator, purchased the impropriation and right of advowson for £11,410; at which time, the annual amount of tithes, for both divisions of the parish, namely, in London and Middlesex, was under the sum of £600. That the said Rev. Thomas Kynaston offered the same to the parish, with the right of presentation of the minister, for a perpetual annuity of 500 guineas. That the same amount of tithes was continued for a series of years afterwards. In 1804, they were increased to about £1,000 per annum; since then, to between £4,000 and £5,000 a-year, in the *London division alone*. That the present impropiator, in addition to a rent-charge on the tithes, in 1804, of £640 per annum, did, in 1817, mortgage the same for £23,000! and, in 1818, for £10,000! and subsequently, for a sum not stated in the memorial of registry. That, in 1805, he redeemed the land-tax upon the tithes, upon an estimation of the same, at the rate of £350 per annum!!!

Mark, Mr. Editor:—£400, the purchase-money for a perpetuity of tithes, now amounting to £4,000 or £5,000 a-year, in *one division* of the parish only! and, if the tithes be equal in both divisions, they amount to £8,000 or £10,000 a-year! But presuming that in *both* divisions they produce £6,000 a-year only (a presumption in favour of the impropiator), where was the tithe-taker's conscience, when he proposed to redeem the land-tax on only *one-eighth* part of that sum? Surely, "it must have been asleep, or on a journey." But where was it when the contract was completed?

THE HERMIT.

Under Ham-hill.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANATOMY OF SPEECH. The Substance of a Series of Disquisitions on the physiological Facts and Principles that constitute the Basis of Elocutionary Science.

PRI-MARY PROPOSITIONS.—The objects of human Speech, and consequently of Elocutionary Science and Instruction are three: 1. Intelligibility—by which we appeal to the understanding; 2. Impressiveness—by which we appeal to the feelings and the passions; 3. Grace, or harmony—which superadds to intelligibility and impressiveness, the sensible gratification of the ear. The utterance of an accomplished speaker will have constant reference to each and all of these; and the attainment of all will be facilitated by a due attention to the following

DEFINITION.—*The perfection of Speech consists in a mode of utterance which combines the utmost contradistinctness of elementary and syllabic enunciation with the most uninterrupted flow of vocal sound.*

This definition necessarily infers a division of the natural implements of speech into two distinct classes—the Organs of tunable sound, or voice; and the Organs of elementary (or literal) enunciation.

In order fully and practically to understand this distinction, it will be necessary to extend our inquiries into the structure and physiology of those organs; and to mark with all the precision which the complication of their reciprocal action, and the consequent phenomena of speech, will permit, the functions they respectively perform. The investigation will necessarily lead into some detail, and into the consideration of some distinctions not hitherto sufficiently noted, either by teachers of Elocution or of anatomy;* but without which it is perhaps impracticable to proceed, with any scientific certainty, in removing the defects, or improving the graces and accomplishments of Elocutionary utterance. This part of the subject, it should be premised, is not without its difficulties; some of the organs performing a double office, ministering,

* There is a table, however, in Wilkins's "Real Character," p. 359, which I had not seen when this passage was written out, but which shews that a part of this distinction was tolerably clearly in his mind.

nistering, constantaneously, or alternately, both to the modification of the tones, and the enunciation of the elements; but this is a difficulty which belongs to them in common with all the discriminative classifications of the scientific nomenclature.

1. THE VOCAL ORGANS consist of those portions of the organic system employed by the human or other animal in the production and variation of voluntary and tunable sounds.

2. THE ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS (which in the perfection and complication of their structure are peculiar to man) include those portions and members of the mouth, &c., by means of which we super-add to the tunable impulses of voice, the specific phenomena of literal and verbal utterance.

THEORY OF SOUNDS.—To treat of the subject, in the most natural and intelligible order, it is necessary to commence with the organs of voice; and that the action and offices of these may be more fully comprehended, it is equally necessary to premise a few words on the Theory of Sounds in general, and of Vocal Sounds in particular. I state it, therefore, as an admitted axiom among philosophers—that sounds exist not in the bodies usually deemed sonorous, or in the several apparatus of nature or of art, from which they appear to originate. That they are, in fact, only perceptions of the sentient mind,* originating in impressions on the tympanum of the ear;†

* *Perceptions of the Mind.*—Sounds in reality are not things existing, or without us; but sensations originating in the auditory nerves. Their predisposing cause is the state of the tympanum itself. If all organized beings were deaf, there would be no sound in the universe. "Sound," says Mr. Gough, "is a sensation excited in the ear by a quick succession of aerial pulses, corresponding to the vibrations of an elastic substance."—*Gough on Variety of Voices—Manchester Memoirs.*

† *The Tympanum of the Ear.*—As it is not my intention to enter into all the minutiae of every philosophical theory connected with my science, I confine myself, in this statement, to the popular creed of the day, as I shall do in all collateral points, where such creed (however imperfect) is not inconsistent (so far as it goes) with essential truth and demonstrable theory. It is an act of justice, however, to the indefatigable researches of the acute and accurate Mr. John Gough (of Middle-shaw) to acknowledge the validity of those experiments, by which he has proved, that it is not, exclusively, to the tympanum of

and which impressions are communicated to that organ, by certain pulses of the atmospheric air, thrown into agitation by the percussions or vibrations of some impelling implement, which may be regarded as the remote cause of such impression.*

To speak less abstractedly, *all sounds (from the hollow whisperings of the wind, or the crash of one heavy body falling upon another, to the exquisite trillings of the nightingale, or the varied modulations of the human voice) are immediately produced by percussions and vibrations of the air striking upon the auditory organs.*

The validity of this theory has been sufficiently demonstrated by the simple experiment of the bell in vacuo.

If a bell, accompanied with proper apparatus, be placed under the receiver of an air pump, and the air, from such receiver, be effectually exhausted, so that the communication between the bell and the external atmosphere be sufficiently cut off by the intervening vacuum,—although the bell should be put into the strongest agitation; so that the clapper may be seen, through the glass receiver, striking with great force against the cup, no sound whatever will be produced;† but if the air be gradually

the ear, that those pulses are communicated, which are the causes of our sensations of sound.

* Dr. Smith, in his *Harmonics*, sec. 1st, gives the following definition upon this subject: "Sound is caused by the vibrations of elastic bodies, which communicate the like vibration to the ear, and these the like again to our organs of hearing. Philosophers are agreed in this, because sounding bodies communicate tremours to distant bodies. For instance, the vibrating motion of a musical string puts others in motion, whose tension and quantity of matter dispose their vibrations to keep time with the pulses of air, propagated from the string that was struck."

Mr. Gough, with his usual perspicuity, still further explains this process. "An elastic body," says he, "upon receiving a tremulous motion, immediately communicates it to the portion of air in contact with itself; and it is, in like manner, successively propagated through the whole of the air, extending from the vibrating surface to the auditory organs, by which means men acquire a notion of sound, together with the whole class of ideas depending on the sense of hearing."—*On Variety of Voices.—Manch. Mem.*

† No sound whatever will be produced. The impracticability of producing an absolute vacuum, by the usual means, will al-

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gradually re-admitted into the receiver, in proportion as the communication is restored between the vibrating metal and the surrounding atmosphere, the stroke of the clapper becomes audible, till what is called the sound of the bell, is as distinctly perceptible as if the glass of the receiver had not intervened. Such glass, in reality, (from the contact of air within and without) becoming only another medium for the transmission of those aerial pulses, which are thus demonstrated to be the efficient causes of the impression on the auditory nerve.

OF VOCAL SOUNDS IN PARTICULAR. — But whatever philosophy may be able to demonstrate, concerning the simplicity and uniformity of the proximate cause of sounds, it is sufficiently obvious, to the most popular perception, that the varieties and modifications of those sounds are infinite: nor is it less demonstrable, that such varieties depend, in the first instance, upon the nature and force of the remote and primarily impelling cause (such for example as the quality and momentum of the clapper, in the experiment alluded to—as, whether it be wood, lead, iron, or other substance, impelled by a stronger or a weaker power, &c.)—in the second place, on the texture and vibratory power of the medium of contact and resistance (as the metallic structure, for example, the size and composition of the cup of the bell); and in the third place, upon a variety of circumstances which affect the diffusion of the original vibration;—and which, in reality, by means of sympathetic or secondary impulses, produce a certain complication of vibrations, more or less intricate, though manifesting, in many instances, an apparently simultaneous effect: such, for example, when the receiver was unexhausted, would be the probably sonorous vibration of the glass in the above experiment: such are the fibrous vibrations of the sound boards, &c., of musical instruments, which respond to the vibrations of the strings and modify the respective tones.

If such be the nature and complication of sounds in general, it remains to be inquired—What is the specific nature of vocal sounds in particular?

ways render this experiment, in some degree, imperfect. But as the sound is always less perceptible in proportion as the exhaustion of the receiver is comparatively complete, the force of the conclusion is not invalidated by such imperfection.

VOCAL SOUNDS are the effects of specific vibrations produced, in the first instance, by the action and re-action of certain organs of the animal throat on portions of the atmospheric air, expelled by specific impulse from the lungs.

This is, I believe, the simplest form of definition that can be applied to the origin and nature of the sounds of voice; and it may therefore answer our purpose so far as to be initiatory to more minute elucidation; but it is, in fact, too simple to be instructively accurate in the explanation of the complicated phenomena to which it refers. The tunable voice does not depend upon the organs of the throat alone; the vibrations, in their passage to the ear, are complicated and modified by the more minute vibrations of certain other organs, to which, either from necessity or volition, the primary impulses are communicated; as, also, by the responses of certain other vibratory portions of the animal frame, brought into unison (by their tension and position) with such impelling organs.

ORGANS OF VOICE.—From this definition, thus explained, two important questions properly arise—1. *What are the Organs of Impulse and Contact, and those of sympathetic Response and Complication, in the human subject, by which vocal sounds are produced?* 2. *How far can man be defective in these, and yet be competent to the ordinary functions of vitality?*

The first, if satisfactorily answered, will necessarily lead to practical conclusions of considerable importance, respecting the means by which the exercise of the faculty of speech may be facilitated and improved. The second will, at least, enable us to ascertain, under what circumstances, the defects of utterance are referable to physical nature; and how far they are to be regarded as beyond the hope of remedy from education and exertion.

It is to the former that we must confine ourselves in the first instance. The latter will come under consideration in a more advanced stage of the discussion.

(To be continued).

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE universally-acknowledged convenience, and general approbation bestowed upon the economy of the Post-office establishment of Great Britain, will, doubtless, not only justify the insertion, in your Magazine, of the accompanying

companying elucidation of the revenues and management of the establishment, both in Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the last seven years, but prove acceptable to your readers at large.—[See *Statistical Tables, in the Supplement to our preceding volume, p. 638.*]

For the first semblance of the present order of conveyance of letters in Great Britain, the country is indebted to a Mr. Edmund Prideaux, who was appointed Postmaster in 1642; when he established a regular conveyance, by horses, of letters, *weekly*, to all parts of the kingdom. The sphere of the establishment was extended, and rendered somewhat more systematic, by the Protector Cromwell and his parliament, in 1654: subsequent to which period, various regulatory enactments were passed, for the better security and facility of conveyance. No decided-improvement, however, was manifest for more than a century; the conveyance continuing, either on horseback, or by single-horse carts, until the year 1781; at which time, speed, regularity and public conveyance, began to be manifest, by the various establishments of stage-coaches to and from London and every town of note in the kingdom.

This led to the suggestion, by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, in 1782, of the present system of conveyance of letters by coaches. The suggestion, at first, met with considerable opposition, and was pronounced, by the *quidnuncs* then employed in the establishment, to be, not only *impracticable*, but *dangerous to commerce and the revenue!* Mr. Palmer's suggestions, however, were adopted in 1784; since when, the arrangements have been progressively improved, to such a degree, that it may, without fear of contradiction, be said, that the British Post-office forms the most economical social institution which has ever existed in any age or country. Whether it be susceptible of still further improvement, and greater convenience; or whether its attainments, in order, interest and utility, have reached their zenith,—and, like all human institutions which have preceded it, it is now on the eve of retrogression (by becoming an instrument of *espionage* and abuse), are subjects worthy of reflection.

The accompanying statistical illustration will be seen distinctly to denote the total receipt of postage in each of the three departments,—*General, Twopenny* and *Foreign*, in each of the seven years 1817—1823.

In consequence of an alteration in the form of the national accounts, suggested by a Committee of Parliament in the session of 1822, a more detailed elucidation of the economy of the establishment appears for the two last years, and by which the postage of the bye and cross-road letters is exhibited distinct from that of the General Office in London.

It will be seen, that the postage of letters despatched from London, exceeds, considerably, the postage of those received; whilst the reverse, on reflection, would appear most probable.—Assuming an average rate of 9d. postage for each letter despatched from London, the aggregate annual number will be about 13,500,000, or 40,000 per day,—and about a ninth less received; but, from the varied rates of postage, and from some letters being double, treble and multiple, no just conclusion can be drawn of the number passing through the general department, but by actual enumeration.

There are about 1,000 persons, Members of both Houses of Parliament, and a few others, privileged to despatch, free of postage, twenty letters daily, *Sundays** included, and to receive fifteen daily, not exceeding an ounce in weight each; equal to 280 single letters, weekly, forwarded, and 360, weekly, received:—so that the privilege of franking letters, alone, to a banker, or person in an extensive line of business, may be estimated as equivalent to £1,200 per annum; and, such is the innate disposition of man to abuse, and selfishly to apply privileges, intended exclusively for the benefit of the public, that it is become a matter of calculation, how much *money* it is worth risking, in prostituting the suffrages of electors, merely and exclusively for the advantages and *saving* which the privilege of franking letters alone affords: and such is the grovelling spirit, and shamelessness of character, which pervades *monied men*, that, were it not for disparaging your pages by a direct personal allusion, I would name those, on whose very "*shop-bills*" were engraved, "Please address all letters to Sir ———, Bart., M.P.," and a banker in the city of London, whose confidential friend has avowed, that he will spend more money at the next general election, to obtain the suffrages

* The letters are sent to the Post-office, but are not forwarded from thence until Monday.

suffrages of the *independent* electors of a certain borough, than his intended rival can afford, if it be only for the privilege of *franking*!!!

All the several items of receipt and expenditure are stated, with sufficient distinctness and detail, in the statistical elucidation previously referred to, to render any further amplification unnecessary.

It will be seen, that, notwithstanding the reiterated assertions of the unprecedented prosperity of the country, which have been made, both in and out of Parliament, during the two last sessions, that the revenue of the Post-office indicates a decrease, rather than an increase; and, by reference to the statement of the income and expenditure of the Government of Great Britain, in each year since 1792, inserted at p. 96 of the 57th volume of your miscellany, it will be seen, that, if the increased rate of postage since 1805 be taken into account, that the number of letters transmitted through the Post-office has not materially, if at all, increased since that date,—a period of twenty years: the year 1815 being the maximum of total gross receipt.

On comparing the amounts of the total gross receipt, in the following statement, with those in the statement just adverted to, it will be proper to bear in mind, that, in the following statement, the totals are for the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; whilst those in the preceding statement are for Great Britain only: but, that the latter includes the balances in the hands of the Receiver-General and the Deputy Postmasters at the beginning of each year. A little attention to the principle on which the two accounts are respectively made up, will account for the discrepancies which, otherwise, will appear. Your readers may rely on the correctness of both, conformably to the official and authentic accounts presented to Parliament.

An attention to the receipt in Ireland, separately, in each of the last fifteen to twenty years, like every thing else connected with that interesting, yet unhappy, ill-fated and, it may be added, apparently still further ill-destined country, indicates a considerable decline.

From the high numbers marked on some of the mail-coaches (I think I have noticed upwards of 160), very exaggerated notions are entertained, by some, both in country and in town, with respect to the number of coaches actually

engaged in the conveyance of letters. I have heard it broadly asserted in the country, that 100 coaches draw up to the Post-office in London, every evening, to receive their respective loads of letters.—Of the actual number of coaches employed, I am not informed; but there are twenty-one only employed to convey the letters in and out of London. Of these, five leave London at Hyde-park Corner, *viz.* Southampton and Poole; Exeter and Falmouth; Bath, Exeter and Plymouth; Bristol; Gloucester:—two by Oxford-street, *viz.* Worcester and Ludlow; Warwick and Birmingham. These seven do not draw up to the Post-office; but the letters are conveyed, by carts, to the inns or offices from whence they respectively depart. All the rest draw up to the Post-office, ten to fifteen minutes before eight o'clock every evening, except Sunday, and are all despatched within twenty minutes,—six leaving London by Islington, *viz.* Holyhead, through Birmingham and Shrewsbury; Holyhead, by Chester; Liverpool; Manchester, on to Carlisle; Leeds; Glasgow:—three by Shoreditch, *viz.* Edinburgh; Lincoln and Hull; Norwich, by Newmarket:—one by Whitechapel, *viz.* Norwich, by Ipswich;—and four over London-bridge, *viz.* Dover; Hastings; Brighton; Portsmouth.

From the lines of road traversed by these coaches, divergences of conveyance take place, at distances of ten, fifteen, or twenty miles, sometimes on horse-back, and sometimes by foot-carriers; and, in the midland counties, Oxford, Worcester, Birmingham, Litchfield, Derby, Nottingham; in the western counties, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester; and in the northern counties, Manchester, Carlisle, Leeds and York,—form great points of intersection; so timed, as to afford an admirable facility of intercourse, and interchange of epistolary correspondence, not only with London, but to and from and with, every part of the country reciprocally.

Taking the conveyance of the letters from London, to and from Liverpool, as an example, from which to draw some general conclusions, as to the aggregate number of coaches and horses employed in the conveyance of letters, the result will be as follows, *viz.* The conveyance to and from Liverpool requires four coaches and twenty relays of horses; which, averaging five horses at each station, makes a total of 100 horses: and, proceeding in the same order of calculation,

calculation, the twenty other direct lines of road from London may be considered as averaging the same number,—making a total of about eighty-five coaches and 2,000 horses, employed in conveying the letters to and from London; and the cross-road mails may be considered as employing about a corresponding number; and 500 additional horses, for the bye-posts, or divergences from the line of road, run by the coaches,—making a total of about 170 coaches, and 4,500 horses, employed by the Post-office of Great Britain.

It will be proper to understand, however, that these numerous coaches and horses are not exclusively employed in the conveyance of letters; as each coach is allowed to carry four inside and three outside passengers, and also light parcels, not connected with the Post-office. It is the apposite union of public convenience with individual adventure, which constitutes the peculiar characteristic of the system. The coaches and horses are all individual property; but the former are all built on the same principle of construction, and uniformity of appearance, and bear the initials of royalty, which leads some, mistakenly, to suppose that they are national property. They are, however, under the superintendence of a surveyor, appointed by the Post-office, to guarantee their condition and fitness for the service;—the letters being conveyed by agreement with the coach-proprietors, subject to the conditions and fitness of the coaches approved of by the surveyor; and the guards are exclusively the servants of the Post-office.

There are 544 deputy post-masters in England and Wales, and 278 in Scotland: several, or most of which, have a sub-agent for collateral distribution; so that, perhaps, but little or nothing remains to be done to make the order of distribution, in the general department, as complete as possible. To do more would, perhaps be overdoing; and retard, rather than facilitate, the distribution; and all that is now required is a strict watch to prevent any relaxation of activity and duty, or introduction of abuse.

The General Office, in London, employs about 200 superintendants, clerks and sorters, and about 220 in delivering. The Foreign Department, about twenty sorters and clerks, and thirty-four in delivering; and the Two-penny, about fifty sorters and clerks. Of the number employed in this department,

in delivering, I am not informed, but the total number of persons constantly engaged in the distribution of letters in all Great Britain, may be considered as exceeding 2,600; whilst the total charges for salaries and wages is only about £140,000, or an average of £56 each person per annum. But the aggregate emolument of the persons employed, may be considered as amounting to double what appears on the face of the accounts; all the bye posts charge 1d. each letter, in addition to the legal postage; and 1d. per mile for delivery at villages, or houses, situate at a distance from the post station. The General Office in London closes at seven o'clock every evening; but letters are received up to half-past seven by paying sixpence; and, up to the last minute of the bags being sealed, by paying the postage and sixpence. The office for receiving newspapers closes at six o'clock, but they are received up to seven by paying a halfpenny. The 166 regular distributors are privileged to collect letters in all their respective districts, receiving a penny with each letter. The post-offices all through the country, in like manner, have their charges for special accommodation, some more, some less; and so various and general are the charges of this nature, that it is difficult to form any thing like a correct estimate of their amount; but they are probably under-rated at £150,000 per annum, some of which is passed to the account of the establishment: but the salaries and wages of those employed are all regulated with reference to the probable amount of such incidental emoluments.

It was my intention to have offered some observations on the Irish, the Two-penny and Foreign Departments; and some suggestions for extending the sphere of utility in the two latter, but the length to which I have already extended this communication, reminds me of the limit of your pages.

I transmit you also a statement relative to the Land and Assessed Taxes, [See Statistical Tables—*Supplement*, vol. 58, p. 639] upon which I intended to have offered some observations, and to have concluded by shewing their impolicy and injustice; whilst a sum, corresponding to their amount, is annually expended in forced purchases of 3 per cent. stock at 95, which was created in 1812-13, at 52; but an ensuing number of your Magazine will perhaps be better for the insertion of what I had intended to offer on that subject.

A. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from the WEST of ENGLAND.

LETTER I.

To Philip Sidney Arundel, Esq.

Bath, August 10, 1824.

IT is even as you predicted, my dear Arundel! Our fidgetty friend, Charles M., left this city the very morning before our arrival, and is by this time on the opposite side of the Bristol Channel, pursuing his way to the ancient mansion of his forefathers, not far from Chepstow, in Monmouthshire.—His departure has materially altered the arrangements which my brother and myself had made, respecting our peregrinations; and, instead of going into South Wales, we purpose to bend our steps towards *Exeter and Plymouth*, by way of *Bristol, Wells, Bridgewater, &c.*; and so to return to London *via Salisbury, Southampton and Portsmouth*. By the time we have accomplished thus much, winter will have, once more, wrapped the earth in the folds of its frigid embrace.

Of a truth, this is a fine city, and Charles's eloquent encomiums were not undeserved. To strangers, like ourselves, the effect of the fine buildings, which every where appear, is most striking. There is not in Europe a finer specimen of modern street-architecture, than that which is displayed in the *Circus*, at Bath. The houses are all perfectly uniform, and of one size: their fronts are adorned with three rows of pilasters, of three distinct orders. The first row is the substantial Doric; the second, the less massive Ionic; and the last, the more elegant Corinthian. Between the first row, is a border of very beautiful ornaments, chiefly symbols of classical antiquity: and the whole forms a *tout-ensemble* of very great beauty. These buildings, with others, which have been erected within these few years, are from a plan designed by the ingenious Mr. Wood, whose taste in such matters ought to put to the blush, the ridiculous incongruities of some of our present architectural jobbers.

The *Crescent* is, also, a fine pile, but not to be compared, in the elaborate beauty of its architecture, to the *Circus*. It is of an elliptical form, with a single order of Ionic pillars, supporting the superior cornice; and, from the beauty of its situation (which is on the northern brow of a hill, overlooking a considerable portion of the city,) and the massive magnificence of the houses themselves, it has certainly a very imposing

effect. It is on the broad pavement of the *Crescent*, and on the walks round the "*Crescent Fields*," that the "*beauties of Bath*" (and, I assure you, the ladies here are VERY beautiful) display their charms to the admiring beholders. It is at all times an attractive promenade; but it is only on a Sunday in the season, that it is crowded with rank and fashion,—*Pulteney-street* being similarly occupied during the other days of the week. I observed, growing in front of several of the houses, some of the most beautiful myrtles I ever saw: They were trained to the wall, as creepers, and were full of blossom, which scented the air with a most delicious perfume. I do not exaggerate when I say, that some of these plants were at least four-teen feet high.

There is no place, in Britain, where nature and art have contributed so much to the gratification of man, as they have here. The city is surrounded by a spacious amphitheatre of verdant hills, from the summits of which may be obtained the most extensive and magnificent prospects,—the country, in every direction, exhibiting unnumbered and varied beauties. From the hills arise springs, which afford a constant supply of excellent water; and there are few places where the markets are so well regulated, or so abundantly supplied. With regard to lodgings, there is every possible accommodation, and the boarding-houses are generally well-conducted. We have fixed ourselves, for the short time we remain here, at Mr. Gale's boarding-house, in Chandos-buildings, to which we were strongly recommended by our friend M.; and we have every reason to be well pleased with our choice. Gale's is not one of the *crack* houses,—but every thing is very comfortable. We live exceedingly well,—have excellent bed-rooms, and every possible civility and attention; and for a charge by no means extravagant.—The following is a copy of Mr. Gale's summer and winter cards; and, by transcribing them, I shall afford you every particular as to the necessary expense of boarding at Bath.

SUMMER CARD:—

From the 1st of June to the 1st of October.

Board and lodging, tea and sugar included	£1 10 0
Ditto, if a gentleman and lady, or two ladies, occupy one bed-room only	2 17 0
Servant's board and lodging	0 15 0
A gen-	

A gentleman, or lady, introducing a friend to breakfast	0	1	6
_____ dinner	0	2	6
_____ lunch	0	1	0
_____ tea	0	1	0
Bed-room fire, if required	0	3	6

WINTER CARD:—

From the 1st of October to the 1st of June.

A bed-room and board, per week	£2	2	0
Ditto, with a sitting-room	2	17	0
Ditto for two, if occupying one bed-room only	4	10	0
A double-bedded room for two, and board	4	0	0
Friend introduced to breakfast . .	0	1	6
dinner . . .	0	4	0
tea	0	1	6
Fire in sitting-room, per week . .	0	5	0
Ditto in bed-room	0	4	0
Single fires	0	0	9
Servant's board and lodging, per week	1	1	0

These charges, of course, do not include wine; but nothing can be more reasonable, considering the great excellence of the accommodations. Indeed, there is no place where pleasure and gaiety can be procured upon more moderate terms than they can here,—I mean, of course, in our own country: nor is there any place in the whole world, where the amusements resulting from them are so well-arranged and conducted. “The goddess of pleasure,” to use the words of a *simple* annalist, “has selected this city as the place of her principal residence. Here, she displays all the variety of fascinating forms, that elegant dissipation can suggest; the most fashionable train of resplendent amusements are ever obedient to her dictates; fancy is always on the wing, to supply her with every elegance that can command esteem, or excite admiration; and curiosity introduces to her court all the admirers of social gaiety: so that, at present, her throne is raised to a height of grandeur that can scarcely be paralleled.” Now, bombastical as this is, there is really some truth in it; and although, of late years, there has been a considerable “falling-off” in the attendance of company during the season, the last season was a very brilliant one.

I have alluded to the reasonable rate at which pleasure can be purchased here. What think you of the following regulations?

"That a subscription of £1. 10s. to the dress-balls shall entitle the subscriber to *three tickets every ball-night (there are twenty-two balls in the season); one for the*

subscriber, not transferable, and two for ladies. A subscription of 15s. shall entitle the subscriber to one ticket, not transferable."

"That a subscription of £1 to the cotillion balls (of which there are twenty-five) shall entitle the subscriber to one ticket every ball-night. This ticket is not transferable."

"That every person, on admission to these rooms on ball-nights, shall pay sixpence for their tea." *

Those who are willing to enjoy these advantages, must, of course, pay implicit obedience to the code of rules, which regulates these formal pastimes. They must bow to the dictates of the Master of the Ceremonies, who is as complete a monarch here, as the proudest potentate is upon the throne of his ancestors; whose sway extends over the region of pleasure, with unlimited power; whose word is a law, and whose nod is annihilation. The foundation of this despotism may be fairly traced to the transcendent impudence and abilities of the celebrated Beau Nash, "under whose auspices," says the luminous historian already quoted, "Bath quickly emerged from that obscurity in which it had been hidden for ages, to splendour, elegance and taste."

Of a verity, this same Nash was as complete a despot as an African fiend of Ashantee. When the Duchess of Queensberry appeared at the dress-ball in an apron, he deliberately commanded her to take it off; observing, as he threw it to the attendants, that there was no regulation by which house-maids were admitted to the balls. And when the Princess Amelia applied to him for one more dance after eleven o'clock, he refused,—assuring her, that the laws of Bath were, like those of Lycurgus, unalterable.

The influence which this firmness, in his government, gave him, in the little world of Bath, was unbounded; and Nash took care to preserve and increase it by a considerable affectation of splendor in his dress and equipage,—aware that external appearance has a powerful and visible effect on the greatest part of mankind,—the weak and the proud, namely; and that the wise and the good are not quite insensible to it. Consistently with this just view of human nature, his house was richly furnished; his

* These are the subscriptions to the New Assembly-rooms: those to the Kingston Rooms are somewhat less.

his chariot was drawn by six grey horses; several persons, on horseback and on foot, attended him, bearing French-horns, and other noisy instruments. His own dress was the very acmé of fashionable absurdity, and his head was usually decorated with a *white hat*. He was certainly a dandy of the very first curl; and, without any sterling mental qualifications, he ruled the flower of British fashion with glorious success:—a sure proof, by the way, that the insects which buz in the glare of worldly frivolity may be awed into subjection, even by—a monkey!

Nash, like all other conceited persons, had a wonderful opinion of his own wit and talents; and, by way of displaying them to his admiring dependants, he had the following Rules (written by himself) posted in all the places of public amusement. Coarse and impudent as they are, they would not, perhaps, be wholly unserviceable, in some of our metropolitan assemblies.

RULES,

BY GENERAL CONSENT DETERMINED.

1. That a visit of ceremony, at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected or desired by ladies of quality and fashion—except impertinents.

2. That ladies coming to the balls, appoint a time for their footmen to wait on them home—to prevent disturbance and inconvenience to themselves and others.

3. That gentlemen of fashion never appearing in a morning before the ladies, in gowns and caps, shews breeding and respect.

4. That no person take it ill that any one goes to another's play or breakfast, and not to their's—except captious by nature.

5. That no gentleman give his ticket for the ball to any but gentlewomen—unless he has none of his acquaintance.

6. That gentlemen crowding before ladies, at the ball, shew ill manners; and that none do so for the future—except such as respect nobody but themselves.

7. That no gentleman or lady take it ill that another dances before them—except such as have no pretension to dance at all.

8. That the elder ladies and children, be content with a second bench at the ball—as being past, or not come to, perfection.

9. That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the *Have-at-alls*.

10. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for the authors.

11. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunned by all company—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N. B.—Several men of no character, old women, and young ones of questionable reputation, are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of levellers.

Nash, like many other heroes, died in poverty, and unlamented. The great, whom he had served with such devotion, rewarded him—as they usually do the minions of their pleasures—by deserting him in the hour of need. Sickness attacked him; and poverty stared him in the face. These were evils against which he had provided no defence, and, therefore, they fell upon him with double weight. Sorrow and distress clouded the evening of his days, and reflection came too late for any other purpose, than to display to him the disconsolate situation of that man, when he approaches his end, who has spent his whole life in the pursuit of pleasure and the service of folly. He died in 1761, aged 88,—and was buried, at the expense of the corporation, with great pomp and circumstantiality.

During his life, a marble statue was erected in the Pump-room, and placed between the busts of Newton and Pope: and, after his death, a monument was erected to his memory in the Abbey, with an eloquent though somewhat flattering inscription, by the celebrated Dr. Harrington. Under the inscription is cut, in marble, the arm of Death, striking his dart at a falling crown and sceptre; with the motto—

“Æquâ pulsat manu!”

Your's, &c.—G. R.

On the Trade in HORSES, and the REPOSITORIES of the METROPOLIS.

BY the number of horses of all descriptions bought and sold, and used in the metropolis, an immense capital is put in activity, and the purposes of business and pleasure forwarded to an unspeakable extent, and a very considerable part of the labouring population are employed.

To Aldrich's Repository, in St. Martin's Lane, a priority of notice is due, as being the original establishment of this kind in London, and, of course, in England; dating probably at about the year 1740. It was opened by Mr. Beavor, and perhaps the idea of this mode of selling horses, by auction, originated with him. The father of the present Mr. Aldrich succeeded Beavor, Mr. Aldrich succeeding his father, has held the Repository about thirty years, and realized a handsome fortune. The species sold at this

Repository

Repository are journey horses, or hacks, carriage horses of all descriptions; occasionally all sorts: the sale day, Wednesday. The chief City Repositories are, Dixon's, in Barbican, and Sadler's, in Goswell Street; their sale days, Tuesday and Friday. The Christmas Cattle Shows are held at Sadler's. The Barbican Repository, formerly held by Langhorne, is of long standing, and, I believe, preceded Tattersall's. Carriages are there sold, and great numbers of inferior low-priced horses, particularly those from the public roads.

Tattersall's, at Hyde Park Corner, was founded about the year 1760, by the grandfather of the present gentleman. The first Tattersall had been clerk and chief manager to Mr. Beavor, and afterwards became steward to a noble duke, whose service he soon quitted. There is an excellent portrait of him in the *Sporting Magazine*, with a memoir, at considerable length, by a barrister, his old crony. Tattersall was a man of a very respectable appearance and demeanor, and singular character; the chief point in which was a saving grace. He spoke little, but always to the purpose. This trait never forsook him in the pulpit; where, however, his brief but pithy oratory was universally admired. He was the great favourite, to his death, of all our highest classed sporting Corinthians; and, in his time, the oracle of Newmarket. Tattersall, truly his own *faber fortunæ*, clenched the nail in the purchase, at six thousand guineas, from Lord Bolingbroke, of the celebrated race-horse Highflyer, in 1777, named from a walnut, so called in Suffolk. This horse was bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, late the father of the course, and unwarily sold by him, when a yearling, at a very inconsiderable price, perhaps about seventy or eighty guineas. On the mansion of the estate, which Mr. Tattersall subsequently purchased in Cambridgeshire, of Mr. Potter, of cheap bread and Colchester election memory, he bestowed the name of Highflyer Hall.

During the life of old Mr. Tattersall, the Repository had reached its height, as a place of general resort, and for extent of business, particularly in sporting horses, breeding studs, sporting dogs, and carriages. The greater part of the commerce in horses, for exportation, was also transacted there. His son, the late Mr. Tattersall, succeeded to, and retained a vast business. At this

Repository, exclusive of every animal in the sporting line, are to be found horses of all kinds, cart horses excepted, which are seldom seen there; the Eastern or City Repositories, adjoining Smithfield Market, are the places of sale for these.

The sale days, at Tattersall's, formerly on Monday and Thursday, were afterwards confined to Monday, but of late the Thursday's sale has been revived. The viewing days from Saturday to Monday, before twelve o'clock, when the sale commences. The horses may be viewed on Sunday forenoon, but not led out of the stables. Trials are allowed in the yard and the ring, which is a very convenient ride. Formerly, a trial was allowed in Hyde Park, but I believe that custom is discontinued. There is a subscription room, occupied chiefly by professional betters on the turf. The subscription is twenty-five shillings yearly, commencing January 1st, five shillings of which go to the clerk. Commission and tax on the sale of horses, at the hammer, two shillings in the pound; on private contract, one shilling in the pound; on horses put up to auction, but not sold, three shillings each; keep, three shillings and six-pence per night each horse.

The Horse Bazaar, formerly barracks, King Street, Portman Square, was opened for the sale of horses and carriages by auction, in 1822, by Mr. George Young. It is the most extensive and splendid establishment, hitherto known in the world for such purposes, and well merits inspection, if only from the motive of mere curiosity. The immense increase, of late years, in the population and commercial opulence of this country, with the concomitant overflow of capital, necessarily demand and stimulate every possible addition to convenience and luxurious accommodation. Thence the origin of the Bazaar; which, notwithstanding the bold and unlimited expenditure with which it is conducted, has, it is averred, been hitherto successful. The plant is quadrangular, inclosing two acres of ground. The whole originally consisted of stabling, shew rooms for carriages, saddlery and harness, riding house, farriery, auction range, with the quadrangle and straight rides for the exercise and shew of the horses. Alterations, additions and improvements have, however, been made, to a vast extent, within the last twelvemonths. The space above stairs, allotted to the carriage,

riage, sadlery and harness saloons, has been doubled; the sadlery room, itself, extending to the length of 154 feet. The carriage-rooms have space sufficient to contain five hundred carriages of all descriptions. These saloons present a striking and brilliant *coup-d'œil*. The saddle-room, on the ground floor, is an interesting spectacle; not only sadlery and harness, but horse-cloths, whips, spurs, curry-combs, brushes, even to the lowest stable requisite, are there displayed for sale. Not the least curiosity, in this room, is a weighing machine, in which any gentleman or lady may sit most commodiously, and have their content in solidity determined, at the moderate price of a *tester*, ready cash, that being a first and universal principle at the Bazaar. There is an additional suite of rooms, including the grand subscription room, coffee-room, three billiard-rooms, and a refectory for the various usual forenoon refreshments, liquors and a variety of fruits, from the pine to the common apple. The length of the great room is 113 feet by 47, and the height 44 feet, with a dome or cupola above; it is, perhaps, one of the most capacious rooms in the metropolis. This Mr. Young proposes to let to private musical or convivial parties. As a subscription room, in course, non-subscribers cannot be admitted, with the exception of ladies, who are introduced to view the establishment, and lady visitors are frequent. The annual subscription is a sovereign. The number of subscribers already amount to between three and four hundred, among whom, the establishment has the honour to reckon his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, with many of the highest rank and eminence in the country, or of the first distinction in the sporting line. A private room will be reserved for members of the Jockey Club, or for the adjustment of any particular business of the subscribers. The leading newspapers of the day are provided, together with the chief sporting publications, and other periodical works of general interest. The range for the shew of horses during the auction, is covered in, to a sufficient length; and the galleries on each side, for the accommodation of persons attending the sale, are rendered very commodious and complete.

The stabling will accommodate five hundred horses, in the very first style of comfort and convenience, the stalls

being on the most roomy and ample scale: equally so the space for spectators who attend to view or purchase. The horses exhibit, in their appearance, the most liberal keep and the best grooming; and the grooms, who are in a sort of military costume, appear to be under excellent regulations. Boards of reference, with distinguishing numbers, state the price and qualifications of the horses. In brief, the whole management of this celebrated horse mart is regularity itself; every species of information that can be required, by the stranger, appearing in text letter through-out. A veterinary surgeon (Mr. Turner, also the auctioneer), also a chief clerk of the stables (Mr. Duke), smith, and their assistants, are in constant attendance. There is a nightly watch kept. The sale days, by auction, are Wednesday and Saturday.

There are at present, I believe, no other repositories, for the sale of horses, in the metropolis, at least none where any extensive business is carried on. Osborne's Commission Stables, near Gray's-Inn-Lane, have of late years been noted for extensive sales. Smithfield has been long known as a weekly market for cart and ordinary horses of every description.—We use the title *Christian*, with a religious emphasis, and by way of eminence—how then, in a Christian country, can such scenes be witnessed without horror and remorse, in this secular hell of horses and cattle, as are beheld weekly; not barely with *nonchalance* and indifference, but apparently with gratification? Is it a general sentiment, that no animal, except it stand on two legs, can claim justice or mercy at our hands? Here we witness the infliction of torture, in every possible form, on animals which nature has endowed with a sense of feeling proportionably equal to our own, here we see the most horrible and wanton cruelty exercised in exact proportion with age, decrepitude and debility. Here are to be found the wretched stage horses, victims of our speedy travelling, of our comfort and convenience, covered with wounds and bruises, sinews strained, crippled, blind, emaciated, the truest pictures of animal misery; under which, every step, every exertion, must be a source of increased and increasing torture. These creatures are either doomed to spend the bitter remains of life in the most painful drudgery, with starvation; or are at once sent to the *nackers and cat-gut makers'*

makers' yards, where they have been seen devouring each other's excrement, and even attempting to feed on the manes and tails of their famished fellow sufferers; or (it is averred by eye-witnesses) have been purposely and actually starved to death, that their sinews, becoming dry and tense, might be more completely adapted to the cat-gut manufacture!! Thus are the labours of the noble horse rewarded.

The present writer has no ultra or pseudo-philanthropic views on this or any other subject, and is equally desirous with his neighbours to avail himself of the utmost good qualities of the horse, but he is equally the advocate of justice and fair play, whether the subject be man or beast. This is an essential part of his religion; and he apprehends that justice to beasts ought to form part and parcel of every religious and moral system. In the meantime, he is appalled and horror-stricken at the fact, that the sufferings of animals, and the moral solicitude of those who labour to mitigate them, should be made a popular subject of ridicule.

The London horse dealers are extremely numerous, a considerable number of them men of respectability, and possessed of large capitals. They are divisible into two classes—those who purchase in the country, and the repository dealers, who are constant attendants, and buy and sell at those markets. The foreign trade in horses is chiefly in the hands of the first class of dealers, and, we believe, Dyson, of Park Lane, has as great a share in it as any one. Since the peace, the export of our horses to the Continent, to North America, the West and East-Indies, and to Australia, has been great beyond all previous example. This and other obvious causes have greatly enhanced prices. Nor is there any apparent probability of their reduction, notwithstanding the vast increase of breeding studs, and the annually increasing quantity of stock: but, in the nature of things, a turn must come, as has hitherto never failed under similar circumstances. In the meantime, the universally-acknowledged superiority of the English horse, the *managed* forming the single exception, is surely to be admired in every sense of the term. The English racer, the hunter, the hack or journey horse, the lady's pad, the horse for quick or heavy draught, are yet unequalled under the sun.

Belgium, indeed, whence we originally had the stuff, makes a shew of rivalling us in the heavy draught horse: but if they equal us in bulk and weight, we have improved upon them in the important quality of activity: even as we have improved the Arab and Barb, the natural coursers of the desert, conferring on them, not only greater size and power, but far greater speed. In fact, those originals have never stood in any tolerable degree of competition with their derivative, the English racer, in respect to speed, even in the countries and climates bordering on their own; and in this country, they could never, comparatively, run at all. This improvement, however, has not been wrought, in the mode often alleged by the uninitiated in our mysteries; that is to say, by crossing with our own common strong breeds, which indeed would be a roundabout proceeding of very problematical success. No, the racing breed in this country has invariably been preserved pure, as derived from the horse of the desert, with some few and known accidental exceptions, during the past two centuries. The soil, the climate, the air, the food, the water and, perhaps, beyond all, the stable science of English jockies, have worked this miracle, to which the whole race of the *Hohenlohes* would have been unequal. The fraternity, in the United States of America, approaches the most nearly, as they ought, their pedigree considered. They have even the hardihood to boast a superiority over us, in the performance of their racers and trotting hacks; with respect to *padders* or *pacers*, their superiority is unquestionable, since those paces have been obsolete in this country full four score years. We content ourselves, wisely or not, with the more natural and graceful pace, the canter.

To conclude, with another object of admiration—it has not hitherto been satisfactorily accounted for, why the horses of the neighbouring continent should continue, in so great a degree; inferior to those of this country, seeing that the continental studs have, during so long a period, been supplied with English breeding stock, and occasionally with English grooms.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

IN your Magazine of this month, I observe an article on Smoky Chimnies. I beg to recommend to the writer

of that article, and to your readers who may be troubled with that nuisance, the following improvement on the common cowl on the top of chimneys, as published in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, August 7, 1824, No. 50. The remedy there inserted, may be applied, with effect, in situations where the inconvenience is caused by the wind blowing down the top of the chimney. I can speak with confidence to this, as I have made one for a friend of mine, and it has completely answered the purpose. The contrivance is simply by inserting, into the back of the common cowl, a tube shaped like a speaking trumpet, open at both ends; a vane is added to assist its traversing, and to insure the bell of the trumpet being constantly presented to the wind; by which a strong draft is created over the mouth of the cowl, and beyond the top of the chimney.*—Yours, &c.

JAMES SHARP.

Northampton, 7th Feb. 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INSTITUTIONS of MECHANICS — PROGRESS of MACHINERY.

THE formation of Mechanics' Institutions may justly be regarded as one of the most important events of the present age. As means of diffusing intelligence among a very important class of the community, of stimulating their inventive faculties, and of inspiring habits of economy and the love of science, in the place of dissipation and idleness, more powerful agents could, probably, not have been devised: their influence on the well-being of society cannot be estimated. How much may be effected by a practical engineer, when his energies are guided by the lights of science, we may partly conjecture, from what we know to have been done by two individuals of our own time—Watt and Fulton. They have effected an entire revolution in the arts of manufacture and navigation, and have multiplied the power and productive industry of this country incalculably. The effects, direct and collateral, of their mechanical discoveries will contribute, or, I may say, have already contributed more to change the face of society, and augment the wealth of nations, than the combined result of every discovery since the Reformation. Their discoveries rank, in

importance, with that of printing. Yet these men were originally mere working mechanics—the one a watchmaker, the other a carpenter; and working mechanics they would, in all probability, have continued, had science never opened to their minds its ample page. To Watt we owe the steam-engine, to Fulton (an American, an extraordinary man, though little known in this country) we are indebted for steam navigation. How many Watts and Fultons, Arkwrights and Wedgwoods, have passed away, like the “rath primrose,” unknowing and unknown. Ignorance sat upon their genius like some oppressive incubus, and stifled its exertions. What splendid results may we not anticipate from the knowledge which will be diffused, and the rivalry and competition that will be called forth, among the Institutions which are every day establishing in all our principal towns? It may appear surprising, when we reflect on the rapidity with which they are spreading, that the idea of such Institutions had not occurred at an earlier period; the fact is, that they could flourish only when society had attained a certain degree of intelligence. It would be a vain attempt in countries where the elements of knowledge were not already laid among the bulk of the people, and where the popular mind had not already acquired a powerful impulse toward the acquisition of knowledge. This is precisely the case among our artisans and manufacturing population. And hence the amazing success which is now attending this new species of scientific institutions. If such success has hitherto attended the exertions of mechanics, when a scientific mechanic was a phenomenon, what may we not expect when every mechanic shall be a man of science!

Every circumstance, in the past history of man, shews that the progress of improvement is unlimited, and that the degree of perfection to which the arts of life may attain, can neither be anticipated nor appreciated. The manner in which the discoverers, in the various branches of the arts and sciences, combine and multiply each other's power, is truly miraculous. When Arkwright was employing his days and nights in bringing to perfection his spinning machinery, could he have imagined that vast multiplication of power which it would experience from its combination with the steam-engine, which at that very moment was occupying the genius

* The small end of the tube must project over the top of the chimney.

of Watt. Did Watt, when endeavouring to apply steam power effectually in draining the mines of Cornwall—was it possible that he could—anticipate that vast amount of manufacture which, within a few years, it was destined to put in motion? Was it possible he could see that the power he was then nurturing into existence would, in a very short period, be applied in every branch of our countless manufactures?—would be employed in the coarsest and most stupendous, in the finest and most delicate operations?—that, despite the power of winds and waves, it would speed the vessel across the ocean? or, by means of rail-roads, propel our carriages and waggons with a velocity that would heretofore have been deemed visionary, and a cheapness that should supersede the most penurious calculation?

What would our manufactures have been, but for the discovery of steam power?*. What would have become of our most valuable mines, but for this resistless power? The vast mineral products, lodged in the bosom of our mountains, would have been unavailable—our most productive mines would have been flooded up.

Again, the advantages of rail-roads spring entirely from the application of steam power to them. Animal power would not have done: it would have presented very few advantages over coaches and vans in the conveyance of passengers and goods. The advantage, in the transit of passengers, would have been none; and, in that of commodities, something in speed perhaps, but little or nothing in cheapness. But application of steam, at once, changes the whole matter. In the first place, it is immensely cheaper than animal power; in the next place, when the machinery shall be properly adapted to the purpose (a desideratum which mechanics will doubtless soon accomplish) a very small relative power will be capable of producing a very high degree of velocity; say ten or twelve miles an hour, or possibly more; and the progress of improvement and simplification will admit of no limit.

Those who may think me sanguine, I refer to the improvements which have taken place within the last thirty years. Let any man compare the Liverpool and New York Packets,—their princely

accommodation, the shortness of the passage—with those, say, of some twenty years ago. Instead of the clumsy transport vessels of those days, we have now absolutely floating palaces; instead of their low ill-fitted cabins, we have all the furniture and accommodations of a drawing-room. Instead of paying fifty or sixty pounds, we now pay thirty guineas; for which we have accommodations, provisions, wines and spirits, which could not be surpassed by any hotel in London; and, lastly, instead of being tossed about, for two months, or ten weeks, the passage is performed, on an average, in twenty or twenty-five days. Yet we are not arrived at any limit—the next twenty years will probably work as great a melioration. A passage across the Atlantic, or to the East-Indies, in a steam-packet, may become as common and as safe a transit, as now from London to Edinburgh, or from Liverpool to Dublin.

A similar march of advancement might be traced in almost all the departments of mechanical industry. What may be the future triumphs of the arts must be reserved for the knowledge of posterity. The spirit of mechanical invention is still in its infancy. It is not twenty years* since the first steam-boat floated its banners on the waters of the Hudson; and little more than half that interval since the first was seen, in this country, on the Clyde; and some years elapsed before the steam navigation of the Clyde repaid the owners. Some unfortunate accidents tended still farther to depress the public enterprize in the cultivation of
this

* Dr. Darwin, however (who, though his poetry be sometimes too philosophical, and his philosophy sometimes too poetical, was, nevertheless, with all his allegorical hyperbole, and all his sacrifices to voluptuous melliflence in the mechanism of his verse, a man of genius), had prophetically anticipated this invention. The second edition of his *Botanic Garden*, now lying before us, was published in 1791 (*thirty-four* years ago;) and from the first canto (v. 289) we transcribe the following passage—even the wildest speculations of which scarcely now appear to be extravagant.—EDIT.

Soon shall thy arm, Unconquer'd Steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide-waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.
—Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their fluttering kerchiefs as they move;
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud.

* And how could the present national debt have been contracted, and the present burthen of taxation endured?—EDIT.

this new power: so that we may say it is not more than seven or eight years since this species of navigation was fully recognized and vigorously supported. Yet we have now regular steam-packets from London to Edinburgh, Liverpool, Calais, Rotterdam, Havre-de-Grace, Corunna, Cadiz, &c.; from Liverpool to Dublin, Greenock, &c.; and within the last few days, a new steam-packet, the *Enterprize*, 500 tons, has been launched, at Deptford, and is now in dock, fitting out for the East-Indies. The entrance of a steam-packet, from the Thames, into the Ganges, will be an event rarely paralleled in magnitude:—one of the most splendid triumphs of science and art.

[There is at length a fair prospect that the subject of *Political Economy* will be completely popularized. The poignant misery endured by all the industrious classes of the country in 1816-17, has since led to the formation of a society of intelligent artisans, for the purpose of investigating the causes of that misery, and for ascertaining how far a recurrence of such distress may be avoided in future. After five years of incessant application on the part of the Committee, appointed for the purpose, they published, early in 1824, a summary of a report of their proceedings, presented to a general meeting of the society, with a view of some representation on the subject being made to parliament during the last Session; which representation, however, was postponed, in consequence of the delusive hopes excited amongst the artisans of the country generally, by the repeal of the Combination Laws. The delay, however, appears to have been attended with some advantage, inasmuch as the Committee appear to have been assiduously engaged in a further investigation of the subject; and a variety of additional proofs of the correctness of the various positions laid down and inferences deduced in the former report, have been the result of their labours during the past year.

The Analysis of the Occupation of Society and Statistical Illustrations, which were inserted in the Supplement of the preceding volume of the *M. M.*, are a part of the result of those labours, and will shew, better than any observations which we can offer, the comprehensiveness of view taken by, and the extent and minuteness of detail into which the Committee have entered; as it is our intention to avail ourselves of future opportunities to advert to the various subjects which the Statistical Illustrations exhibit, we shall confine ourselves, on this occasion, simply to recommending them to the attention of those who prefer matter of fact to subjects of speculative imagination; the sixteenth and last state-

ment of the series (*See M. M. Supplement to Vol. 58, p. 640*)* will be seen to be quite original, and as curious as it is novel; and if the various hypotheses of which it is composed, and deductions of converging influence and diverging misery drawn from them, should prove true and incontrovertible, the destiny of England must be considered any thing but enviable, *maugre* the dazzling glitter which at present prevails in the metropolis.]

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

I HAVE read with surprise, in your Number of this month, the letter of your correspondent "A. L. L.," and though his observations on "Editorial Responsibility" may be very just, I entirely differ from him when he says that the increase in the last year's revenue ought not to be taken as a criterion of the increased comfort of the British people. He has selected from the other items the sum of £440,000. as the increase on sugar, to prove his position; and as I observe you admit the excellence of the maxim, "hear both sides," I dare say you will give me a place, in your valuable magazine, for the other side of the question.—"A. L. L." says, "the duty on sugar, in the past year, only exceeds that of 1817 by £54,928;" but, perhaps, he may not be aware that, in the year 1817, as well as many previous years, there was an immense export of refined sugar, and that the raw sugar, from which the refined sugar was made, had paid the home consumption duty. Now, it is well known, that the export of refined as well as of raw sugar, for many years previous to the peace, was quite a forced trade—that large bounties on the former, and drawbacks on the latter, alone enabled the West-India planter to get rid of his produce, (for there was but a trifling consumption at home), and that such trade was a disadvantage to the country. It has nevertheless been continued to the present time; but the disadvantage to the country has been

* N.B. The sixteen tables here alluded to, and that preceding, (p. 624), *Analysis of the Occupations of Society*, though placed in immediate succession to the article on Mr. Mill's *Elements* in the Supplement referred to, have no other connection with that article, than that of having reference to one common subject, Political Economy. They are from different hands, and it is with no small degree of pride that we see, in our successive pages, the labours of such distinguished upholders of, in some respects, antagonist opinions, upon a subject so worthy of the most ample discussion and illustration.—*Edit.*

been gradually diminishing. Foreign demand for British sugar has decreased in proportion as foreign states have found supplies in their own colonies; and the large *premium* or bounty has nearly ceased to be an inducement to purchase for the foreign markets. I am, therefore, satisfied that the increase of £440,000 in the duty on sugar is not only *prima facie* evidence of increased comfort to the British people, but that it arises entirely out of the improved condition of the middling and lower classes of society, and that this is capable of the most satisfactory proof. To afford this proof, I conceive it will be only necessary to shew, that the importation from the West-Indies has not, for many years, materially varied—that the foreign demand for refined sugar has fallen off since the peace more than one-half, and for raw sugar has nearly ceased—and that the importations, after supplying this much-reduced demand, are nearly consumed, at home, within the year. Sugar can hardly be said to be an article of actual necessity to the lower orders; and, therefore, in hard and difficult times, they would, in a very great measure, do without it: yet when they have full employment, and

sugar can be had at a moderate price, any family man will admit that they may make it not only an article of comfort, but one of great luxury; and I think “A. L. L.” has been particularly unhappy in selecting it to support his argument. I beg, Sir, to refer you to the subjoined statement, in proof of an immense increase of the home consumption of sugar since the year 1816, as well as of the gradual decline of the export both of raw and refined sugar: and I will say, in conclusion, that I am so convinced that the condition of the people of this country has been very greatly improved, that it tends very much to enhance my own happiness. Being myself a commercial man, employing at times many labouring people, I have seen with pleasure the gradual improvement in their condition; and I firmly believe we are going on to further improvement, and that there are happier days in store for us all.

I sincerely hope your correspondent “A. L. L.” will soon take this more pleasing view of the matter, and remain,

Your's &c.

THOMAS RANKIN.

Bristol, Jan. 27, 1825.

INCREASE of the HOME CONSUMPTION of SUGAR since the Year 1816.

Year.	Casks of Sugar imported into London.	Raw Sugar exported from London.	Stock on hand on 31st Dec. in each Year.	Refined Sugars exported from London.
1816	185,530	21,450	52,226	70,000 to 80,000 hogsheads annually, till after the year 1819, when it began to fall off; and 1823 and 1824 as below.
1817	175,300	10,497	56,020	
1818	182,194	8,929	48,849	
1819	180,404	5,280	59,393	
1820	176,309	6,173	51,588	
1821	178,033	2,558	44,217	40,570 hogsheads. 31,770 ditto.
1822	156,801	2,305	48,028	
1823	162,498	2,150	38,068	
1824	169,063	352	42,416	

N. B. The above statement is taken from regular printed documents, with which all practical men are familiar.—Compare with the Tables, Supplement, p. 638.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

WHEN any improvement occurs in the arts, it generally happens, that an observation, tending to the very same point, can be found in some neglected publication.

There are men who have great talents of original conception, and yet never can ensure the adoption of their improvements. This may arise from obscure expression, or want of force of character to attract public attention; or from not knowing the proper chan-

nels and methods for bringing new views forward; or from selecting a period when the public mind is otherwise engaged, or when the invention is less desired, or valuable, or applicable; or from presenting an improvement encumbered with impracticable details, which no kind hand will attempt to remove.

I was lately struck with these ideas, on meeting with a simple and ingenious suggestion presented in a most absurd form. The writer proposes to use compressed air as a substitute for feathers in

in bedding; and your readers will not wonder that his conception was still-born, when they are directed to draw out the air by an *air-pump*, and restore it by a *condenser*, adding *medicated gases* at their discretion. The ingenious inventor never considered, that the cavity might be filled by a pair of bellows, and emptied by pressure; while substances that could confine air would not be favourable to the action of his medicated gas. Let us examine the matter in a practical point of view:—

1. The substance containing the air may be prepared, by the application of any varnish employed to make balloons gas-tight. A list of these varnishes may be found in "Mackenzie's Receipts," pp. 58; 59; 60. Most of them are very troublesome in use, being clammy, and requiring much time to dry; but this is of less moment, as the varnish can be applied to the *inside* of the linen, or other substance used as an air-bag.

2. To prevent the bag from swelling into a globular form, it may be *quilted* in different parts, like a mattress; or may be divided, by internal partitions, into several long cavities, distinctly filled, and not communicating with each other.

3. The air may be introduced by a pair of bellows, closing the mouth of the air-bag when we open the bellows. It is on this principle that a bladder is filled through a pipe; and the entrance may in both cases be made safe, by a spring tightly applied round it;—or the nozzle of the bellows may contain a valve, opening outwards.

4. The real objection to the plan is this:—An air-bed would not allow the passage of insensible perspiration, as a feather-bed is found to do:—it might be sufficiently warm, air being a bad conductor of heat. The inventor would probably attempt to meet this objection by an increased number of under-blankets, or by some substance, which will confine air, and yet allow the passage of aqueous vapour.

5. There are, however, very numerous cases to which the objection does not apply. Compressed air may be used for bolsters, sofas, chair-cushions, carriage-seats, &c. Mattresses so formed might occasionally be of great use in the army and navy; they could be dried like a pair of sheets, and might be sloped, to any angle, at the foot, by extending the air cavities *across* them.

Wherever the principle can be applied, there is a great advantage, in economy,

durability, cleanliness, portability, avoidance of damp, and, especially, of the evaporations from decaying organized substances, saturated with unwholesome effluvia.

SEPTIMUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE Egyptian Museum at Turin (as appears from the letters of M. Champollion to the Duke de Blacas d'Aulps) contains a great number of antiquities, brought into Europe by M. Drovetti, who, in the research and acquisition of them, has spent twenty years in Egypt alone. Some learned members of the Academy of Turin are busily employed in preparing for the public an account of this inestimable collection,—which comprises Egyptian monuments of all arts, and of almost all ages. Through the recommendation of the Duke de Blacas, M. de Champollion (so well known for his discoveries in the art of deciphering hieroglyphics, and for his noble undertaking of the Egyptian Pantheon) has been permitted to make researches in this Museum.

His first letter treats of the most ancient monuments—those which throw new light on the history of Egyptian arts, and which, applying to the history of the end of the seventeenth and commencement of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty, serve to verify the justness of the ideas which the fragments of the chronological canon of Manethon have transmitted to us concerning these two periods. Thus the learned observations on Egyptian arts, and the explanation of the monuments of this museum, which relate to the nineteenth century B. C., and correctly followed up to the year 1493 before this same era, form the double subject of the important researches contained in this first letter. The chronological notice is enriched with other matters, and develops in many charts, the chronology of the times before mentioned: these go back as far as the epoch of Abraham.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JAPANESE ANTIQUITIES.

A COMPARISON of Chinese and of Hindoo antiquities with Egyptian has been already instituted;—[See *M. M.* p. 13, No. 406.]—but no attempt has yet been made to shew the affinities and distinctions between the architectural monuments of Egypt and of Japan—though Sir T. S. Raffles, and other travellers, have furnished ample

ample materials for the reciprocal survey. First, then, with regard to the forms of the Japanese temples: the greater part of them are pyramids, having a quadrangular basement, with a door, approached by steps, and frequently representing the mouth of a gorgon visage. Could we conceive the Arabic tradition to be true, that there was as much of the structure of the Egyptian pyramids beneath the triangular faces as above, that the lower part was divided into apartments, and that the entrance was subterranean,—we must suppose those pyramids to agree with the Japanese model. Many of the temples are built, as the Egyptian temples were, on a ground plan in the form of a cross. The temple of Borobodo is pyramidal, having seven stages of ascent cut out of a conical hill, and crowned by a dome, which is surrounded by a triple circle of towers. This was the model, according to antiquarians, of the tower of Babel, and of all the seven-zoned temples of the Chaldeans dedicated to the seven planets. It is also precisely similar to such descriptions as we have of the great Mexican temple, dedicated to the sun and moon. The base of this Japanese pyramid comprises nearly the same admeasurement as the great pyramid of Giza, and, like the latter, the interior passages and chambers are hewn out of the solid rock. The temple of Tuku more accurately approaches the model of Egyptian architecture; it is like all the Egyptian temples—a truncated cone. Its entrances are like those of the same structures, with the exception of a gorgon-head over the door-way instead of the winged globe. It has obelisks before it, precisely in the Egyptian fashion, and sculptures similarly exhibited on the external wall. The temple stands on three ranges of terraces, and the approach to it is through three pyramidal gateways. In front of the doorways, colossal statues, as in Egypt, and sometimes forming an avenue, like the sphynxes, to the number of eight, and placed two and two, brandish clubs, as if to forbid access: one of them, at Tuku, measures nine feet and a half across the shoulders. The sculptures, on the external wall, consist of male figures, adorned with wings, after the peculiar stiff manner of early Egyptian sculpture. Over one male figure is a similar bird on the wing, either an eagle or a hawk: there is a dove on a palm-tree, both sacred Egyp-

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tian symbols; a colossal eagle, with a serpent in its claw, in three folds; and instead of the sacred beetle, the sacred tortoise is multiplied on all sides. There is a figure with a trident; another with tongs and bellows, the Japanese Vulcan; and a third with a wand like the caduceus of Mercury. On the floor, under the outward lintel of the porch, is a male and female lingam, and, at a little distance, a conical Phallus, with an inscription in Japanese hieroglyphics, among which the present chemical symbols of the sun and moon are observed: no one knows to what the inscription refers, nor the history of the sculptured personages to whom we have adverted.

Entering the temple, we still find ourselves within the precincts of a place of worship bearing the same family likeness to that of Egypt. For within, enshrined, is the Japanese Isis, called Bhānani by the Hindoos. Like Diana, she is adorned with a crescent, and armed with an arrow, an axe and a cord. Sometimes the wheel, equally familiar to Egyptian superstition, is in one of her hands, and sometimes a torch or a ring: sometimes she appears seated on a figure of Apis—a human being, with an ox's head: sometimes three-headed, in the character of the *Hecate triplex* of the classics, and standing significantly between a water-jug and a burning altar, and with a torch in one hand, and a rosary on the other. Finally, like the Egyptian Isis, she is depicted sitting on a lotus-flower, approached by the planetary ladder of seven steps, and surrounded by the solar disk. On all sides appear hieroglyphics similar to the Egyptian, mixed with others approaching the ancient Chinese character. Round the edge of a cup or bowl, as exhibited by Sir T. Raffles, appear twelve wide zodiacal figures, resembling those at Esne in Egypt;—and, to conclude, a common opinion is entertained by the best-instructed of the priestly order, that the builders of these fabrics, whose religion has passed away, came, with the earliest inhabitants of the country, from the shores of the Red Sea.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN perusing your valuable Miscellany for this month, I was much surprised at the assertion of an "Old Fellow," who designates Sophocles as the noblest of dramatic writers; whereas,

T

Quintilian,

Quintilian, speaking of him, says, l. 10, c. i.—“Sed longe clarius (Æschylo subaudito) illustraverunt hoc opus Sophocles atque Euripides; quorum, in dispari dicendi viâ, uter sit poeta melior, inter plurimos quæritur, idque ego sane, injudicatum relinquo.”*

I am, &c.

Επιμελεῖα φίλος.

4th February 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XLII.

The Quarterly and British Reviews, Sir Egerton Brydges, and Dr. Styles.

(Continued from page 16, vol. 59).†

—WE know, indeed, that the true faith must be the faith of the church of England; for how can any Englishman expect to be saved out of the pale of England's acknowledged church, as by law established? But what, according to the inspired interpretation of these reviewers, is the faith of the church of England? Nearly one-half (the most active half) of its ministers, and half their congregations (all who are evangelically inclined) are swept out of its pale by the very paragraph we have quoted:—they are excommunicated as Esseneans, misled by “principles that are the sources of evil;” by the delusions of “deep feelings and high imaginations;” by “false and exaggerated principles of self-approbation and acceptance with God,” which “divert religion from influencing men's conduct in life.” So that, fearing to obey the

* “But far superior (Æschylus having been spoken of) Sophocles and Euripides have ennobled this work: of whom, in style though different, should it be asked, among the many, which was the better poet, I should deem it wise to leave the question unjudged.” We leave “An Old Fellow” to answer for himself, if he thinks it necessary, for having an opinion of his own, where Quintilian held it wise to doubt. Though, perhaps even Quintilian might have admitted that Sophocles was the noblest, and Euripides the most pathetic, and yet have doubted which was the best. —EDIT.

† As, from circumstances connected with the convenience of the press, we were obliged to break off in the middle of a paragraph, the reader is requested to remember that we were soliciting those oracles of orthodoxy, the Quarterly Reviewers, explicitly to reveal to us the articles of their creed, every syllable of which we were determined to believe.

summons of our parish chimes, lest we should meet one of these demoralizing Essenes there, instead of a genuine orthodox guide of the true Church, we must again request the infallible reviewers to inform us what the true doctrines of the Church of England are. One part of the true faith of that church we indeed know, from p. 128 (*Tour in Germany*), must consist in an unqualified admiration of “the ample endowment of those noble institutions (the two Universities) of our land, which continue to shed over England their useful light,” as contrasted with “the cheap and unendowed Universities of Germany,” where the professors and tutors are obliged to work for what they get, and even to condescend to render themselves popular among their pupils. But then, unfortunately, one at least of these said Universities (Cambridge) happens to pour out a great number of those deluding and anathematized Essenes (or Simeonites as they are vulgarly called) “whose deep feelings and high imaginations,” the orthodox reviewer tells us, “divert religion from influencing the conduct of life.” We know also, from the article on *New Churches and the Progress of Dissent*, that it is necessary to believe that building orthodox churches is a holy and disinterested work of our good government; that there cannot be too many of them, too much money laid out upon them, or bestowed upon the clergy who are to minister in them (especially as the people, who ultimately are to pay those ministers, are to have nothing to do with their appointment); but that building dissenting chapels, on the contrary, is a mere juggling commercial speculation—that “tabernacle bonds (p. 238) are as good bubbles in the market as Mexican and Colombian scrip:” in short, that men are cajoled into dissent by the mere artifices of speculators, who want to make large interest on the capital they devote to pious uses, and of mock ministers who want to pick up good incomes from the rent of their seats and pews; while the orthodox church is declining through its own simple single heartedness; through the honest sincerity and independence of its professors,—the disinterestedness of government jobbers and contractors, and the officers, patrons and pastors, from the bishops upon the bench, to the vicars, rectors, chaplains, curates, and tithe-collectors of the respective parishes and vicinages.

“The

"The opulence of the clergy," says the Reviewer, "their enormous wealth, and the implied consequence of rapacity and venality, has been the theme of every demagogue, and of every sour and discontented pamphleteer during all the recent struggle with financial embarrassments and excessive taxation. It is in vain to detect the grossness of exaggeration, which is as greedily swallowed as it is undauntedly asserted. But though there are some prizes, some situations of splendour and riches, we scruple not to assert on the other side, that as a profession, taken generally, none is worse paid."* And "hence," says he again, "those situations which require the most eminent talents, the soundest discretion, and, in short, all that can conduce to extensive usefulness, are by no means courted by those whose splendid abilities and high character command preferment."†

Now, of all this, and a great deal more, which the reviewer has said upon this subject, we are, we verily believe, as conscientiously convinced as the reviewer himself. Yet still can we not resist certain boding apprehensions that even all this is not sufficient to work out our salvation; and we must repeat, therefore, our solicitations to the more than reverend reviewer to initiate us into higher mysteries.

But we must tear ourselves, for the present, however reluctantly, from these infallible guides; for orthodoxy has yet another oracle, to which, hitherto, we have neglected to pay our due devotions. It is called,

The British Review, and London Critical Journal.—So long ago as August last, it had reached its forty-fifth number. A forty-sixth, we suppose, has by this time made its appearance; and it has, of course, its devotees, who listen to its periodical oracles. Its title would be appropriate enough, if Great Britain consisted of nothing but its church establishment. If the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were its twin-born kings, the bishops, with their

* In Ireland more particularly! Witness, also, a certain Bishop, who, upon his demise a few years ago, is reported to have left, to his family, half a million of money, prudently saved out of the scanty remuneration of his pastoral labours:—a remuneration, undoubtedly, no more than necessary to maintain, in all its purity, the meek and humble religion of the fishermen of Galilee.

† Query, should not amiable compliancy and high connections have been added to this catalogue of the clerical attributes which sometimes command preferment?

prebends, archdeacons, canons, &c. were the states of the realm, and the parochial clergy its only people: for to them alone, with one solitary exception, are the articles, in the number before us, apparently devoted.* The respective articles, in themselves, however, are liable to no parallel objection. They have the grace, of late so rare, of being actual criticisms on the books announced. But there is one circumstance conspicuous in them all, which thrills our tender consciences with a kind of horror; namely, that the standard of the orthodoxy of these professed divines does not exactly accord with that of the Quarterly oracle to which we are pledged implicitly to submit our faith. That oracle of oracles, "Robert Southey, Esq., LL.D., Poet Laureate, Honorary Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, &c. &c. &c.," has published, as we have already noticed, "*The*"—par excellence—"THE Book of the Church;" and published it, too, under such strong convictions of revelation and authority, that (like Ezra, when, on the return from Babylonian captivity, he restored the sacred volume of the Jewish law) he has not deemed it necessary to quote a single authority for any fact recorded. With this (alack! the incredulity of the age!) the divines of the *British Review* are by no means satisfied.

"We confess," say they [p. 315], "that, in an historical work, we are great advocates for references. The writing of history, even history of that kind which may comparatively be called modern, is by no means a plain, straight-forward work. Many matters of fact, even in the records of our own country, may almost be denominated matters of opinion."—"This is especially true of ecclesiastical history; and the remark applies with singular force to the ecclesiastical history of our own country."

—Nay, they presume, in some instances, to confront him with the authorities to which they suppose him to have alluded; and, upon the grounds of such reference, contradict his facts, p. 316, &c. In page 320, they attack his "comprehension," for not having included "false doctrine" among "the abuses of popery." In page 322, they not only accuse him of inconsistency, but

* That the exception is an elegant one, we cheerfully admit. The review of "*The Hermit Abroad*," evidently flows from a pen capable of giving an accordant grace to subjects of polite literature.

but suggest (we shudder as we relate it!) that "his views on the subject of doctrine are not fixed;" and that "the real amount of his hostility to the papal system is far less than he imagines." In page 329, they even accuse him of being "partial" in the censoriousness of his "general representations" of the Calvinistic reformers; and, in page 330, they go so far as to say,—

"The defect of his book, in this point of view, is so great, that in our opinion it takes from the character of the publication as an historical work, and obliges us to regard it, as written merely to support a cause."

But mark what follows. In p. 331-2, they accuse the irrefragable historian of the church of being an Antinomian!!

"*Antinomians* is the theological name of those, who regard the spirit of the gospel as opposed to the moral law: and antinomian is the term which, in the present instance, we should apply to Mr. Southey's sentiments; except, that we are disposed to think that he writes loosely, and has not been led, in the course of his literary pursuits, into any very profound researches in the department of theology."

In page 341, he is also accused of Pelagianism; and, in answer to his censure of St. Augustine, they have the following severe remark:—

"It is unfortunate for Mr. Southey, that he should fall into such a mistake, as to characterize the man whom our church, in its twenty-ninth article, expressly quotes and refers to, and who was one of the greatest lights of the Christian world, as the man who, 'of all those ambitious spirits who have adulterated the pure doctrines of revelation with their own opinions, is perhaps the one who has produced the widest and the most injurious effects.' And it is equally unfortunate for him, that he characterizes, as 'the most reasonable of all those whom the ancient church has branded with the note of heresy,' that very heresiarch, whom our church has selected, in her ninth article, to condemn by name."

And, in conclusion, they infer a wholesale censure on the elaborate work of our divine Laureate, by saying,—

"We should hail with pleasure a Book of the Church of Christ in this kingdom, written by a person thoroughly imbued with its doctrines."

—Meaning, thereby, too evidently, to insinuate that Dr. Southey, Laureate and Esquire, and M.R.S.A., &c. &c. &c., is not so imbued.

But it is not alone through the pages of periodical reviews, that the philosophy or anti-philosophy of contemporary

criticism is now to be pursued. Even the pulpit usurps the functions of literary censorship; and, inasmuch as it does so, brings itself within the sphere of our retaliative animadversion.

The Rev. John Styles, D.D., in "a Sermon delivered at Holland Chapel, Kennington, July 4, 1824," (a funeral anathema, it might more properly be called), has undertaken to be a reviewer of Lord Byron; and thus he pronounces sentence. See p. 22.

"Be assured, my brethren, it is with sorrowful reluctance I feel myself called upon, by an imperious sense of public duty, to denounce the greatest genius of the age, as the greatest enemy of his species."

Very conscientious this, beyond all doubt! A little strong, however, on the side of charity; and tolerably decisive for a preacher of a religion, one of whose most authoritative maxims is, "Judge not, that ye may not be judged." *The greatest enemy of his species!* Words and opinions being, of course, more criminal than deeds! else, what would Dr. Styles say of some of those who trample on nations, and sacrifice thousands, nay millions of their species, to their own personal arrogance and ambition?—of those who feed their riot, pamper every appetite, and maintain their gorgeous ostentation by the pillage and oppression of half-starving multitudes? What of those who, in the security of their divans and cabinets, order rape and massacre and desolation to stalk abroad? What of the Turk (for we will not talk of the Moscovite), who condemns to indiscriminate slaughter all the Christian Greeks who, in siege or conflict, fall into his hands?—what of those Christians, as they call themselves, who kidnap, purchase, or retain in remorseless bonds, their sable brethren; and scourge, or order to be scourged, the poor miserable wretches whom they call their *property*, with a barbarity, in many instances, the very narrative of which makes the heart, that hath one human fibre left in it, shudder even to sickness and syncope? Does Dr. S. never smell the blood of his poor sable brethren, in the fumes of that morning and evening beverage which owes its savoury sweetness to their agonies?—or never, on such occasion, ask himself, whether the inflictors and vindicators of these atrocities sin not against their species, and against the God of Mercy, almost as much as they could have done by the most licentious line in all the poetry of Lord Byron? "Oh! but these people go to church, and

and pray!"—God of Mercy! do they pray to thee?

But it is not in plain prose alone, that Dr. S. pronounces judgment against the poet: the preacher must be poetical also. *Ecce signum!* p. 8.

"Though an earthly guest in the heaven of heavens, he draws no empyreal air. He has nothing in common with the seraphim, who stand veiled in glory before the eternal throne; nor does his muse wet her adventurous brows with the dew of that holy afflatus which wraps the soul in the purity, the bliss, and the devotion of a celestial visitant."

Now, all this, we suppose, is exceedingly sublime and beautiful. But, for our parts, much as we *admire*, we would wish to *understand* a little of the meaning of these fine metaphors as we go.—A muse wetting her adventurous brows with dews, &c.!—Wetting her brows? Umph!—To wash off the soil, perchance, of the dusty turnpike-road along which she had been travelling?—"With the dew of a holy afflatus!" An *afflatus*, in strictness, indeed, is a *breath*, or a *breathing*,—and breath may certainly settle into dew; but it must be a tolerably long breathing that deposited dew enough for the Muse to wash her face in it. The word, however, in the English language, is exclusively used to signify a supernatural inspiration; and to wet the brows with the dews of an *inspiration*, is a process we are not inspired enough to comprehend. But what are we to say of making a clean diaper of this same dew of the breath of inspiration?—of "wrapping up the soul in the purity of an afflatus?"*

But it is not upon an individual only, that Dr. S. thinks fit to pronounce judgment. He directs the thunder of

his moral and social excommunication against a whole sect or class:—a sect, by the way, whose theological, or anti-theological, *opinions* we have not the slightest inclination to defend. All we contend for is candour and fair-dealing, in what concerns the moral appreciation of conduct between man and man;—all, in our estimation, with which man hath any moral right to interfere.

"The Deists of the present day," says Dr. S. (p. 20), "are as misanthropic and licentious, as depraved and demoralized, as the Epicureans of the ancient world!"—an observation which leads us to suspect, that of "the Epicureans of the ancient world," Dr. S. knows, in reality, as little as he does about some other subjects, upon which he chooses to be equally dogmatical. He confounds, it is very evident, the *primitive Epicureans*, whose moral maxims, he ought to have learning enough to know (how objectionable soever their theological opinions) were remarkably pure and simple:—so much so, that even Dr. S.'s researches into the history of the rise and progress of the Christian church, ought to have informed him, that the primitive Christians, on account of their resemblance, in the temperance and simplicity of their habits, were stigmatized, by the more libertine and voluptuous pagans of those days, as a sect of Epicureans. He confounds these temperate and philosophical Epicureans, as the opprobrium of vulgar language confounds them, with that profligate rout of *Epicures* who thronged the courts and palaces of Rome, in the Imperial age of wealth and degeneracy; and swarms of whose *legitimate* descendants (from something like the same causes, of successful rapacity, or incidental accumulation) may be found among ourselves. These are, indeed, (whatever philosophy or whatever religion they may profess) the real *infidels*: for they are *faithless* to every trust of God and nature,—to themselves, and to society! But we know not a more ignorant or more unchristian-like species of bigotry, than that of measuring the moral conduct or moral principles of any description of individuals, by their speculative opinions on metaphysical and unfathomable subjects,—subjects, upon which the very firmest believer should yet believe with charitable modesty, because nothing but besotted ignorance, or inveterate perverseness, can prevent him from acknowledging, that others, as honest, as upright, and (upon the main) as intelli-

* We beg pardon—we are dazzled a little, we are afraid, by this splendid involution of metaphorical language. On looking again, we suspect that the afflatus is the *agent* only, not the *material*, in this wonderful wrapping: THAT is furnished by another personage. The afflatus, we perceive by the help of our spectacles, only "wraps the soul in the purity, bliss and devotion of a celestial visitant!" Wrapt up, however, the soul is; and so, in our apprehension, is the sense, also, of this super-sublime passage, in a mysterious kind of way, which, we should suspect, but few of Dr. S.'s congregation could be capable of understanding. But the Doctor is, perhaps, aware that it is more the business of an ORATOR to be *felt* than to be *understood*; and as to the *kind of feeling* meant to be generated, there is no sort of ambiguity.

gent as himself, have, in all ages, differed.

But we are told by Dr. S. that there is a description of "Infidels" who have a "predilection for the gloomy and misanthropic Cain," whom "it would be a matter of just surprise should be a favourite among a horde of demons;" that they select him "for their patron saint," and "the god of their idolatry."

If this be only a rhetorical flourish to shew the fervour of the preacher's zeal, and the vividness of his imagination,—fie! fie upon such rhetoric, which inflames the hatred of one description of human beings against another, painting them as worse than devils, because they have the misfortune to be blind to the truths of that revelation which their antagonists perceive so clearly. If, on the other hand, Dr. S. is really acquainted with any of these worse than demons, we give him joy of his associations: we thank our stars we know them not: we never met with them either in converse or in book: and certain it is that Lord Byron has made of his horrible misanthrope Cain neither patron saint nor god; nor has he any where (loose and immoral as we admit his writings too frequently to be) endeavoured to persuade us that murder is virtue, and parricide devotion. Is Dr. S. quite sure that religious fanatics might not be found who have preached, and have practised both? But is the whole Christian community, therefore, to be stigmatized as parricides and murderers? Lord Byron has, it is true, made both Cain and the Devil state their own case as the Devil and Cain would be likely to state it. The fault of the poem is—and we agree with Sir Egerton Brydges (a more candid, and we scruple not to say a more Christian critic than Dr. Styles) that it is a great fault, both in a moral and a critical point of view, that he has not put into the mouth of his other characters, or had the true imaginative talent to embody any character, in his drama, into whose mouth he properly could put, the antidote to their impious sophistry. But Byron, in fact, was not a Milton, and still less a Shakspeare; notwithstanding the hyperbolic compliment which Dr. S. (p. 13*) has thought

* —"that he should have condescended thus to tarnish the glory of a name that might have vied with Shakspeare and Milton, and have occupied the proudest niche in Fame's *imperishable* temple." This from the *pulpit* it must be admitted is to-

fit to pay to his poetical genius. What he conceived, he conceived strongly, and with unparalleled power; but, with reference to dramatic effect, he was not versatile. He could not sink his own identity, in the rapid transitions and contrasts of character, and change his feelings and his being, with every transition of the dialogue. He could not imagine and sustain the diversities of passion, humour and sentiment, which constitute the perfection and the verisimilitude of dramatic action. When his imagination was wrought to the highest, it was still *egotistical*. It could sustain the characters of Cain and Lucifer, not because he loved the devil, or approved of murder,—but because the spirit of wounded pride, of indignant misanthropy and gloomy discontent were in them to be depicted in the very sublimity of exaggeration; and these were passions which had unfortunately (perhaps not inexcusably) attained an ascendancy in his breast. He had, therefore, but to clap the microscope upon his own feelings, and the picture was complete. But he could not, as the *gentle* Shakspeare would have done, realize, with the same facility, the mild and benignant piety of Abel; or, as the *divine* Milton, embody some beneficent spirit of light and truth to expose, by happy contrast, the insulting fallacy of a demoniac logic. Even to the wives, the sister and the mother of the murdered and the murderer, he could not give the deep pathos so naturally to be expected in the catastrophe. The *meltings* of sorrow seemed not to be within his comprehension: his griefs always *burned*: and Eve, when she should penetrate our hearts with all the wild wofulness of maternal affliction, scolds like a billingsgate, and departs a fury.

In short, never, perhaps, was poet of such power and energy, whose genius was so undramatic. But Murder is not therefore his patron-saint, nor the Devil his God.*

ORIGINAL

lerably *poetical*; but Shakspeare gives us better *divinity* from the stage—

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, yea the great globe itself,—
Shall dissolve," &c. &c.

* This is more, perhaps, than can be said in favour of some bigotted fanatics, whose blasphemous piety plucks a beneficent Deity from his seat, and enthrones a devil there; or in Dr. Styles's own words, "a God whom they cloathe in all the attributes of Molech," p. 17.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS.—No. II.

A SEA VIEW.

THE gloaming-time was near; and sweet
it was,

While at safe anchorage the vessel moor'd,
At such delicious hour, to meditate
'The various scene!—Here the bold beetling
shore,

With parting orient tip, and there the sea
In boundless continuity outspread,
Wave beyond wave, to the horizon's verge
Reflecting the deep glow, till dim it fades
To twilight's sober grey. And sweet alike
To see the moon, at first a sullen orb
Of fire, arise, and, lessening as it rose,
Purge off the sanguine blot, till silvery
bright,

Or liker ocean pearl, o'er the glad vault
Of heaven serene, and o'er the restless
waves

It shed effulgence mild. The scainew's clang
Was heard no more, and all beside was still;
Save the low murmurs of the ebbing tide
That rippled down the beach: the only
voice

Which told that nature slept not, nor forwent
Her self-sustaining energies,—though all
Her sentient tribes in opiate dews were
steep'd,

And to oblivion gave the tranquil scene.

T.

SONNET.

SOFT bud of passion trembling on the spray,
I see thy leaves expanding: fearfully
They meet the breeze—and I would have
them fear;

For there is danger in the doubtful ray
That may but wake to blight. The vernal sky
Not always, when its blushing hues appear
Bright in their dawn, foretells a joyous day;
And the young germs that premature display
Their virgin sweets, may, ere the noontide
hour,

Be nipt, or wither in the sleety shower.
Beware! beware, my bud! nor trust too free
Thy blossoms to the gale: for should the
blight

Of disappointment mar thy bloom, 'twill
light

Not on thy sweets alone, but scath the pa-
rent tree.

I. T.

INGRATITUDE:—

A SONNET.

O HUMAN kindness! there is not a thorn
Which rankles thy pure soul with pangs so
deep,

So fills its gen'rous source with grief forlorn,
As when Ingratitude doth vilely heap
Insults upon thy goodness. Ah me! then
The stoic's firmness thou putt'st on in vain;
For tho' some wrongs, receiv'd from com-
mon men,

May fill thy mild, just bosom with disdain,
Yet to find baseness lodg'd, where thou
didst deem

Love's mirror was reflected—oh! to see
Thyself, and all thy gentlest, fond esteem,
Become the dupe of dire-soul'd villainy,—
'Tis a foul sight!—'tis hideous, as the
gleam

Which fiery Etna sheds in Nature's agony!
Hawley Cottage, Kent. ENORT.

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO A VENAL CALUMNIATOR OF
LORD BYRON.

.....

— “ Every good to bad he doth abuse;
And eke the verse of famous poet's wit,
He does backbite, and spiteful poyson spues
From leprous mouth, on all that ever writ;
Such, O vile Envy was, that first in rowe did sit.”
Spencer's Fairy Queen.

.....

POETIC Esau,* sordid slave to gold,|
Thou who didst once prate loud of tyranny,
Yet for a mess of courtly pottage sold
The birthright of divinen Liberty!
Poetic Esau, like mean Judas base,
Whose heart was Mammon's trap, insidiously
Thou didst kiss Freedom on her sun-bright
face,

Swearing thy bosom-love's true fealty!
Poetic Esau! loud thy name shall ring:
For England holds no treacherous foe like
thee!

Thou, who with hollow heart and voice canst
sing,

“ God bless free-men!” aye, “ God bless
slavery!”†

Away, thou poor, mean-hearted, worthless
thing!

Away, thou treacherous son of vile apostacy!
Hawley Cottage, Kent. ENORT.

THE DECEIVED MERMAN:

(From the Danish.)

FAIR Agnes left her mother's door;
She met a merman upon the shore.

“ And, love, will thou go with me,” he cried,
“ To yonder ocean, and be my bride?”

“ And if I do, thou man of the sea,
Shall I the richer or better be?”

“ O yes, I'll give thee, my winsome girl,
Much gold, and many a costly pearl.”

He stopp'd her mouth, and he stopp'd her
eyes,

And into the ocean he took his prize.

The

* “ And Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.”—*Genesis*. Esau's birthright was that of land, and flocks, and patriarchal dominion. Can the bard inspired so sell his birth-right of immortality? No; he never was more than half inspired, and that by vanity, rather than the muse, who could drive such a bargain.

† Contrast “Joan of Arc” with “Wat Tyler,” and “Botany Bay Eclogues” with “Vision of Judgment,” &c.; and determine, if you can, the problem, whether the change be more conspicuous in intellect or in principle?

The merman's wife was Agnes there;
 She bore him sons and daughters fair.
 One day by the cradle she sat and sang,
 And heard above how the church bells rang.
 She went to the merman, and kiss'd his brow:
 "Once more to church I would gladly go."
 "And I full gladly will grant thee leave,
 But thou must return, or thy babes will
 grieve."

He stopp'd her mouth, as he did before,
 And he lifted her up to the salt-sea shore.
 And when she enter'd the church, there came,
 In haste, to meet her, an aged dame.

"O Agnes! Agnes! daughter dear!
 Where hast thou been this many a year?"

"O I have been deep, deep, under the sea,
 And liv'd with the merman in love and glee."

"He gave me silver, he gave me gold,
 And sprigs of coral my hair to hold."

Then straight to the altar's foot she stepp'd,
 And there she prayed, and there she wept.

But soon she heard a voice that cried,
 "Much longer, my love, thou must not
 bide:—"

"Much longer, my love, thou must not stay;
 The tide is flowing—so come away."

Then thrice she told each Ave bead,
 And thrice she said the Apostles' creed.

So long she prayed, so long she stood,
 She thought at last she would stay for good.

Then into the church the merman came;
 His eyes they shone like a yellow flame;
 His face was white, and his beard was green:
 A fairer demon was never seen.

"O Agnes! Agnes! Agnes, come!
 Thy babes are crying for thee at home."

"I will not come, thou loathsome elf!
 Go home, and nurse the babes thyself."

"Think on them, Agnes! think on them all;
 Think on the great one—think on the
 small."

"Little, O little care I for them all;
 Or for the great one, or for the small."

O bitterly then did the merman weep;
 He hid him back to the foamy deep.

But often his shrieks and mournful cries,
 At midnight's hour, from thence arise.

G. B.

B A L L A D,

OCCASIONED BY THE SEDUCTION OF A YOUNG,
 BEAUTIFUL, AND ACCOMPLISHED GIRL.

I.

OH! lovely and bright, as the blush of the morning,
 When balm-scented breezes awaken the spring;
 And pure as the dew-drop, the wild rose adorning—
 And blithe as young birds, when they're first on the
 wing;

Like an air-wafted sylph in a fond poet's dreaming,
 She seem'd as a vision of beauty to glide,—
 Her dark tresses flowing—her eye mildly beaming:—
 Oh! such was Maria—of Beauty the pride.

II.

She spoke! and the flow'r-fresh'ning zephyr was
 round us,—

For fragrance, with melody, flow'd from her tongue:
 Tho' caught by her beauty, 'twas sentiment bound us,
 Enchaining the ag'd, and entrancing the young!
 Her mind so accomplish'd, so perfect each feature,
 That Art strove with Nature, the praise to divide;
 Heav'n seem'd to confess her its loveliest creature:—
 Yes! such was Maria—of Beauty the pride.

III.

In scenes of retirement thus modestly blooming,
 Till those who should shield her were brib'd to
 betray:

And the rude spoiler came, who a false smile assuming,
 First woo'd the young blossom—then tore it away!
 But curs'd be the triumph, nor envied the feeling
 Of him who, in arts of seduction well tried,
 In smiles, like a flow'r-hidden serpent, came stealing,
 To crush poor Maria—of Beauty the pride.

IV.

Now slow is her footstep, her heart inly pining,
 And lilies are pale, where the roses have been;
 And tears dim that eye, where the bright soul was
 shining:

Dejected and joyless, the mourner is seen.
 Her own living monument,—statue of sadness,
 She droops o'er the mem'ry of hopes that have
 died,—

Of all that she was in her bright days of gladness,
 When hail'd as Maria—of Beauty the pride.

L. L. T.

S O N G.

I.

OH! think not that, in scenes of noise,
 Allur'd by thoughtless pleasure,
 The heart can find those hallow'd joys
 That mem'ry loves to treasure:
 No,—seek the bow'rs remote from art,
 That Love and Peace illumine;
 And share the sunshine of the heart—
 The smile of lovely woman!

II.

Believe not, in the sparkling bowl,
 That bliss has e'er resided;
 It lights the eye, but shades the soul,—
 Then let it be derided:
 Go,—seek the bow'rs remov'd from art,
 That Love and Peace illumine;
 And share the sunshine of the heart—
 The smile of lovely woman!

L. L. T!

SOLICITATION.

Come down to the lattice,
 Come down, love, and list,
 When the eve lights her stars
 In the purple of mist:—
 My heart, like a traveller,
 Long journeying afar,
 Looks up to thy zenith—
 Hope's beautiful star!

I have vows for thy bosom
 To sigh unto truth;
 I have perilous tales
 Of the bridal of youth:
 O! come to the lattice, love!
 Come thee and list,
 When the stars are so bright
 In the beautiful mist.

R. PRIOR.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES,

*Projected in the Years 1824 and 1825, for effecting various Purposes.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR :

HAVING been led by professional pursuits, and impelled not less by inclination to the subject, I have been giving sedulous attention, during more than twenty years past, to most of the great LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS which have been carrying on in the British Islands; a large proportion of which improvements, more than in any other publication, have received either less or more attention from the writers for your pages; and, lately, since JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES have been started in unusual numbers, for carrying into effect an extraordinarily wide range of objects, I have devoted some occasional leisure to the collecting together and arranging of the published, and readily-accessible information, concerning each of these projected Companies: intending, had not more important avocations called me off from the task, in the midst of it, to have presented very soon to the public a pamphlet containing some account of each one of the projects of 1824-25, having a local object in view (not comprehending, in my research, any Loaning, Insuring, or other Company, having mere money transactions*, for its object;) intending to shew concisely how each scheme rivals, or is calculated to interfere with, the existing establishment of Canals, Rail-ways, Docks, Water-works, Gas-works, &c. &c., or with one-another of these new projects; accompanied by the free and unbiassed expression of my own opinion on,—1st. The great utility and the probably successful issue of a few, comparatively, amongst these new projects, both for the public and the subscribers thereto: —2nd. Of the undoubted benefit the public would derive from the completion and carrying on of many others of the projects on

foot, but with doubtful benefit to the adventurers therein—especially those of them which may succeed in the destruction of existing monopolies; or in reforming the almost generally dishonest practices of some trades in particular districts:—3rd. Of the doubtful utility to the public of many of the projected new Companies, and the scarcely doubtful injury to some properly-conducted existing establishments, or to numerous industrious and honest individuals, which they would occasion if carried into effect, with the small prospect of pecuniary advantage to any of these adventurers which present themselves: and—4th. Of the inutility and almost certain non-completion of very many of the projects on foot, after occasioning much alarm and some injuries to other parties, with great eventual loss and probable ruin to vast numbers of simple persons, who are now being shamelessly lured and persuaded to deposit for, or to purchase shares in mere BUBBLES; some of whose projectors vauntingly propose to effect things which are next to impossibilities:—for instance, a tide CANAL for ships, from Deptford to Portsmouth!!

Although yielding to the prudential necessity of relinquishing, for the present at least, the design which I have indicated above,* I am desirous of first putting on record, in the pages of the *Monthly Magazine*, lists (alphabetically arranged) of the several projects of which I have been able to collect any information; mentioning, as far as I know them, the capital sum, and the amount of shares and of deposit on each, (principally as the same have been advertised†

in

* An important article in the "John Bull" newspaper of this day, (prepared by the nephew of the late Mr. Arrowsmith, of Soho-square), mentions the names, with the capitals proposed to be raised by twenty-three of these new money Companies, amounting to £43,010,000. The names alone of five others are also mentioned by Mr. A., which would probably swell their total capital to the sum stated at the head of my lists, which follow. I have also availed myself of the article referred to, for supplying in my lists several amounts of capitals and shares, and for the particulars of a few projects, which had altogether eluded my research.

† Whether I may again, ere long, resume the onerous task or not, will much depend on the concurrence of those amongst the numerous and widely-spread readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, who may, in the mean time, be pleased to correct such errors as they may discover in these Lists, owing to the unavoidable haste in which they have been made up; or who will procure and send to me the information which they may see to be wanting herein. The supporters of the feasible and useful projects here mentioned would do well in sending (free of expense) along with their own printed prospectuses, those of as many others of a doubtful or opposite character as they may be able to procure.

‡ Amongst the advertising Companies, some few who have already obtained Acts of Parliament, but have yet made little or no progress towards carrying them into effect, will be found in my Lists.

in the *Times* newspaper); together with the names and addresses of the several *solicitors* concerned, as far as I have hitherto ascertained them; but regarding which latter part of my late design, I had much yet to accomplish. From the very origin of nearly all Joint-stock Companies to the end of their existence (and I might include herewith trusts and commissions, and public bodies, generally,) the solicitor or solicitors thereto are important personages, always beneficially interested; and, not unfrequently, they enjoy, as the proverb saith, "the best birth in the ship," however otherwise officered; which have been amongst my reasons for wishing to put the solicitors' residences on record, as the best means of locally identifying the several Companies. For avoiding here the repetitions of addresses, whenever the same solicitor occurs again, I have, instead of the address, shewn by figures in brackets [] the numerical order of such repetitions.

Against each of the thirty-one classes of subjects under which the proposed new Companies appear to me to range themselves, I have mentioned the number of such Companies—amounting, in my whole

lists collectively, to the amazing number of 228 Companies! I have also here mentioned the total amount of capital which is proposed to be subscribed to each class of subject; but, for the sake of exhibiting approximate totals, these sums are in part roughly *estimated*, as to those Companies whose precise capital I have not learned, and which uncertainty is marked by notes of interrogation [?] after the sums. These *capitals*, collectively, in my whole lists, amount to the astonishing probable sum of £166,671,000 sterling!!!

From whence, let me here ask, is one-half, or even one-fourth, of *this amount* to come, without very seriously deranging the monied affairs of the nation, and, as I fear, further depressing in the scale of society that meritorious and rapidly-increasing class, whose only or chief capital is their knowledge, skill, and industry?—These are questions on which I beg your permission to invite the discussion of your able correspondents; and subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FAREY,

Mineral Surveyor and Engineer.

Howland-street, 13th Feb. 1825.

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES,

Projected in the Years 1824 and 1825, for effecting various Purposes, as under,—viz.

28 *Banking, Investment, Insurance, &c. Companies, whose proposed total of capital is about £53,000,000 Sterling!!*

2 *Bath, or Bathing, Companies; total capital £750,000: viz.*

Metropolitan Marine Bath Company; capital £500,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co., 6, Basinghall-street.

Royal National Bath Company; capital £250,000. Shares £50, and deposit £2.—Solicitor, George Abbot, Mark-lane.

4 *Brewing Companies; total capital £430,000: viz.*

Edinburgh Porter Brewery Company; capital £150,000.

Company; capital £200,000, and shares £20.

Public Ale Brewery; capital £50,000, and shares £10.

Wharston and Deritend Brewery Company.—Solicitor, Thomas Mole, Moor-street.

United Table-beer and Ale Brewery

2 *Brick-making Companies; capital £800,000: viz.*

British Patent Brick Company; capital £300,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Kearsley and Co., 49, Lothbury.

£500,000, shares £50, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, Charles Kaye, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

London Brick Company; capital

4 *Bridge-building Companies; capital about £250,000? viz.*

Kerne New Bridge Company: now before Parliament.

Kingston New Iron Bridge Company; capital £40,000, and shares £100.

Shields New Iron Bridge, over Tyne.—See vol. lviii. p. 280.

Swale Iron Bridge, to Sheppy Island; tontine: capital £24,000, shares £12, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, P. Young and Co., St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

4 *Building, Paving, and Contracting Companies; capital perhaps £3,000,000?? viz.*

Bognor New Town Company; capital £300,000, and shares £100.—Solicitors, William Andrews, 28, Great Winchester-street; and Fox and Co., 27, Austin-friars.

and deposits £21.—Solicitors, William Andrews [2]; and James Clift.

Leamington-priors' Paving Company: now before Parliament.

New Street, from the Mansion-house to the Southwark Bridge.

British Paving, Building and Investment Company; capital £2,000,000, shares £100,

17 *Canal and Navigation Companies; capital perhaps £16,700,000?? viz.*

Ashbourn Canal, Derby and Trent and Mersey Junction.—See vol. lviii. p. 282.

Berks and Hants Canal, Kennet and Basingstoke Junction; capital £100,000.

Bideford and Topsham Canal.—See vol. lviii p. 95.

Central Canal, Cromford, Peak-forest and Sheffield Junction.—See vol. lviii. pp. 91 and 281.

Clyde River Improvement, and Railway Branches.—See vol. lviii. p. 288.

English Channel and Bristol Channel Ship Canal; capital £1,750,000, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, King and Co., 5, Gray's-inn-square.

Faversham Navigation to the East Swale; capital £33,000, shares £25, and deposits £5.—Solicitor, William Jefferys.—See vol. lviii. p. 567.

Gloucester and Worcester Union Canal; capital £100,000, and shares £50.—See vol. lix. p. 93.

Grand Ship Canal from London to Arundel bay and Portsmouth (Cundy's).—Soli-

citors, Freshfield and Co., New Bank-buildings.—Query, vol. lviii. p. 477.

London and Portsmouth Grand Ship Canal (Dance's); tide, level without locks: capital £5,000,000, and shares £100.

Manchester Ship Canal, from the Dee; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, William Norris, Manchester.

Marple and Loughton, Peak-forest and Trent and Mersey Junction Canal.—See vol. lviii. p. 474.

Newcastle and Carlisle Ship Canal; capital £900,000.—See vol. lix. p. 91.

Romford Canal, from the Thames.

Stamford and Market-Harborough Canal, Welland and Grand Union Junction.—See vol. xxviii. p. 614.

Stour Navigation, and Sandwich New Harbour.—Canterbury and Sandwich; capital £80,000.

Tehuantepec Isthmus, Pacific and Gulf of Mexico.—See vol. lix. p. 61.

2 *Coal Companies; capital £2,500,000: viz.*

General United Coal Company; capital £2,000,000, and shares £100.—Solicitor, Spencer, 9, Tokenhouse-yard.

Sea and Inland Coal Company; capital

£500,000, shares £50, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Maughan and Co., 32, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

4 *Corn, Flour, and Market Companies; capital about £700,000?: viz.*

Corn, Flour and Bread Company.

Flour and Corn Dépôt Company; capital £200,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Bourdillon and Co., Bread-street, Cheap-side.

Kent and Essex General Flour Company; capital £210,000, and shares £30.

New Corn Exchange Company; shares £50, and deposits £3.—Solicitors, Tilson and Co., 29, Coleman-street.

7 *Dairying, or Milk and Cream Companies; capital £810,000: viz.*

Alderney Dairy Company; capital £60,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Crowder and Co., 50, Lothbury.

East London Dairy Company; capital £125,000, shares £25, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, D. H. Williams, 2, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

Edinburgh Dairy Company; capital £25,000.

Great Westminster Dairy Company; capital £200,000, shares £25, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Reynal and Co., 24, Austin-friars.

Metropolitan Alderney Dairy Company; capital £150,000, shares £25, and deposits £3.—Solicitors, Florance and Co., 33, Finsbury-square.

South London Milk Company; capital £100,000, shares £25, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Burra and Co., 3, King-street, Cheapside.

Westminster Dairy Company; capital £150,000, and shares £25.—Solicitor, E. F. Ogle.

1 *Distillery Company; capital £200,000: viz.*

British Distillery Company; shares £25, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Macdougall

and Co., 16, Cannon-row, Westminster.

8 Dock, Basin, and Warehouse Companies; capital about £6,550,000? :

Bermondsey Dock (Brumel's); capital £800,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Gatty and Co., 1, Throgmorton-street.

Bermondsey Collier Dock and Coal Dépôt (Giles'); capital £750,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Spence and Co., 6, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury; and Williams and Co., Lincoln's-inn New-square.

Colliery Dock in Isle of Dogs (Rowland's?)

Colliery Dock in Isle of Dogs (Vignol's). Solicitors, Freshfield and Co. [2]

Colliery Dock in Isle of Dogs, (connected with the City Canal, Rennie's); capital £500,000, shares £100; and deposits £2.—Solicitor, William Tooke, 3, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.

St. Catherine's Dock; capital £2,500,000, and shares £100.—See vol. lvii. p. 370.

South London Docks (including St. Saviour's Dock); capital £750,000, shares £100, and deposits £3. Bill read second time in Commons, 3d May 1824, but was lost.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co. [2]

2 Education Companies; capital, perhaps, £200,000?? :

Education Association.

London University.

7 Fishing, Fish and Pearl, Companies; capital about £3,000,000? : viz.

British Fishery Company; capital £1,000,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Amory and Co., Throgmorton-street.

Colombian Pearl Fishery Association.

Edinburgh Whale Fishery Company: capital £250,000.

London, Brighton and Devonshire Fishing and Steam Navigation Company; capital £500,000, and shares £50.—Solicitor, Robert Brutton, 55, Old Broad-street.

Metropolitan Fish Company; capital £300,000, and shares £25.—Solicitors, Daws and Co.

Pearl Fishery Company; shares £25, and deposits £2.

Westminster Fish Company; capital £100,000, shares £50, and deposits £5.—Solicitor, John Wilks, Finsbury-place.

19 Gas-light and Coke Companies; capital about £8,300,000? : viz.

Albion Gas-light and Coke Company; capital £500,000, shares £25, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, W. N. Cole, 15, Furnival's inn.

Ashton-under-Line Gas and Waterworks Company: now before Parliament.

Birmingham, Warwickshire and Staffordshire Gas-light Company; capital £120,000, and shares £50: now before Parliament.

British Gas-light Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £50, and deposits £5: a bill read first time in Commons, 10th May 1824, but lost.—Solicitors, Tilson and Co. (2.)

Continental Gas Company; shares £100, and deposits £8.

Great Yarmouth Gas-light Company; capital £16,000, and shares £20.

Hibernian Gas light Company; capital £100,000, and shares £50.—Now before Parliament.

Jamaica Oil Gas Company; capital £250,000, and shares £50.—Solicitor, R. Wademan, Austin-Friars.

Imperial Continental Gas Association; capital £2,000,000, and shares £100: now before Parliament.—Solicitors, J. and S. Pearse, 29, St. Swithin's-lane.

Independent Gas-light Company; capital

£50,000, shares £25, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, Charles Woodward, 18, Tokenhouse-yard.

London Portable Gas Company; capital £250,000, shares £100, and deposits £7. A bill read second time in Commons, 13th April 1824, but lost—for compressed Gas.

London, Westminster, and parts adjacent Oil Gas Company; capital £500,000: a bill read second time in Commons, 12th April 1824, but lost.—Solicitors, Martineau and Co., Carey-street.

Provincial Portable Gas Company; capital £500,000, shares £50, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Borrardille and Co. 34, Cornhill.

South American and Colonial Gas Company; capital £1,000,000, and shares £50. (Havannah city its first object).—Solicitors, Crowder and Co. (2).

Stockport Gas-light Company: now before Parliament.

Stroud Gas-light Company: now before Parliament.

United General Gas-light Company; shares £50, deposits £7. Bill read third time in Commons, 6th May 1824, but lost.

Warwick Gas-lighting Company; capital £12,000, and shares £50.

Woolwich Gas-lighting Company; capital £12,000, and shares £50.

1 Glass-making Company; capital £100,000? : viz.

Edinburgh Glass-making Company.

6 Harbours, and Piers or Break-waters, and Terrace or Quay; capital, perhaps, £1,000,000?? : viz.

Cromarty Harbour Company: now before Parliament.

Margate Embankment Company.

St. Ives Pier and Harbour Company; capital £30,000, shares £100, and deposits £2½.—Solicitor, William Jones, 36, Threadneedle-street.

4 Iron-making and Foundry Companies; capital £2,650,000 : viz.

Arigar Iron and Coal Company (Ireland); capital £300,000, shares £50, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Wilson and Co., 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and William Healing, 20, Lawrence-lane.

British Iron Company; capital £2,000,000 shares £100, and deposits £5.—Solicitors,

Shoreham Harbour Company.

Sidmouth Pier, Breakwater and Harbour.—Solicitor, W. H. Surman, Lincoln's-inn.

Thames Quay, or its North Bank Terrace; capital £611,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, William Leake.

Swain and Co., 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Martineau and Co. [2]

Edinburgh Iron foundry Company; capital £100,000.

Welsh Iron and Coal-mining Company; capital £250,000, shares £25, and deposits £5.—Solicitors, Wilkes and Co., 36, New Broad-street.

2 Lands, Estates, and Agricultural Companies; capital £2,000,000 : viz.

Australian (Edinburgh, Agricultural) Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £1. Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 86, May 28, 1824.—Secretary, J. S. Brickwood, 12, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-st.

Canada Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.—Secretaries, Thomas Smith, 13, St. Helen's-place; and John Galt.

2 Manufacturing Companies; capital, perhaps, £1,000,000?? : viz.

Guadalajara Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Company (in Spain!); capital £400,000, shares £100, and deposits £20.—Solicitors,

Blunt and Co., 42, Liverpool-street, Broad-street.

South of Ireland Cotton and other Manufacturing Company.

31 Mining and Ore-reducing Companies; capital about £23,000,000? : viz.

Anglo-Chilian Mining Association; capital £1,500,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.

Anglo-Mexican Mining Association; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £10.—Secretary, Joseph Lowe, 147, Leadenhall-street.

Bolanos Mining Association; shares £400.

Brazilian Mining Company; capital £2,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.—Solicitors, Freshfield and Co. [3.]

British Mining Association; capital £400,000, shares £50, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Reynal and Co. [2.]

Chilian Mining Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.

Columbian Mining Association; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.—Solicitors, Swain and Co. [2.]

Consolidated Copper Mines; capital £65,000, shares £650.

Cornwall Mining, Smelting, and Steam Vessel Company.—See vol. lviii. p. 96.

English Mining Association; capital £250,000, shares £25, and deposits £2½.—Solicitors, Bourdillon and Co. [2.]

Equitable Mining Company; capital £200,000, shares £50, deposits £1.—Solicitor, James F. H. Smith, 37, Red Lion Square.

Franco-Mexican Mining Association; capital £160,000, and shares £40.

General Mining Association; shares £100, and deposits £5.

Gold-Coast Mining and Trading Company; deposits £5.

Hibernian Mining Company; capital £500,000, shares £50, and deposits £4. Act 5, Geo. IV., June 17th, 1824.—Solicitors, G. P. F. Gregory, 4, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street; and P. and D. Mahony, Dublin.

Imperial Brazilian Mining Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £2. Secretary, Lewis Lewis, jun.

Irish Provincial Mining Company.

London United Mine Company.

Mining Company of Ireland. Act 5 Geo. IV., 24th June 1824.—Secretary, Richard Purdy, 27, Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Pasco-Peruvian Mining Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.

Real del Monte Mine Adventurers; capital £200,000 shares £400, and deposits £70 : now before Parliament.

Río de la Plata Mining Association; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, deposits £5.—Solicitors, Freshfield and Co. [4.]

Royal Irish Mining Company. Act 5, Geo. IV., 24 June, 1824.

South

South American General Mining Association.

South St. George Tin and Copper Mine; in 1000 shares.—Projector, Henry Blomfield, 11, Old Jury.

South Wales Mining Company; capital £2,000,000, and shares £100.—Solicitors, Bicknell and Co., 8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Hapujahua Mining Association; shares £400, and deposits £20.

United Mexican Mining Association; capital £240,000, shares £40, and deposits £20.—Solicitor, Richard Heathfield, 13, Old Broad Street.

Welsh Lead and Silver Mines; formerly Sir H. Middleton's, now Mr. Rothschild's.

Welsh Mining Association.

Wheal Valley Tin and Copper Mine Company.

2 Publishing Companies; capital £271,000: viz.

General Journal Company; capital £250,000, and shares £100.—Solicitors, Tilson and Co. [3.]

Newspaper (Weekly) Company; capital £21,000, shares £100, deposits £25.—Solicitor, William Tooke. [2.]

40 Rail-way Companies; capital about £25,000,000?: viz.

Belfast and Dublin Rail-way Company: now before Parliament.

Birmingham and Liverpool Rail-way Company; capital £600,000, shares £50, and deposits £3. See vol. lviii. p. 154, 379, and 553.—Solicitor, George Barker, Birmingham.

Bolton and West Leigh (Manchester and Bolton Canal, and Leeds and Liverpool Canal) Junction Rail-way Company: now before Parliament.

Bristol and Bath Rail-road Company; capital £100,000, shares £25, deposits £1.—Solicitors, Stephenson and Co, and Wint. Harris.

Bristol and Gloucester, and Birmingham Rail-road Company; capital £80,000,* shares £50, and deposits £2.

Bristol Northern and Western Rail-way Company; capital £800,000, shares £50, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Osborn and Co., Bristol.

Bristol and Taunton Rail-road Company.

Canterbury and Whitstable Rail-road; capital £25,000, and shares £25.

Colchester and Halstead Rail-way Company; capital £40,000, shares £40, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Hall and Co., Salter's-hall, London; and F. Smith, Colchester.

Cromford and Peak-forest Rail-way; capital £150,000, and shares £100.

Dublin and Kingstown Rail-way Company: now before Parliament.

East London and United Docks Rail-road, Lea River to Paddington Canal; capital £100,000, and shares £25.—Solicitor, — Armstrong, 1, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paisley Rail-road.—See vol. lviii. p. 565.

General Rail-way Company; capital £200,000, and shares £50.

Grand Junction Rail-road Company, Birmingham its centre; capital £200,000, shares £50, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Allsop and Co., 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Grand Western Rail-road; capital £3,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £3. Solicitors, Maughan and Co. [2].

Hibernian General Rail-way Company; capital £1,000,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, William Andrews [3]; and J. C. Mitchel.

Kelso and Berwick Rail-way Company; capital £50,000.

Kentish Rail-way Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £1. Solicitors, Wilks and Co. [2].

Lea River and East and West India and Collier Docks, and Whitechapel Rail-road Company.—Solicitors, Gatty and Co. [2].

Leeds and Selby Rail-way Company.

Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way Company; capital £400,000, shares £100, and deposits £3.—See vol. lviii., pp. 154, 226, 283, and 473: now before Parliament.—Solicitors, Pritt and Co.

London and Birmingham Rail-road Company; capital £1,500,000, shares £50, and deposits £2.—See vol. lviii., p. 353.—Solicitors, Alliston and Co., Freeman's Court, Cornhill; and George Barker, [2.]; and — Capper, Birmingham.

London and Bristol Rail-road, and Turnpike Road Company; capital £1,500,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co. [3.]; and Gatty and Co. [3.]

London and Edinb. Rail-way Company.

London Northern Rail-road Company; capital £2,500,000, shares £100, deposits £1.—Solicitor, William Vizard.

London, Portsmouth, and Southampton (Docks and) Rail-road Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £50, deposits £1.—Secretary, John Burrige.

London and South Wales Rail-road Company; capital £1,000,000, and shares £100. Solicitors, Tilson and Co. [4.]

Manchester

* The later ones of the advertisements have extended this scheme to Birmingham, without mentioning an increase of capital.

Manchester and Bolton Rail-road Company; capital £150,000, shares £50, and deposits £1: now before Parliament.—Solicitors, William Norris [2]; and James K. Watkins.

Manchester and Leeds Rail-road Company; capital £500,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, — Brackenbury.

Manchester and Oldham Railway Company.

Manchester, Stockport and Peak-forest Rail-way Company.—See vol. lix. p. 92.

Montrose and Brechin Rail-way Company; capital £24,000, shares £25, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, George Lion.

Newcastle and Carlisle (or Northern) Railway Company; capital £252,000.—See vol. lviii. p. 186.

Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex Rail-road Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100,

and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Wilks and Co. [3.]

Royal Hibernian General Rail-road Company.—Solicitors, Freshfield and Co. [5]; and William Tooke [3].

Rumney Rail-way, from Sirhowy Rail-way to Rumney Furnace; now before Parliament.

Stroud and Severn Railway Company; capital £50,000, shares £50, and deposits £3.—See vol. lviii. p. 553.—Solicitors, William Harris and Co.

Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Wilts and Somerset Rail-way Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, Nathaniel Saxon.

Tees and Weardale Rail-way Company. Bill read second time in Commons, 30th March 1824, but lost.

9 *Steam-vessels, Packets, and Shipping Companies*; capital about £4,000,000?: viz.

American Steam-boat Company.—See vol. lviii. p. 348.

Cattle and Sheep Steam-packet, Scotch Highlands, to Leith and Newcastle, with fat cattle.

East India Steam-vessel Company.—See vol. lviii. p. 277. The "Enterprise," of 500 tons, about to set off.

General Steam-navigation Company; capital £2,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £2½.—Clerk, Charles Bessall, 24, Crutched-friars.

2 *Sugar Companies*; capital, perhaps, £6,000,000?: viz.

Free Sugar Company (Anti-Slavery); capital £4,000,000, shares £50, and deposits £2½.—Solicitor, John Dougan, 28, Princes-street, Bank.

West-India Company; Bill read a second time in Commons, 10 May, 1824, but lost.

4 *Tunnels, Subways, and Sewers Companies*; capital about £5,000,000?: viz.

London City Sewers; capital £20,000.—Clerk, F. T. Donne, Guildhall.

London Patent Sub-ways Company; capital £100,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, E. Barber, Chancery-lane.

Thames Tunnel at Greenwich to Isle

of Dogs.—See vol. lviii. p. 469.—J. Pearson, 26, Change Alley.

Thames Tunnel at Rotherhithe to Wapping; capital £200,000, and shares £50. Act 5 Geo. IV., 24 June, 1824.—See vol. lvi., pp. 198, 409, and vol. lvii., p. 287.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co. [4.]

1 *Turnpike Road*; capital £20,000: viz.

Finchley to the north end of Baker-street; shares £50, and deposits £5.—Solicitor, William Andrews. [4.]

[See a Toll-road alongside the London and Bristol Rail-way Scheme.]

2 *Vans, or Caravans, and Carriage Companies*; capital £240,000: viz.

Gas Engine Patent Carriage (Brown's); capital £200,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—See vol. lviii., pp. 250 and 347.

London and Manchester Van Company; capital £40,000, shares £100, and deposits £25.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co. [5].

1 *Washing or Laundry Company*; capital, perhaps, £200,000?: viz.

London Patent Steam-washing Com-

pany; Office, 1, Stamford-street, Black-friars Road.

9 Water-works Companies; capital about £3,300,000? : viz.

Holloway Water-works Company.*
Act 50 Geo. III, 1810.—Clerk, George
Gude, 5, Furnival's-Inn, Holborn.

Gosport and Forton Water-works Company.

Kent Water-works Company; capital
£200,000, and shares £100.

Lea and Thames Water-works Company.—Solicitors, Dennet and Co., King's
Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

London Water Company: now before
Parliament.

Metropolitan (Spring) Water-works

Company; capital £500,000, shares £50,
and deposits £1; see * below.—Solicitors,
Beetham and Sons, Freeman's-court,
Cornhill.

South London Water-works Company;
capital £80,000, and shares £100.

Thames Water Company (from Rich-
mond); capital £750,000, shares £100,
and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Freeman
and Co., Coleman-street.

United Thames Water Company; shares
£100, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Wilks
and Co. [4.]

1. Wool-stapling Company; capital, perhaps, £100,000?? : viz.

Edinburgh Wool Company.—See vol. lviii., p. 565.

J. F.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

A PAPER by Captain H. Kater, was
read (January 13,) entitled a De-
scription of a Floating Collimator: an in-
strument destined to supply the place of
a level or plumb-line in astronomical ob-
servations, and to furnish a ready and per-
fectly exact method of determining the
position of the horizontal or zenith point,
on the limb of a circle or zenith sector.
Jan. 20.—A paper on some improvements
in the construction of the barometer, by
J. F. Daniell, Esq., F.R.S., was read;
and Jan. 27.—A paper on the anatomy of
the mole cricket, by John Kidd, M.D.,
F.R.S.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 18.—A further portion of the Rev.
Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear's catalogue
of Norfolk and Suffolk birds was read.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 14.—At the meeting this evening,
Mr. Baily laid on the table, for the inspec-

tion of the members, two micrometers,
which have been recently invented and
constructed by M. Fraunhofer, of Mun-
ich: with which, by means of very fine
lines cut on glass with a diamond point, in
a peculiar manner, placed in the focus of
the telescope, the transits of the smallest
stars may be observed; the lines appear-
ing like so many silver threads suspended
in the heavens. An engraving of Fraun-
hofer's achromatic telescope, now at Dor-
pat, of 14 feet focus and 9 inches aperture,
was also submitted to the inspection of the
members present, by Mr. Herschel. A
communication was read from Captain
Ross, dated Stranraer, 7th August 1824,
in which he transmits a diagram exhibiting
his observation of the occultation of Hers-
chel's planet by the moon, on the preced-
ing day, with Ramage's 25-feet telescope,
and a power of 500. After this, the read-
ing of a paper, by Mr. Henry Atkinson,
of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "On astrono-
mical and other refractions; with a con-
nected inquiry into the law of temperature
in different latitudes and altitudes," was
commenced.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 21.—A paper was concluded, en-
titled "On a recent formation of fresh-
water rock marl in Scotland, with remarks
on shell marl, and on the analogy between
the ancient and modern fresh-water for-
mations." By Charles Lyell, Esq., Sec.
G. S. As a principal part of its geolo-
gical interest is derived from its recent
origin, the author has drawn a brief sketch
of the physical structure of the county of
Forfar, in order to explain its position
more distinctly. The succession of the de-
posits of sand, shell marl and rock marl, in
the lake of the Bakkie, now drained, is then
described. The shells and plants, inclosed
in the rock, are the same as those in the
soft shell marl, and are still all living, in the
waters

* I have introduced this Company, because its
advertisements have repeatedly of late been before
the public; and because, like the *Portsea Water-
works Company*, they each about the same period
sunk deep wells, erected steam-engines, and laid
down mains and pipes for supplying their respective
neighbourhoods with "*pure, soft, spring water*, from
below the blue clay;" but, after wasting very large
sums of money, their schemes were necessarily
abandoned, and their works removed.—The *Grand
Junction Company's* deep well, since sunk, "through
the blue clay," at Norwood, proved too inadequate to
any supply for their canal, to allow of a steam-engine
being there erected as proposed: I wish to present
these facts to the notice of the adventurers in this
Holloway Company, and also those in the Metro-
politan *Spring Water Company*, abovementioned,
and to the consideration of numerous other parties,
who are very materially interested in the proceedings
which are contemplated, with regard to setting
powerful engines to work on the metropolitan deep
springs of water, arising out of the fissured *chalk*
rock beneath.

waters on the spot. The subjects of chief interest, with regard to the shell marl, are, its slow growth, the small proportion of full-grown shells which are found in it in Forfarshire, the greater rapidity of its growth in the vicinity of springs, its abundance in a part of Scotland in which limestone is very rare, and its scarcity in the calcareous districts of England.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society holden on Friday the 14th Jan., the Professor delivered a lecture upon a new essential oil lately introduced from South America, called the Essential Oil of Laurel. Neither its chemical components nor its medicinal properties have yet been ascertained. The Indians hold it in high estimation, for its medicinal properties, using it in various cases; applying it sometimes internally, and at others externally. The anniversary meeting of the society was held on Monday the 17th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Robert Bree, M.D., F.R.S.—*Vice-Presidents*, John Ayrton Paris, M.D., F.R.S.; Edward Thomas Monro, M.D.; Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S.; William Thomas Brande, Esq., *Sec. R. S.*; Sir James M'Gregor, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D., F.R.S.—*Director*, John Frost, Esq.—*Treasurer*, William Newman, Esq.—*Secretary*, Richard Morris, Esq.—*Honorary Librarian*, Dr. Edward Thomas Monro, (V.P.)—*Professor of Botany*, John Frost, Esq.; (*Director*.)—*Curator of the Collection*, Richard Morris, Esq., (*Secretary*.)—*Council*, The President, Vice-Presidents, and other Officers; together with Dr. John Elliotson; Thomas Jones, Esq.; William Yarell, Esq.; Thomas Gibbs, Esq.; Henry Tatham, jun., Esq.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

At the sixth annual meeting of this Association, held at Truro, August 27, 1824, Sir C. Hawkins, Bart., M.P., in the chair; the Right Hon. Edward Viscount Exmouth was re-elected President; J. H. Vivian, H. Wilyams, J. Williams, jun., T. Daniell, and W. Paul, Esqrs., were elected Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year, who with the following members form the Council: Dr. Taunton, Captain Forster, Mr. Chilcott; Mr. Carpenter; Mr. Turner, Mr. S. Moyle. Secretaries, Mr. W. M. Tweedy and Mr. J. T. Nankivell. Dr. Potts was re-elected Lecturer on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. The Report stated that the donations to the museum during the past year have, in number and importance, equalled those in any year since the first; and that the state of the museum shewed that some progress had been made towards the attainment of those objects for which the society was originally formed. That at a Special General Meeting.

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ing, in June last, it was resolved to enlarge the sphere of the Institution, by admitting gentlemen residing at a distance, or officers of his majesty's service, who may have favoured the society with valuable literary or scientific communications, or donations to the museum, or from whom such assistance may be expected, as corresponding members.—They are admitted to the rooms, and to all lectures given by the society.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

January 15th, 1825.—The society met at the usual hour (3 o'clock); the chair was taken by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director. The following gentlemen, having been elected members of the society, were respectively introduced and admitted: Major Mitchell and William Farrer, Esq. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Several works were presented to the Society, including the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, and those of the Astronomical Society. The Secretary (Dr. Noehden) then resumed the reading of a paper on the course of the Brahmaputra river, and its supposed identity with the river of Thibet, which had been commenced at the last meeting: the conclusion of the paper was deferred till the next meeting. The following persons were balloted for, and elected members of the society: Rev. James Bryce, D.D., of Calcutta; John Hicks, Esq.; Henry Tuffnell, Esq. Mons. V. Denon, [of Paris, was balloted for, and elected a foreign member of the society. Adjourned till February 5th.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

At an annual general meeting held at the College on Saturday the 1st May 1824, it was stated that the Honourable Sir Charles Edward Grey, President, Major Macdonald, Archdeacon Vaughan, and Mr. Gwatkin, being the senior three members of the Committee of Managers, went out by rotation; and Messrs. Oliver and Heath being about to leave the Presidency, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Hill, Captain Napier, Dr. Aiken, and Dr. M'Leod, should be invited to fill up the vacancies in the Committee. The Secretary presented to the meeting, in the name of Captain Cullen, a further collection of rock specimens, in excellent preservation. Captain Cullen was nominated an Honorary Member of the Society. The Secretary intimated that there were several stone images of Hindoo deities, &c., in the garden, formerly the property of the late Colonel M'Kenzie, which the agents of Mrs. M'Kenzie offered to the society;—which were thankfully accepted.

SOCIETE ASIATIQUE DE PARIS.

Sitting of October 4th.—M. Garcin announced,

nounced, that he had been engaged in translating that part of the work of Saad-Eddin which refers to Djem; and that this translation, composing part of the additions to M. Michaud's History of the Crusades, is already printed.

ACADEMY OF BATAVIA.

The Academy of the Arts and Sciences at Batavia, held a general meeting, 24th April last, to celebrate the anniversary of its creation, forty-six years ago. Its correspondence extends throughout the civilized world. The ninth volume of its memoirs is just published.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association was held at the Old Church-room, on the 18th May. Archdeacon Corrie, President, in the chair. The report states, that the Calcutta Church Missionary Association has seven schools in active operation, in which 130 boys are receiving an useful education. It also states, that a chapel has been opened, for native preaching, where an average of from fifty to eighty natives assemble for religious instruction.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The fourth report, relative to this college, has been published. In the last report it was mentioned that there were seven brahmins studying in the College. This year, there have been no less than twelve, and several others are earnestly pressing for admission. Among these are three from the most respectable brahmin families, for rank and wealth, in Serampore.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris.—The summary of the proceedings of this society, for the four months of August, September, October and November 1824, exhibits the appearance of great activity in all the departments of science; but the catalogue of the subjects memorialized is much too extensive for our purpose; and, as a catalogue, is, of course, incapable of abridgment. We notice particularly, however, that, on the 26th October, M. Gazil stated, that he wished to submit, to the judgment of the Academy, a process of his invention, for rendering sea-water fresh. Such a discovery, we should fear, is more desirable than probable. But who, in this age of discovery, shall despair of any thing?

At Nancy, in the department of Meurthe, a horticultural school was organized, the 1st of December last, by an ordinance of the king. The students, to the number of twenty-four, are appointed by the king, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, after an examination in various branches of literature and liberal accomplishment; and certification of age and health, and of having

been vaccinated, &c. There are three professors, of mathematics, natural history, and horticultural economy; a master of the German language, and a drawing-master, attached to the establishment.

ITALY.

The Italian Society of Sciences at Modena offer a golden medal, of the value of sixty sequins, for the best essay on the following subjects:—1. For establishing, by an accurate comparison of existing theories, the most eligible principle for the construction of arches and cupolas, for bridges and buildings, so as best to combine the advantages of architectural beauty and solidity. 2. For extending the experimental researches of Count Giordauw Riccati, on the sounds of thick and attenuated cords, and those also of Chladny, on the sounds of metallic plates, &c., so as to establish a theory of acoustics, that may serve as a basis to the practice of music.

PRUSSIA.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin has proposed the following prize subject: To determine, from its sources, the state of civilization among the Etruscans, not merely in general, but in every branch of social life. To define, as near as possible, to what degree of perfection the industry and arts of this celebrated people had been brought.—The Academy excludes political history, and interdicts researches purely etymological and supposititious. The prize, to be adjudged on 3d July, is fifty ducats.

SWITZERLAND.

The Genoese have lately established a *Museum of Natural History*, upon a first-rate scale. Among other curiosities, they are in possession of a living animal of the ram species, which they have crossed with the sheep of their own country, and produced a breed, resembling venison in taste. The animal is in a state of wildness, and though now accustomed to his new mates, it tore the first, upon his introduction to her, into pieces.

Carra, Canton of Geneva.—A *Rural School* is formed here, under the care of M. Eberhardt, on the plan of the one at Hofwyl, conducted by M. Fellenberg, by whom young Eberhardt was instructed. The experiment began with two pupils; the number is now increased to 24. The establishment is a capacious enclosure, well supplied with water; with the power of enclosing more land, if the school should require extension. The aim of the institution is to form honest and religious men, and make them good practical agriculturists. The expense of the two first was, at the utmost, 200 francs per head. Since the number has increased, this sum is diminished; and it is expected, that by the fifth year, there will not only be no loss, but a surplus remaining, to the establishment.

RUSSIA.

The Courlandaise, Society at Mittau held its

its eighth annual session, on the 15th of June last. Dr. Koehler (perpetual secretary) read the report of the society, &c. Dr. Lichtenstein gave a dissertation on the physical state of the peasantry, and proposed several methods for its melioration. M. Watson (pastor) read an essay on the mythology of the Lithuanians, at the beginning of the 15th century. This people worshipped serpents, and an enormous hammer, which, according to them, released the sun from his periodical captivity.

The fine achromatic telescope, at the

observatory of the University at Dorpal, in Livonia, was made in England. Frauenhofer, of Munich, has constructed an optical instrument (a refractor) still more curious. The cylinder is of wood, thirteen feet and a half long; its diameter nine inches; and, when placed on its base, the objective end is seventeen feet above the ground. The instrument weighs about thirty quintals; yet, notwithstanding, the cylinder moves so lightly, that the pressure of a finger is sufficient to put it in the direction required.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

TO RICHARD EVANS, of Bread-street, London, for *improved Apparatus, Machinery and Processes, for the Roasting or Preparing of Coffee, and other Vegetable Substances; and for other useful purposes.*
—28th February 1824.

THE principle of this invention consists in driving-off the aqueous component parts of the seeds or matters to be roasted, and retaining their oleaginous parts. For accomplishing this, the patentee constructs a square furnace of brick, a few feet in height, with upright sides, and open at top, furnished, in its lower part, with grate-bars, ash-pit, and fire and ash-pit doors; the latter with registers, to regulate the fierceness of the fire. The top of the furnace should be coped with a cast-iron frame, having, on its two opposite sides, semicircular grooves or bearings provided, in which the projecting axles of the roasting-drum may revolve. By the side of this furnace, but detached therefrom, two similar bearings are provided, on the tops of posts fixed in the ground; to which latter situation the drum and its contents can be removed, by means of a crane, whose divided chain hooks on to the ends of the drum's axles, when the roasting operation being completed, that of cooling the roasted products is intended to commence.

On the top of the furnace coping, there fits a moveable square cover or hood, of plate-iron, of such dimensions as to enclose the drum, and leave proper space, around its upper part, for the flame and heated air to circulate, from similar spaces below, within the walls of the furnace, and from whence the smoke can pass off, by a chimney-pipe fixed in the top of this cover: by means of the crane, it may be contrived, that whenever the drum is to be placed in the furnace, or to be removed therefrom, the cover above described can be drawn up, and, by means of hooks, remain suspended out of the way, until again required to be lowered, for enclosing the drum, in the furnace: or the same thing may be accomplished, by making the cover turn on

hinges, in the bottom of one of its sides, affixed to the coping.

The drum is composed of plate-iron, and has affixed around, within its two ends, sloping ledges of plate-iron, calculated to shoot the seeds, or other matters being roasted, into the central part of the drum's circumference, over the fire, as they fall down from the upper part of the drum, owing to the same revolving on its axles. Besides a close-shutting door, through which the seeds can be introduced and withdrawn, the drum is furnished, not with a solid axle passing through it, but with hollow flanged axles, rivetted outside it, on to the opposite ends of the drum. These hollow axles of the drum, being provided with close-fitting covers to their ends, except at such times when, through one of them, a hollow cylinder of plate-iron, pierced with a very great number of fire-holes, is introduced, and projects, within the drum, about two-thirds of its length; or when, at the other end, a trial-spoon is introduced, to catch and bring out some of the seeds, or other matters which are being roasted, in order to examine the state of the process. Upon the outer end of one of the drum's hollow axles, there may be fixed a toothed pinion, or else a rigger, and, by means of wheels, or of endless straps, moved by a steam-engine, the drum may be made, slowly and uniformly, to revolve on its axles, whilst placed in the furnace; and, on the other outer end, a winch-handle is to be affixed, by means of which a workman can turn the drum round, during the process of cooling the roasted products. In operating on a small scale, the winch-handle may answer every purpose of turning the drum, and the pinion, wheels, &c. may be dispensed with.

In using this apparatus, the drum, resting in the bearings of the cooling-place, is to be charged with a proper quantity of raw coffee, or other granular or cut vegetable substances; the fire is to be lighted, and brought to a proper degree of fierceness; the cover is then to be removed, and the

the drum placed in the furnace, and immediately set revolving, and the cover shut down upon it: through the open end of the pierced axle-cylinder, aqueous vapour or steam will quickly begin to issue, and increase to a certain point, and then rapidly decrease in quantity, and will begin, at length, to be mixed with volatilized oily matters, driven off from the heated seeds; which escape of the oily products is then to be checked and prevented, by diminishing and closing up this and the other exit from the drum. The proper time for doing which, may be ascertained, the patentee says, by holding, from time to time, a piece of slate before the open end of the pierced cylinder, which will be merely wetted; as long as steam alone is escaping, but a gummy substance beginning to condense on the slate, will shew when the drum ought to be closed and kept so, except during the instants of introducing the trial-spoon, as many times as may be necessary, for ascertaining the proper instant for removing the cover, and transferring the drum to the cooling place, there to be turned slowly on its axles, until the roasted contents are nearly cold; after which they should be preserved, as close and as dry as possible, until ground for use.

By this apparatus, rye or other grain may be roasted in a very superior manner, malt dried, &c.

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To THOMAS BURY, of Salford, Lancashire, for an improved Nankeen Dye, for cotton, wool, &c.—18th February 1823.

THE invention and claim of this patentee consists in applying the bark of the cork-tree (*quercus suber*) for dyeing, instead of the woods heretofore used to obtain a nankeen colour. About 12 lbs. of the cork-tree bark is to be well bruised or crushed, and then macerated, a sufficient time, in about fourteen gallons of water, the decoction from which will be sufficient for dyeing about 20 lbs. of skein-yarn, cotton, or wool. After such goods have been prepared, with the well-known and usual mordant, for receiving a nankeen colour, applied during ten or fifteen minutes, they are to be washed, previous to rinsing them, for about the same space of time, in the cork-bark decoction; the usual second mordant, for this colour, is then to be applied, for a like period; then the goods are to be washed in soap and warm water, or else in hartshorn and water, and they may then be dried and finished.

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A LIST OF THE PATENTS, which, having been granted in March 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.

For Artificial Abdomens, for the relief of Hernia; to Robert Salmon, of Woburn, Beds.—March 4.

For Improvements in the Construction of Piano-Fortes; to William Scuthwell, of Grasse-street, Middlesex.—March 4.

For Apparatus for Washing and Bleaching of Linen, &c.; also for Roasting, Baking, or Cooking Victuals by Steam, with Warm Closets, all heated

by one Fire: to Edward Savage, of Oxford-street, Middlesex.—March 4.

For Finger-keys of equal Breadth, Tones and Half-tones, for facilitating the Fingering and Transposing of Music, on Piano-fortes, Organs, &c.: to John Trotter, of Soho-square, Middlesex.—March 4. [See our 35th vol. p. 335.]

For a Chain or Suspension Bridge, for passing a Road or Rail-way across a River out of the reach of Floods; to Sarah Guppy, of Bristol, Glouc.—March 4. [See our 32d vol. p. 256.]

For a Pike or Halbert with Couteaux: to William Turner, of Change-alley, London.—March 4.

For Improved Machinery to be used in making Barrels, Casks, &c.; applicable, also, to other purposes: to John Plasket, of Garlick-hill, London, and Samuel Brown, of Norfolk-street, Surrey.—March 6. [See our 33d vol. p. 44.]

For Improved Castors for Tables, Drawers, &c.: to Thomas W. Sturgeon, of Howland-street, Middlesex.—March 6. [See our 33d vol. p. 151.]

For Improved Jointed Articles, as Curling-tongs, Sugar-nippers, Snuffers, &c.: to Abraham Willis, of Deritend, Warwickshire.—March 6.

For Improved Methods of Forming the Shanks of Anchors, and other large Articles of Wrought-iron: to Richard Jackson, of Bear-garden, Surrey.—March 7. [See our 32d vol. p. 358.]

For Improvements of Wheel-boxes and Axletrees of Carriages: to John Collinge, of Bridge-road, Surrey.—March 9.

For Improvements of Lamps of different descriptions: to James Smithurst, of New Bond-street, Middlesex.—March 11.

For Machines for shearing the Fur from Skins, and for shearing Cloth; the invention imported, and patent to James Mallory, of London.—March 12.

For a Machine for cutting or shaping Corks, or Bungs: to Thomas Jones, of Cleveland-street, Middlesex.—March 4.

For Apparatus to prevent the Falling of Carriages, whose Axletrees may break, or their Linch-pins get out: to Thomas W. Cooper, of Old-street, Middlesex.—March 4. [See our 33d vol. p. 149.]

For a Composition for improving Parasols and Umbrellas: to Robert Davis, of Birmingham, Warwickshire.—March 14.

For a Lamp and its Appendages: to George Ferguson, of Barbican, London.—March 14.

For a Machine for preparing a Metallic Lap, for glazing the Windows of Apartments, so as to make them Air and Water-tight: to David Stewart, of Stamford-street, Surrey.—March 22.

For a Machine for Washing, and other Domestic Purposes: to Robert Bill, of Rathbone-place, Middlesex.—March 26. [See our 34th vol. p. 529.]

For an Improved Upright Piano-forte: to Robert Wornum, jun. of Princess-street, Middlesex.—March 26.

For Improved Methods of splitting Hides, and shaving or splitting Leather: to Joseph C. Dyer, of John-street, Middlesex.—March 26.

For Improvements on Carts, Waggon, &c., for diminishing Friction and increasing Safety: to John Craggie, of Bath, Somerset.—March 26. [See our 33d vol. p. 258.]

For an Improved Plough, for cultivating Land: to Ann Hazeldine, of Bridgenorth, Salop.—March 26.

For propelling Ships or Vessels, without Oars or Sails: to John Rose, of Folkestone, Kent; and Thomas Chapman, of Gough-square, London.—March 26.

For Cement and Size, for plastering and preparing the Walls, Ceilings, &c. of Rooms, Passages, &c. for Colouring: to Samuel Kerrod, of Reading, Berks.—March 26.

For Improvements in shaving and scraping Sugar-Loaves and Lumps, and for pulverizing Lump Sugar: to James Bell, of Fieldgate-street, Middlesex.—March 26. [See our 32d vol. p. 150.]

For propelling Barges and Vessels by Machinery, moved by Steam, or other power: to Henry James, of Birmingham, Warw.—March 26.

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A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in December 1824, and January 1825.

Dec. 4.—To William Furnival, of Anderton, Cheshire, for certain improvements in the Manufacture of Salt.—Six months.

4.—To William Weston Young, of Newton Cottage, Glamorganshire, for certain improvements in manufacturing Salt, part of which are applicable to other useful purposes.—Four months.

4.—To John Hillary Suwerkrop, of Vine-street, Minorics, London, for an Apparatus or Machine, which

which he denominates "A Thermophore, or a Portable Mineral or River-water Bath and Linen-warmer;" and also for other Apparatus or Machines connected therewith, for filtering and heating Water.—Two months.

4.—To George Wycherley, of Whitchurch, Salop, for improved methods of making Saddles and Side-saddles.—Six months.

7.—To Robert Dickenson, of Park-street, Southwark, Surrey, for his improved Air-chamber, for various purposes.—Six months.

9.—To John Thompson, of Pembroke-place, Pimlico, and of the London Steel-works, Thames Bank, Chelsea, for his improved mode of making Refined, or, what is commonly called, "Cast-Steel."—Two months.

9.—To Robert Bowman, of Aberdeen, Scotland, for his Apparatus for stopping, releasing and regulating Chain and other Cables of Vessels, which he denominates "Elastic Stoppers."—Four months.

9.—To William Moulton, of Lambeth, Surrey, for his improvement, or improvements, in working Water-wheels.—Six months.

14.—To Sir William Congreve, of Cecil-street, Middlesex, Baronet, for his improved Gas-meter.—Six months.

18.—To Samson Davis, of Upper East Smithfield, Middlesex, for his improvements applicable to Firearms.—Six months.

18.—To David Gordon, of Basinghall-street, London, Esquire, for certain improvements in the construction of Carriages, or other Machines, to be moved, or propelled, by mechanical means.—Six months.

18.—To Samuel Roberts, of Parke Grange, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, for his improvement in the Manufacture of Plated Goods of various descriptions.—Two months.

18.—To Pierre Jean Baptiste Victor Gosset, of Clerkenwell-green, Middlesex, for certain improvements in the construction of Looms, or Machinery for weaving various sorts of Cloths or Fabrics.—Six months.

18.—To Joseph Gardner and John Herbert, both of Stanley St. Leonards, Gloucestershire, for certain improvements on Machines for shearing or cropping Woollen Cloths.—Two months.

Dec. 18.—To William Francis Snowden, of Oxford-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Middlesex, for his invention of a Wheel-way and its Carriage or Carriages, for the conveyance of passengers, merchandize and other things along roads, rail and other ways, either on a level or inclined plane, and applicable to other purposes.—Six months.

18.—To John Weiss, of the Strand, Middlesex, for certain improvements in exhausting, injecting, or condensing Pumps or Springs, and in the apparatus connected therewith, and which said improvements are applicable to various useful purposes.—Six months.

23.—To James Deykin and William Henry Deykin, of Birmingham, for an improvement in the manufacture of Military and Livery Buttons.—Two months.

24.—To Daniel Stafford, of Liverpool, for improvements in Carriages.—Six months.

Jan. 1.—To Samuel Denison, of Leeds, white-smith, and John Harris, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for the purpose of making Wove and Laid Paper.—Six months.

5.—To Pierre Erard, of Great Marlborough-street, Middlesex, for certain Improvements in Piano-fortes.—Six months.

11.—To Alexander Tilloch, LL.D., of Islington, for improvements in the Steam-engine, or apparatus connected therewith.—Six months.

11.—To William Henson and William Jackson,

both of Worcester, for improvements in Machinery for making Bobbin-net.—Six months.

11.—To Goldsworthy Gurney, of Argyle-street, Hanover-square, for his improved Finger-keyed Musical Instrument, in the use of which a performer is enabled to hold or prolong the notes, and to increase or modify the tone.—Six months.

11.—To Francis Gybbon Spilsbury, of Leek, Staffordshire, for improvements in Weaving.—Six months.

11.—To William Hirst, of Leeds, for improvements in Spinning and Shabbing Machines.—Six months.

11.—To John Frederick Smith, of Dunston Hall, in the parish of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, esq., for improvements in the preparation of Slivers or Tops from Wool, Cotton, or other fibrous Materials.—Six months.

11.—To John Frederick Smith, of Dunston Hall, Chesterfield, esq., for improvements in Dressing and Finishing Woollen Cloths.—Six months.

11.—To James Falconer Atlee, of Marchwood, county of Southampton, for a process by which Planks and other Scantlings of Wood will be prevented from shrinking, and will be altered and materially improved in their durability, closeness of grain, and power of resisting moisture, so as to render the same better adapted for ship-building and other building purposes, for furniture and other purposes where close or compact wood is desirable; inasmuch that the wood so prepared will become a new article of commerce and manufacture, which he intends calling "Condensed Wood."—Six months.

11.—To George Sayner, of Hunslet, in the parish of Leeds, Yorkshire, and John Greenwood, of Gomersal, in the said county, for improvements in the mode of Sawing Wood by Machinery.—Six months.

11.—To Thomas Magrath, of Dublin, for his Composition to preserve Animal and Vegetable Substances.—Six months.

11.—To Thomas Magrath, of Dublin, for his improved Apparatus for conducting and containing Water and other Fluids, and preserving the same from the effects of Frost.—Six months.

11.—To John Phipps, of Upper Thames-street, and Christopher Phipps, of River, Kent, for improvements in Machinery for making Paper. Six months.

11.—William Shelton Burnet, of London-street, London, for a new method of lessening the Drift of Ships at Sea, and protecting them in Gales of Wind.—Six months.

11.—To Jonathan Andrew, Gilbert Tarlton and Joseph Shepley, of Crumshall, near Manchester, for Improvements in the Machine used for throstle and water Spinning of Thread or Yarn, which improved machine is so constructed as to perform the operations of sizing and twisting in or otherwise removing the superfluous fibres, and of preparing a roving for the same.—Six months.

12.—To John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in Machinery for making Bobbin-net.—Six months.

13.—To William Booth and Michael Bailey, both of Congleton, Cheshire, machinists, for Improvements in spinning, doubling, throwing and twisting Silk, Wool, Cotton, Flax, &c.—Six months.

14.—To Joseph Lockett, of Manchester, for Improvements in producing a neb or slob in the Shell or Cylinder used in the Printing of Calico.—Two months.

18.—To William Rudder, of Egbaston, near Birmingham, for certain Improvements in Cocks.—Six months.

18.—To William Church, of Birmingham, for Improvements in casting Cylinders, Tubes and other articles of Iron and other Metals.—Six months.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, FEB. 1825.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE Fingerpost; or, Direct Road from John-o'-Groat's to the Land's End; being a Discussion of the Railway Question. By

???—The title page, and the quaint and satirical address "to the public," prefixed to this little pamphlet, led us to expect a pleasant

pleasant bit of fun—a laugh at projects and projectors, and the speculations of this all-improving age. We found ourselves, however, most egregiously cheated: and cheated in the most unusual way—that is, into a much better thing than we bargained for. We looked for a laugh, that might tickle our spleen a little, and we found a healthful recreation for the best faculties of our understanding—facts, reasonings, sound principles, and good feelings. The author advocates the cause of railways, and the co-operative aid of loco-motive steam impulse, upon grounds which, to say the least of them, demand the most serious consideration of all who have a voice or an influence in the agitation of the question; and we shall venture to add, has taken several stations, upon those grounds, from which no force of antagonist logic can easily drive him; whatever may be done by the force of interested or prejudiced combination, when the decision comes to be determined by the book of numbers. The objections of canal proprietors, on the claim of right, as an invasion of their chartered and incorporated property, he effectually overthrows: correctly arguing, that just as well might the patentee pretend a right to preclude all ensuing inventions of superior utility that might supersede the advantages of his monopoly: and he even points out the means by which, in *some* instances, the canal property itself not only may be, but has been, improved by the introduction of railways, and by which, in others, the other properties of those most interested in canals (as the Duke of Bridgewater, for example) may be much more improved by these than their interests in canals can be deteriorated. The ground, however, he principally stands upon is, that of the right of rival competition between the railway and loco-motive steam invention, and the already existing canals; and, as for the profit or loss, the reasonable calculations or enthusiastic infatuation of the speculators in these new projects, these are matters, he rightly considers, with which legislation has nothing to do; the parties themselves having a right to judge of the hope and hazard, of which they are to abide the consequences. Upon the subject of the rage for joint-stock and other speculations, his opinions appear to us to be equally sound and discriminative. In all those projects, in which the capital hazarded is to be employed in national operations, the success or failure even of the most wild and visionary schemes, however it may affect the parties in the speculation, can produce no injury to the nation: even the bursting of a bubble of this description only transfers the property from one hand to another, and the national stock is no way, thereby, diminished. But in what relates to such speculations as have reference to foreign operation, we will give his opinion in his own words:

“If it be necessary for the Government to take notice of, and to lay interdicts on this mania for speculation, one would think that the Anglo-Peru-vio-Americo-Mexican Mining Companies should be the first to awaken their attention.* It may, indeed, well be questioned, whether this foreign rage for adventure does not threaten pernicious consequences to the commonwealth of our land. To me it is clear that though these associations bring home more galleons laden with the precious metals than ever Cortes and Pizarro, in the most golden moments of their insatiable cupidity, anticipated; yet shall the smallest vein of coal in the island, capable of being worked, prove more intrinsically valuable to the state, and give more healthful vigour to the country.”

We could quote, with pleasure, much more upon this and upon many other parts of the subject; which is equally and judiciously handled. But, though there is more wisdom and knowledge in this little pamphlet than we meet with in many a quarto volume, still we must remember that it is but a pamphlet, and must keep within some bounds. We have scarcely resolution, however, sufficient to forbear from making some extracts from those passages of deep political consideration which occupy the pages 44-5 and 6, relative to the operation of the system of steam navigation in altering the relative position of Great Britain, and the tendency of this steam-engine power “to break down the barrier between her and the continent.” The author thinks, and we think so too (it has often disturbed our cogitations) that had “that meteor (Napoleon), while he rode in the altitude of his greatness, been as familiar with the use of steam navigation as we are now, his ‘army of England’ had too surely roused the men of Kent from their beds in an hour they knew not of;” and should a second Napoleon arise to darken the shores of France with another “army of England,” the Finger-post can point to no other expedient of preservation than such an improvement (which is upheld as practicable) of the projected system of railways and loco-motive steam-carriage as might enable “ten thousand men, encamped on Marlborough Downs at sunset, to crown the heights of Dover before day-break,” and enable us, in short, to concentrate the whole military force of the country in, comparatively, a few hours, on any given point of attack. Whether the inventions alluded to may ever be competent to so desirable an effect, is a question upon which we presume not to give an opinion; we are, however, completely satisfied that the author has made out a good case on the justice, the wisdom, and the complete

* What thinks he of the Foreign Gas-lighting Company? by which admirable project some twelve or fourteen individuals put £60,000 in their pockets for a ray of moonshine, which was to enable a throng of dupes and bubbles to embark £2,000,000 of English capital to light the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow, &c. &c. &c.?

complete propriety of giving the projectors of railways and steam conveyance fair play, and every facility in the process of their speculations.

Upon one subject, and upon one alone, we find ourselves compelled to differ very widely from our author—and that is upon the subject of the advantage to the mass of the people, and the increase of population, from the improvements of loco-motive machinery. That whatever shall supersede the use of horses will leave so much the more space for feeding sheep and cattle, and for growing corn, is, indeed, undeniable; but there are also other beings, too frequently held in less estimation, the use of which must be superseded also. When he says, “that population must increase by improvements in loco-motion,” and appeals to “the flourishing state of the manufacturing towns, as establishing the fact,”—we might reply that population is indeed concentrated there, but is not therefore promoted. But what avails increase of population, if it only bring increase of misery? The population of Ireland increases; but does not wretchedness increase also? In proportion as loco-motive machinery extends, there will be less employment for the labourer; and the more labourers there are out of employment, the less wages will be paid even to those who are employed; and should Mr. Godwin’s visionary idea, now calculatingly re-echoed in the pamphlet before us, and which recent inventions seem to render scarcely improbable, in fact be realized, and the earth be tilled by loco-motive ploughs, what, to the once labouring classes of the community, would be left by this full accomplishment of the perfection of human science, but the sad alternative of beggary and famine, or pillage, depredation, and the gallows!

Memoirs of the Life of John Philip Kemble, Esq., including a History of the Stage, from the Time of Garrick to the present period. By JAMES BOADEN, Esq. 2 vols. large 8vo.—We have not space to do justice, at present, to this long-expected publication, nor have we, as yet, had time even to make ourselves as familiar as we could wish with its contents: but we have looked sufficiently into it to perceive that it is replete with matter interesting and valuable in the department of history to which it belongs, and too important to be passed over in silence, or shelved for a future opportunity. The author has evidently enjoyed peculiar advantages for full and accurate information relative to the subject on which he writes; and, as far as we have yet seen, we discover no symptoms of his having used them either partially or injudiciously. Not only extensively familiar, for many years, with every thing connected with the history of the drama, but intimately acquainted with the eminently classical actor (perhaps the most classical our stage could ever boast) whose biogra-

phy is the principal object of these volumes, he had the means, not only of tracing the progress and development of those dramatic endowments, which gave to certain characters at least, of the very highest excellence, an unrivalled effect and splendour; but also of knowing the man, upon whose voice the attention of congregated thousands has so often hung, in the more private intercourses of relative association: and the family-sketches by which the narrative is introduced (*see Recollections of his Parents*, pp. 4 to 7), will be read with something more than a mere gratified curiosity; and superadd a moral to the histrionic interest of this dramatic history of the drama.

In short, from the exigences of time and space, we must forbear both from analysis and quotation, and be content to return again hereafter, in some other shape, to the matter of these memoirs: we have no doubt that, in the mean time, the interest of the subject will have secured, to them, an attention and circulation, which will prove how little they stood in need of any stimulus which public curiosity could have derived from more ample animadversion in our periodically critical capacity.

Some Account of the Life of Richard Wilson, Esq. R.A.; with Testimonies to his Genius and Memory, and Remarks on his Landscapes. To which are added, *Various Observations respecting the Pleasure and Advantages to be derived from the Study of Nature and the Fine Arts.* Collected and arranged by T. WRIGHT, Esq. 4to.—The very title-page will shew the work, before us, to be a book after the fashion of the times,—or rather, we should say, the fashion of the trade. It is collected and arranged, not written or composed; a melange, not a biography or a treatise: and the name, which stands as the conspicuous landmark in this ocean of title-page, can scarcely be regarded as the principal object, even in the first of the three divisions of our voyage through the promised contents. In the second part, we have but once or twice a glimpse, even, at the primary object; and, in the third, it entirely disappears. The collector and arranger becomes of this the hero,—if hero there can be said to be, in a series of miscellaneous rambles; and the narrative of his studies is the only thread of connexion that remains. How miscellaneous his literary and critical rambles are, the very heads or contents of the respective chapters will sufficiently shew. What thinks the reader of a digression from the life of Wilson, and the study of landscape-painting, into such regions as Chap. III. “Religious enthusiasm—Methodists—Rational religion—Cheerfulness the companion of the lover of Nature—The author’s religion—Difficulty of judging of the feelings of others—No happiness without tranquillity of mind”?—If the volume, however, be neither a biography, a disquisition, nor even a connected series of essays, it is not an unamusive compilation.

compilation. It contains much that will be interesting to artists and lovers of the arts; and though by far the most valuable portions of the contents are mere selections from lectures, works and treatises on taste, &c. already well known and of established reputation, and even these are somewhat alloyed by the admixture of newspaper essays and critiques,—we have no doubt that to many readers this volume will be found more acceptable than a more critically connected and scientific treatise might have been; and we sincerely wish, that, though it can minister little to the literary fame of “the author,” it may advance his professional views, and contribute to his profit.

An Analysis of Medical Evidence, comprising Directions for Practitioners in the view of becoming Witnesses in Courts of Justice. By J. GORDON SMITH, M.D. Underwood, London, 1825.—The subject of medical jurisprudence has hitherto excited less attention, in this country, than its importance deserves, and the present able work of Dr. Smith is well calculated to place the subject in its proper point of view. The necessity of appointing medical men, or at least those who have undergone a medical education, to the responsible situation of coroners, has been long felt and acknowledged. And the discrepancy often existing between the evidence of different medical witnesses, in courts of justice, owing in some measure to the present legal practice being admirably calculated to confuse the judgment of a witness, and embarrass the opinion of a jury, demands the most serious attention. We regret that our narrow limits prevent us from giving any extract, or indeed doing justice to the author of this sensible volume; and although we differ from him, in some of the distinctions he has drawn in the prefatory portion of the work, yet his appendix contains a mass of facts and observations on some cases of violent death, which are not only valuable, as a reference to gentlemen of the medical profession, but to all others connected with the administration of our internal police: more especially since a certain dangerous class of medicines have become, perhaps too much, introduced into the pharmacopœia, through the refined analysis of some foreign chemists.

The Museum: a Poem. By JOHN BULL. 8vo.—Whether the words John Bull, standing here in the title-page of this catalogue in rhyme, be the genuine *pro* and *cognomen* of some bona fide individual, born to the once-illustrious distinction of such a name; or whether they be intended to designate that mighty allegorical aggregate, which grasps with its extended arms so many several portions of the four quarters of the globe, and of whose superb essence both we and our readers are integral parts; or whether, finally, the author be a member of the spurious family of Johnson’s-court, Fleet-street,—we cannot, upon any satisfactory

evidence, determine. And as, in such a mysterious dilemma, we might, peradventure, either, on the one hand, make too free in our opinion with an awful, or with a vindictive personage; or, on the other treat with unneedful caution and reverence a mere ordinary mortal like ourselves,—we shall permit the author to review himself: or, in other words, proceed, at once, to quotation, and leave the reader to form his own judgment. And perhaps the first, and, of course, not the least pregnant or least polished stanza, may suffice for the purpose:

CANTO I.—*A Pause at the Entrance.*

I look upon a noble tomb! Lo, here,
The fine remains of all antiquity,
The rich works of the resting dead appear,
Clothed with a glory, ages hence to die!
Heroes of art! Around, their labours lie,
Like spell-bound fragments of their vanish’d lives—
Moments, immortal made whilst fleeting by,
Treasur’d by Fame, whose power old age survives,
And from the lapse of years a reverend strength derives.

If the reader be disposed to go any farther, he may proceed to the third stanza, where he will find, in a style equally *Spenserian*, “heavenly visitants leaving the gates of their celestial realms,” to see where

Pale Venus sits upon the throne of eve,
To listen to the plaintive vesper’s chime.

Poor Venus! whether sitting upon a throne or a joint-stool, well may she look pale, while she beholds how many pretty things, who might otherwise have been paying more pleasant devotions to her, are chaunting to those vesper-chimes in their convent cells, at the once sweet twilight hour. After indulging in which *natural* but melancholy reflection, the reader may, if he deem meet, proceed through the whole 140 stanzas, which compose the two cantos of catalogue aforesaid: and learn therefrom, among other sapient matters (Cant. I. st. 39), to “bind a new-born thought with everlasting truth,”—an odd sort of swathing band! but by means of which, it appears, “our spirits may be fraught with the wealth divine, resident in some unknown sphere;” and may even ultimately attain to the discovery that “life’s a twilight,” and “the soul a morning star,” and death but a fitting “cloud”—a sort of a temporary curtain, behind which this star of a soul modestly retires to perform its toiletting, and dress itself “all in a brilliant robe of light.” All this, at least, we have learned by merely passing over the ground with a hop, step and jump. What might we not have collected had time permitted a deliberate walk through all the paths and avenues of such a maze of marvels!

A Second Series of High Ways and Bye Ways; by a Walking Gentleman, 3vols. 8vo.—The style, in which these tales are written, is light and elegant, and the descriptions are even poetical; at the same time, they comprise

comprise much originality of conception and quaintness of expression. The author professes himself to be an Irishman. Be that as it may, he certainly conveys the idea of that deep patriotic feeling, and that high-wrought energetic imagination, which is almost universally ascribed to our Hibernian countrymen. The first of these tales is *Calibert, the Bear-hunter*. The scene is laid among the most beautiful Alps; and the sketches of the manners and customs of the Italian peasants (which have every appearance of being genuine portraits) increase the romantic interest of the situation. Calibert is a madman, driven to despair, almost to the determination of self-destruction, by the dreadful death of his father (who is precipitated from an immense rock, in the embraces of a huge bear, with which he is in vain endeavouring to cope, whilst his son stands by, a passive spectator of the horrid scene). Had we space, we might quote many beautiful passages, particularly the descriptions of mountain scenery—the sun rising midst the mists of the Appenines—the hunters, &c.; all of which are actually brought before our eyes. But as our limits will not allow us to do more than glance at these beauties, we trust our readers will themselves select them. The second, and part of the third, volume contains the story of the *Priest and the Garde du Corps*; and though we do not think this second volume equal to the former, it contains much interesting anecdote relative to the Revolution in the year 1790, and an animated, though perhaps flattering account, of Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate consort of Louis XVI., together with an affecting picture of her death and sufferings. The third and last volume concludes with the *Vouée au Blanc*, and is much in the style of common novel stories, though the writing is throughout of the best kind. We can only wonder that the man, who could have written a tale so highly finished, and possessing so much poetical taste as the *Bear-hunter* displays, should have condescended to write in so comparatively an under-style as is assumed in the other stories.

The Gil Blas of the Revolution. 3 vols. 8vo.—This work is a free translation from the French of L. B. Picard, an author, well known, and deservedly much admired in France. He has produced many works of late, with surprising rapidity; and, among them, not the least meritorious, stands the present. The nature of the history is made manifest by the name; we are therefore prepared for adventures, opinions, vicissitudes and incidents somewhat resembling the *Gil Blas* of Le Sage. In this we are not disappointed. The era, chosen by the author for his groundwork, affords full scope for exhibiting “the ups and downs of this little world.” It comprehends the period of the Revolution from its commencement to the final return

of the Bourbons to the throne. Upon the score of morality, the present work has precedence of its namesake. It excites curiosity without tempting to transgression. We become eager to know the issues of the life of a hero, who “can turn and turn and turn again;” but the detail inspires no wish to imitate. The interest is in the adventure, not in the well-doing of the unprincipled adventurer—the catastrophe of whose degradation we view without regret. Unlike his prototype who, after a career of versatile and ingenious knavery, is rewarded with rank and fortune, the *Gil Blas* of M. Picard, after having passed through every vicissitude of poverty and riches, between which the scale of his destiny is continually vibrating, finds the balance, at length, decidedly setting in the poise of justice and virtue, and sinking him in his old age to the level of a common alms-house. The author has shewn much address in carrying his work through so many vicissitudes of the revolution, without committing himself with any of the parties by political remarks or opinions that might be offensive. He connects his narrative with events that are known to have occurred; and presents us with a description of a life, of which we may readily believe that there may have been hundreds of examples; but makes not himself a partizan of any of the factions with whose successive rise and fall the thread of his story is interwoven.

Cadjah; or, the Black Palace. A Tragedy, in Five Acts. By MRS. JAMIESON.—Paper and print beautiful! dedication accepted by the Right Honourable Lady Sara Robinson!!! This, we hope, will satisfy Mrs. Jamieson. As for the blank verse which, from a first glance at the form of the pages, we were led to expect, and the authoress, of course, designed, we will criticise it when any one will be kind enough to shew us where it is to be found. In what manner, we should be glad to know, are the following syllables, for example, to be divided, so as to make verse of any description whatever?

“Two moons have shed their silvery lustre on fair Susa’s towers since Mahmud left our royal presence: strange and tedious his delay; and my impatient soul looks anxiously for his return, whose ready genius gives a taste of never-failing novelty to the self same pleasures.”

Two lines of verse do indeed tumble, by accident, out of different parts of this sentence, and even of these, the first and best—

“Their silvery lustre on fair Susa’s towers,”

is not estimated as a verse in the arrangement of the authoress. If Mrs. J. will strike out the few verses there are (never more than two or three in a whole page, as far as we have looked, and never two together) and will reprint the whole, as the prose which it is, we will endeavour

your to read it through; but really to have a form of verse before us, and have one's organs of utterance perpetually jarred by a prose construction, is like stumbling upon a flight of stairs when one thinks one is walking on plain ground, or making an ascending or descending step when one is already on the landing-place.

Sonnets, and other Poems. By D. L. RICHARDSON.—We were so much pleased with the generality of the poems, at the beginning of this little volume, that we flattered ourselves we had at length received "News from Parnassus;" a region from which we have been long wishing for authentic despatches: as we proceeded, however, we were obliged to acknowledge that, though the intelligence evidently comes from the pleasant neighbourhood of that region, it is not in reality from the high seat of government that it is despatched. Instead, therefore, of the ample details of an official bulletin, we must confine ourselves, as usual, to a few brief notices. The Sonnets, of which there are thirty, are all above mediocrity; and some of them beautiful; though, considering that several of them appear to have been written in India, they do not abound in that richness of oriental imagery which might have been expected. We have another fault to notice, of somewhat more general application: namely, that they are not always *legitimate*—which, in the politics of Parnassus, we hold to be of no small consequence. Thus in the vi., xii., xx., xxi., xxiii., xxv., xxvi., xxvii., xxviii., xxix., and xxx., the rhyme is dropped at every fourth line, and the connecting link of the harmony (a prime essential in the sonnet, of which the perfect *oneness* is the characteristic beauty) is consequently lost. Two stanzas and a couplet do not make a sonnet. We extract the twenty-fourth, as not only correct, but particularly beautiful:

TO THE SPIRIT OF POESY.

Fair Ruler of the Visionary Hour,
Sweet Idol of the Passionate and Wild!
Enchantress of the Soul! Lo! Sorrow's child
Still haunts thy shrine, and invokes thy power!
Alas! when Fortune and the false World lower,
Shall thy sad votary supplicate in vain?
Wilt thou too scorn Affliction's wither'd bower,
Nor lend thine ear to Misery and Pain?
Spirit unkind! and yet thy charms control
Mine idle aspirations—worthless still,—
And fitful visions, all undreamt at will,
With ungrasped glory mock the cheated soul!
Like beauteous forms of Hope, that glimmer nigh,
But from Despair's approach recede and fly!

The *Soldier's Dream*, a blank-verse poem, which follows the Sonnets, is in a higher strain, and would scarcely have been unworthy the pen of Byron.

A *Final Appeal to the Literary Public*, relative to Pope, in reply to certain Observations of Mr. Roscoe, in his edition of that *Poet's Works*. To which are added, *Some Remarks on Lord Byron's Conversations*, as

far as they relate to the same subject, and the Author. In *Letters to a Literary Friend*. By the Rev. Wm. L. Bowles, A.M., Prebendary of Sarum, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, &c. 8vo.—In noticing this valedictory appeal upon an almost worn-out subject, we must satisfy ourselves with little more than stating what appear to be the bases of the mere critical part of the controversy. Mr. Bowles had laid down the following axioms, as the principles upon which he rested the secondary estimation of Pope; and, though he gave him unequivocal pre-eminence over Dryden, refused to rank him with poets of the first order—with Shakespeare, Spenser and Milton.

"I presume it will be granted, that all images drawn from what is sublime or beautiful in nature, are more *poetical* than any images from art. In like manner, the passions of the human heart are more adapted to the higher species of poetry, than incidental and transient manners."—*Bowles's Edition of Pope*, vol. x."

These, so far as the general principles of criticism are concerned, are the propositions the antagonists of Mr. Bowles were called upon to controvert: unless, indeed, they had chosen to deny that there was any thing in them applicable to the case of Mr. Pope; and had been prepared to prove that, in his poetical works, images drawn from the sublime and beautiful of nature, are much more abundant than images drawn from art; and that he abounds much more in appeals to the passions of the human heart, than to incidental and transient manners.—Had this been the position taken by the advocates of Pope, an appeal to instances would have been all that was requisite; and the controversy might have been decided by the book of arithmetic. But the statement of Mr. B. has been distorted into a prohibition of all poetical use of images drawn from objects of art and incidental manners; and the principles themselves have been denied. It is in reference to these principles, and these alone, that the interests of literature are concerned in the controversy. Of that controversy, on the behalf of Mr. Pope [so we still continue to call him, without offence to any ear; but what tympanum could endure to be beaten with the tattoo of Mr. Shakespeare! Mr. Milton! Mr. Spenser!*] the rear is brought up by Mr. Roscoe: and he, in his way, thinks it necessary to break a lance with Dr. Wharton, for having said, that

"The largest portion of the works of Pope is of the didactic, moral, and satiric kind; and consequently, not of the most poetic species of poetry."

The summary of Mr. Roscoe's propositions is, that

"There is, in fact, no poetry in any subject, except what is called forth by the genius of the poet. The objects, presented to us, may be magnificent, or terrific,

* Thus, the most glorious of distinctions, after all, is to have a name that cannot brook a title!

terrible, or pleasing, or mournful, or ludicrous; but whether they are *poetical* or not, must wholly depend on the powers of the artist by whom they are represented;—that “There are no great subjects, but such as are made so by the genius of the artist;”—that “Poems on the most unfavourable subjects have, through the mere genius of their authors, been engraven on the tablets of immortality. Thus, we have the *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, of Homer; the *Georgics* of Virgil; the *Chess-Play* of Vida; the *Bees* of Rucellai; the *Syphilis* of Fracastoro; the *Lutrin* of Boileau; the *Rape of the Lock*, by Pope; the *School-mistress* of Shenstone; the *Task*, by Cowper; the *Deserted Village*, by Goldsmith; the *Cotter’s Saturday Night*, by Burns; and the humorous or ludicrous compositions of Butler and of Swift.”

We own it was with some degree of surprise, that we beheld, in this enumeration of “subjects the most unfavourable,” the *School-mistress*, the *Deserted Village*, and the *Cotter’s Saturday Night*; and the reader will readily conclude, that Mr. B. should have had little difficulty in triumphantly shewing, that, according to the principles he had laid down, these were subjects completely favourable for poetry. Nor is he less successful with respect to Cowper’s *Task*—which he is even disposed, somewhat extravagantly perhaps, to suffer to be ranked with “poetry of the very highest order;” but shews, satisfactorily enough, that it is not in the sofa, or in any imagery derived from the sofa, or immediately applicable to the sofa, that the poetry, or materials for the poetry, will be found; but in the digressions *from* it, which the poet so excursively indulges,—wandering, at will, through all the beautiful and sublime of nature, with never-failing appeals to the best passions and emotions of the human heart. To the other productions, referred to by Mr. Roscoe, the appellant assigns, as we think, pretty correctly, their proper rank and station: and, in short, much as we are disposed to rate the general talents of Mr. Bowles beneath some of that host of antagonists with whom he has had to contend, we cannot but regard him, so far as the fundamental principles of criticism are concerned, to have come off, in this controversy, with flying colours.

The Bar, with Sketches of eminent Judges, Barristers, &c. &c.; a *Poem, with Notes*, 12mo.—What might not this subject have been in the hands of a Churchill! As a theme, the *Rosciad* is nothing in comparison with it. But our author is not a Churchill. His satire is not poignant, nor his panegyric splendid; and his poetry, not often above mediocrity, is apt occasionally to be a little prosy. Yet there is a class of readers to whom it may furnish some amusement, and some information. As a brief specimen, the following is one of the most favourable that occurs to our recollection:—

“Behold me then (the first bright season pass’d)
On the Law’s rough and boundless ocean cast,
Full freighted with a student’s precious store,
Bald Norman French, and deep black letter’d lore,

Statutes at large “by Rimmington” complete,
In force—repeal’d—modern, and obsolete;
Correct reports of “Cases in K.B.”
Later decisions still which don’t agree,
Sound *dicta*—rules for ever to abide,
Settled to-day—to-morrow set aside!
Guide-posts, with hands reversed since yesterday,
That only serve to lead our steps astray!”

The Star in the East: shewing the Analogy which exists between the Lectures of Freemasonry, the Mechanism of Initiation into its Mysteries, and the Christian Religion. By GEORGE OLIVER, Vicar of Clee, &c., Author of “*The Antiquities of Free Masonry*.” 12mo.—The reverend author seems very desirous of convincing us that no man can be a true Freemason without being a good Christian; and seems almost disposed to infer, that no one can be a good Christian without being a Freemason—at least in his heart. We, however, can see nothing in Freemasonry that should prevent a moral and benevolent Turk, a Brahmin, or a Pagan of Africa, from being of the craft. It has more to do, we conceive, with the religion of the heart, than of creeds and ceremonials: a bond of universal benevolence and reciprocity;—a link to bind again together the scattered brotherhood of man, in whatever regions dispersed, or by whatever prejudices of education separated. This little book, however, will of course be read by those of the uninitiated who are desirous of catching such glimpses of the venerable mysteries of the order, as his bond of faith may permit a loyal brother dimly to shadow forth.

Practical Observations upon the Education of the People, addressed to the Working Classes and their Employers. By H. BROUGHAM, Esq., M.P., F.R.S. This little pamphlet, says Mr. B., in his dedication to Dr. Birkbeck,

“Contains a portion of a larger discourse, which more pressing, but less agreeable, pursuits have long prevented me from finishing, upon the important subject of Popular Education, in its three branches, Infant Schools, Elementary Schools (for reading and writing), and Adult Schools.”

We recommend it to the attentive perusal of all those who feel an interest in the morals, the comforts, and the utilities of the industrious classes of the community; in whose well-being and improved intelligence, according to our view of the subject, are involved all that is connected with the real welfare and prosperity of the nation.

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

La Morale et la Politique d’Aristote. Par M. Thurot, Professeur au Collège Royal de France.—The essay on politics, contained in the present (the second) volume, is one of the most interesting treatises of Aristotle. M. Thurot has written an introduction to this volume, in which he gives many important observations on the origin and pro-

gress of the science of politics among the Greeks, as also on the identity between the views taken by Aristotle, and those advanced by Plato. The profits of this work are intended to aid the cause of the struggling Greeks.

Traduction de tous les Classiques, &c. Translations of the Classical Works of the Greek, Latin, Italian, English, Spanish and German Languages.—The works already translated are the Jerusalem Delivered, by M. C. T. Panckoucke, with a life of Tasso, by M. Priard, the Secretary of the French Academy; the whole amounting to four volumes. A translation of Juvenal, by M. Dussaulx, has appeared. Oberon, from the German of Wieland, will soon appear.

Classiques Français, &c. French Classics, or the Amateur's Portable Library, 13th and 14th publications, containing the best Works of Peter Corneille, in 4 vols.; with a portrait; and the History of Charles XII. by Voltaire, in 2 vols. Paris, 1824.—The first volume contains the life of Corneille, written by Fontenelle; three dissertations by the former on dramatic poetry, more particularly as relating to tragedy and the three unities of the drama; and two tragedies of Corneille, the Cid and the Horatii. The second volume completes the number of Corneille's tragedies. The volume containing the History of Charles XII. by Voltaire, contains a letter to Marshal de Shullenburg, and some other documents from Voltaire's correspondence.

ITALY.

Florence.—In the 44th Number of a work, entitled, "*The Anthology of Florence*," there is an interesting article by the Chevalier Leopold Nobili de Reggio, on the electrical magnetic phenomena, observed by Sir H. Davy, and inserted in the *Annals of Chemistry* for January 1824. The author demonstrates, by ingenious experiments, that this phenomenon is owing to a single current of fluid, which, in one of the best conductors (*viz.* mercury), does not follow the shortest course, in going from the positive to the negative portions of the pile. If the repetition of the experiments should afford undeniable proofs of a fact so extraordinary, it will prove how little we are yet advanced in the knowledge of a fluid, which constitutes, apparently, one of the most important functions of nature.

A young Roman sculptor of the name of *Fiocchielli*, and who seems to possess great originality of style, has lately produced a work, "*Venus leaving the Shell*," which is highly eulogized by amateurs.

GERMANY.

Die Staat Wissenschaft im lichte unserer zeit dargestellt. *The Science of Politics considered in the Light of the present Time.* By M. Poelitz. Leipzig, 1824.—M. Poelitz thinks, that the views he has taken on this momentous subject, will only be attacked by those who are zealously endeavouring to shut out the light of the truth; who deny

that the human race is destined to advance; and who, on the contrary, labour to plunge it into ignorance. Although M. Poelitz has only the real and practical use of things in view, he decides upon their merits according to general and absolute ideas of reason. He has divided his work into three principal parts:—the first is given to politics, as an abstract science; the second, to the history of political science; and the third, to politics, as a practical science,—in which the abstract notions laid down in the first are modified and restricted, in order to harmonize with the political transactions to be met with in history.

Kirchengeschichte. The Ecclesiastical History of Denmark and Norway. By Frederic Munter, Bishop of the Island of Zealand. Vol. 1. Leipzig.—In that part which treats of Denmark, Dr. Munter observes on the paganism of the Scandinavians,—first, the religion of the North, before Odin; second, the religious creed of Odin, which the author considers to have been derived from the ancient doctrines of the Persees and Hindoos; third, the costume and manners of the Scandinavians, during their heathenism. The second part details the introduction of Christianity into Denmark. The author then treats on the successors of the early missionaries, until the death of the King Gormond; and the conflict between the partizans for Christianity and Paganism. This work is valuable, as a great collection of historical facts and dates.

Hebräisches und Chaldaisches Handwörterbuch. A Manual Dictionary of the Hebrew and Chaldaic Languages of the Old Testament. By W. Gesenius. Second edition. Leipzig.—This edition is accompanied with a dissertation on the sources of the etymology of the Hebrew language. The vocabulary has also received many additions, extracted from unpublished manuscripts, in the Hebrew language, in the Bodleian library.

Frederich Schlegel's sämtliche Werke. The complete Works of Mr. F. Schlegel. Vienna.—These works, when finished, will amount to fifteen volumes; eight of which have, already, made their appearance. The first two of these embrace the history of ancient and modern literature. The third and fourth treat on the study of the ancient classics, and, more particularly, on the Grecian poetry. The author considers the poesy of Homer as an historical authority, entitled to implicit belief. The fourth volume includes essays on the various schools of Grecian poetry, on the literary merit of the Greek comedy, and, more particularly, on those of Aristophanes; on the ancient elegies and idylls; on the feminine characters of the Grecian poets; and on the limits of the beautiful.

A History of Vienna, by Baron de Hormayr, is publishing in numbers, of which several, belonging to the 1st, 2d and 3d vols., have appeared. In the 1st vol., Baron de H. conducts the history of Vienna to the reign

reign of Constantine, describing the itinerary of Jerusalem, of Antonine, of the Theodosian table, and of the Notitia Imperii. He shews the site of Vienna to have been originally a Roman town, called Vindobona, and Castra-Fabiana, or Faviana, to have been no more than this same town. Marcus Aurelius died at Vindobona. Gallianus ceded it to the Marcomans, in order to obtain Pipa Salonica (daughter of the king). Aurelian retook it.—The author gives a narrative of the fall of the Western Empire, and of the power of Odoacar in Rome and Italy,—of the empire of Theodoric, and the establishment of the duchy of Austria. Charlemagne is represented as the restorer of Vienna, and founder of St. Peter. The history of Frederick II., the duchy of Austria and Vienna, constitute a principal part of the 2d vol. The 3d vol. is occupied by Rudolph, surnamed der Stüfer, by Ottocar, Prince of Bohemia, and conducts the reader to Frederick III.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin.—The bookseller Voss is about to publish a complete edition of the works of Lessing, on the plan of those of Wieland, Schiller and Klopstock. It contains 34 volumes, and will be published, at the Easter fair, in 1825.

SWITZERLAND.

Canton de Vaud.—A young vine-dresser, here, named Samuel Testuz de Villette, having been maimed, three years ago, by a gun bursting in his hand, it was found necessary to cut off the arm at the first joint. The ingenious industry of a Genevese mechanic, M. Taillefer, has fixed to the stump of the arm a cylinder of iron, terminating in a strong vice, by the aid of several instruments affixed to which, S. Testuz is enabled to dig, to cut the vine, to use, at once, both knife and fork at table, and perform almost every function of the industrious father of a family.—The inventor, M. Taillefer, had before constructed a mechanical leg, by means of which, the wearer is enabled to walk, run and mount, or descend, without assistance. He is now

constructing a hand, which is to perform almost all the movements of that member.

NORWAY.

Christiana.—Three new journals have started, this year: the first, entitled *The Spectator*, is under the influence of government; the two others are *The Patriot* and *The Patrol*.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.—A new weekly journal, written in French, is announced for speedy publication. It will comprise the most interesting news of the three kingdoms of Scandinavia, in politics, statistics, public economy, literature, and the fine arts. There are said to be many young diplomats among the contributors.

Three learned Icelanders have associated themselves with M. Rafu (who has just edited a tract, called the “Chronicle of the Warriors of Jomsbourg,”) in the task of publishing, and thus rescuing from the fear of decay, a great number of *Sagas*, or chronicles, written in the Icelandic language. The publication of these manuscripts will throw a powerful light on the ancient history of the North, and will be in three different languages—in the original Icelandic, in Danish, and in Latin.

RUSSIA.

Poetische Erzeugnisse der Russen. *The Poetical Productions of the Russians.* Vol. 2.

Riga.—This second volume contains, as the former, free translations, into the German, of fables, epigrams, and some dramatic poetry, from the originals in the Russian language. Also biographies of various Russian poets, as those of M. Lomonossof, secretary of state, and director of the learned institutions in Russia, who may be considered as the originator of Russian literature, and its best prose writer. Soumaross, who first established a theatre in Russia. Derjavens, the author of some lyric, didactic and dramatic poetry. Pouchkin, who wrote some good romantic poetry. Dinitziff, minister of state, now living at Moscow, whose various poetical productions are about to be published in three volumes.

THEATRICAL REVIEW; AND MUSIC.

DRURY LANE.

EXCEPT the disturbances at this house, from the opposition to Mr. Kean, there is little to record, and not much to criticize. Novelty has not abounded, nor even variety. In the course of two and twenty nights, *Der Freischütz* has been performed no less than ten times. We were even presented with it once (Feb. 2), when we had been attracted by the promise of Mr. Sapio in *The Fall of Algiers*. The disappointment, however, was not very great; for, with the exception of a single song, there is not a piece of music

in the whole of this feeble opera, calculated to elicit with advantage the vocal powers either of that fine singer, or any other of the vocal performers; and there is, at least, one compensation for the frequent repetition of the German goblinism. Familiarity with the character of *Caspar*; and some finely-conceived situations, by which Mr. Soane has improved upon the original, seem almost to have taught Mr. Horn to be an actor. To that scene, in particular, in which the impotent struggles of remorse are frustrated by the repeated visitations of the fiend, Mr. H. did such ample

ple justice, that we may be said to have seen worse acting from some of those who deem the higher characters of tragedy all their own.

On the same night was produced, for the first time, a very pleasing ballet, *The Rossignol, or the Bird in the Bush*, which brought before us again Mr. and Mrs. Noble. We hail their re-appearance. The ballet here is nothing without them. Noble's vigorous and masterly activity needs no commendation; and though there are more *astonishing* and more brilliant dancers than Mrs. Noble, in the graces of taste and style she has no superior; and the perfect decorum and propriety preserved in every evolution, without detracting from the ease and fluency of the motion, imparts the chastity of English character to the allurements of this exotic accomplishment.

If we except the afterpiece, or "new traditionary Tale," as it is called, *The Shepherd of Derwent Vale, or the Innocent Culprit*, which not having seen, we forbear to criticize; the only other novelty presented has been a tragedy on the ill-selected story of *Massaniello*: which having been damned on the first night, notwithstanding the extraordinary novelty of orations by Mr. Kean on horseback, needs no further criticism.

This is the tragedy, we understand, which Mr. Elliston informed the public he had "ordered to be written for the purpose of exhibiting the powers of Mr. Kean"—Ordered to be written!!! Spirit of the immortal Shakspeare, to what degradation are thy successors to be subjected? Dost thou wonder at their rayless impotence! The manager "orders a tragedy to be written," as he would order a pair of shoes! But it is not every cobbler who can make a shoe to fit the head; and who but a cobbler, will work at Mr. Elliston's order? On the subject of passages struck out by the Lord Chamberlain's critical reader, we may hereafter have something to say.

Mr. Kean had performed, or rather attempted to perform (31st January) the character of *Sir Giles Overreach* in Massinger's fine play, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, but the contention of the *faction* had scarcely permitted a single passage to be heard. This, to those who went for the play and not the row, was, of course, no small mortification; for *Sir Giles* is not only Kean's very best character (the discarded *Iago*, perhaps, excepted), but altogether an almost unparalleled performance. We used to think Cooke transcendent in it; but we profess that in this character we have ever considered Kean as surpassing him. Cooke gave to the grasping tyranny of this demon in human mould perhaps a still more bitter malignity; but Kean topped him in the vulgar-souled and overbearing arrogance of the part; and gave more insinuation and affected suavity to the fawning passages, without ever fail-

ing to let the real character peep through the assumed. The effect, however, of almost the whole of this, was lost on the present occasion; and, indeed, the attention of the performer seemed occasionally more directed to pointing such passages at the audience as might tell to his own peculiar situation, than to the vain effort of sustaining the character assumed.

On Friday, the 4th February, he sometimes laboured through, and sometimes even slubbered over, the scenes of *Macbeth*, under still more humiliating circumstances: for, though the tumult was not as great, the hostility had assumed a more galling shape; derision, and mock plaudits, and cries of "speak up!" and ludicrous applications;—as, for example, when to the Ghost of Banquo, he exclaims "what man dare, I dare;" a shout of laughter, and cry of "bravo! bravo!" was accompanied by a ridiculous imitation of the crowing of cocks; and when he, with a more touching pathos than we ever before observed, as if with self-applying feeling, began that fine speech, "I am fallen into the sear—the yellow leaf," he was broken in upon by another peal of laughter and derision from some half-dozen hatted and great-coated *Corinthians* in the boxes, who seemed quite as well prepared to play the bully or the boxer, as the much more numerous party in the pit, who neither by menaces, nor apples and oranges, could silence them. It will not, therefore, appear surprising, that the performer should slur over some passages inaudibly, to evade awkward allusions, and that he should hurry through others with a languid indifference and despair; in short, that, if ever he was the *Macbeth* of Shakspeare, he should not, at any rate, have been so on this occasion. He has repeated the character since under better auspices: but it never was one of his master-pieces. Passages of it, indeed, are brilliant. The gladiatorial scene, especially with Wallack for his antagonist, is all that can be conceived of that species of acting; his manner of chasing the ghost of Banquo ("Hence, horrible shadow," &c.) rather from his imagination, as it were, than from his presence,—shrinking and retiring from his own repelling action, instead of driving the phantom with bullying bravado, is as just as it is original; and but for his unmeaning mannerist pause "unreal——mockery—hence!" would be as perfect as it is vigorous. His dagger scene, after the murder, is also very fine. But we never could be pleased with his preceding soliloquy. It is too elaborately mannerist, and too little imaginative. He does not conjure up "the air-drawn dagger" before us. It is evident he does not see it in his own mind's eye. He remembers it only from the book.

There goes towards a genuine representation of the higher characters of Shakspeare something more than mere art and energy; something more than start, and
pause,

pause, and attitude, and studied transitions of the voice;—than the trick and tact of the stage, and an observance even of the realities of nature. There is required a quick and electric susceptibility that is almost of the nature of delirium—a fine frenzy that realizes illusion; that annihilates, as it were, the actor—extinguishes the consciousness of his own identity, and transmutes him into the character the poet has created. It will not do for him to be thinking “how am I to do this thing?” or “how I have done it?” He must be, in perception, himself a poet, of whom his author is the inspiring god: or, at least, the poet’s intellectual mirror, instinctively reflecting whatever the poetic mind presents. In short, to make the genuine actor, there must be something more than acting. Our players forget all this:—or, rather, they reject it, or are incapable of comprehending it. They have other maxims, drawn from other schools. One thinks he plays Shakspeare because he is skilled “in the bookish theorick,” is mathematical in the still-life outline of impassioned attitude, and studies his parts, as he studied his arithmetic at school. Another thinks he can embody the passions of this profound adept in the mysteries and possibilities of Nature, because he has scanned her every-day workmanship with an observant eye; and, mistaking her journey-work for her mastery, and her familiar colloquies for her inspirations, he proses the feelings and conceptions of his author, as he proses his language; and makes Hamlet a moping methodist, and Macbeth a highland drover. A third trusts to the suggestions of an untutored energy, fostered at a porter-house club: holds elevation of mind, the refinements of taste, and intellectual cultivation, unnecessary auxiliaries to histrionic genius; records his lucky hits (which he calls his *study*), and repeats them till they become common-places;—till what began in vigour, ends in mechanism; and, instead of an artist drawing for ever fresh inspirations from the inexhaustible varieties of nature, he dwindles into a mere copyist of his own crude conceptions, and repeats himself in every scene.

But we have run into dissertation where we intended only a fugitive notice; and we must pass over, for the present, both the Shylock and the Richard of Mr. Kean: each of which he has performed more than once.

COVENT GARDEN

Has favoured us even with less novelty than the rival house; or, rather, has given us no novelty at all. It has exhibited, however, more variety. *A Woman never Vexed*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *Henry IV.*, *Native Land*, *Clari*, *Charles II.*, *The School for Scandal*, *Der Freischütz*, only four times, *The Belle’s Stratagem*, *The Inconstant*, and *A Rowland for an Oliver*, form a striking contrast to the almost monotonous succe-

sion of the other house. Of these, the first presents us with Miss Chester in all her beauty and happiest fascinations; C. Kemble in one of his happiest veins, and Miss Lacy, with much more of the power and discrimination of an actress than we had witnessed in any preceding character. In the second, if we have not all that we look for in *Beatrice* and *Benedick*, we have more than, at present, any but C. Kemble and Miss Chester could give us. In the third, we have all that labour, correct conception, and judicious study can do for *Sir John Falstaff*, where nature has withheld the physical attributes of the character. Of the *School for Scandal*, we will only say that, unfortunately for the present race of actors, we remember Smith, and Palmer, and King, and Parsons, and Dodd, and Yates, and Baddely, and Miss Farren, and Miss Pope, &c. &c., and that we shall be, indeed, astonished if we should ever see any one of the dramatis personæ of this comedy performed again as they respectively performed them. The day is past, we fear, when even the manners of the age could furnish materials for such acting of these manners-painting characters. They were localities of the times, and with the times expired.

In *The Inconstant*, however, we have Mr. Kemble in all his glory: not only distancing all contemporary competition, but all that memory can look back upon. His *Young Mirabel* is, indeed, a wonderful piece of acting; approaching perfection in every trait and every scene; and, what is most surprising, in that very scene which approaches nearest to tragedy, he is even most excellent. How astonishing, that the actor who can so embody, and adopt with such truth and force of nature, the emotions of the scene of impending murder, in this comedy whenever he puts on the buskin should lose sight of verisimilitude, and exhibit nothing but the elaboration of art!—that his declamation should become stilted, his pathos lachrymous, and his more fervid passion vociferation! Is it that he also lacks the imaginative faculty, which can pass the ordinary limits of nature without losing sight of her laws and principles, and consequently without becoming unnatural? Yet how near to all this is the very scene in question! The play itself, indeed, is a wild imagination; or at least an extravagance of fancy: it certainly is not nature: not genuine comedy. It is the origina model, one would think, of those five act farces of our day—those compounds of the romantic and the familiar, of tragedy and caricature, by which the name of comedy is usurped. But, O, how wide the difference between the parent and the degenerate progeny! If here be extravagance, there is no fatuity: if there be humour too broad for legitimate comedy, there is none of the buffoonery of the booth.

But the striking feature at this house has been the reception of Miss Foote, on her

her return to the stage, in the character of *Letitia Hardy*, in Mrs. Cowley's charming comedy, *The Belle's Stratagem*. She made her re-appearance (her first in this character) on Feb. 5, to a house not only thronged in every customary part, but in every passage, lobby and avenue; and was hailed, it appears, with unbounded enthusiasm: and Mr. Hayne, it is said, was in his box to witness her reception. We were present at her repetition of the character, on the 8th, when the house again was very full, and the applause ardent. But we cannot quite commend the taste which selected the character. When the temporary fervour has subsided, it will perhaps be thought that it abounds too much in passages that perpetuate recollections which it would be better should be suffered to subside. Nor do we think the choice judicious in a mere critical point of view. There is a very interesting range of characters, in which we have seen Miss Foote with more pleasure than any actress beside who ever trod the stage—a line of characters of which grace and feminine sweetness are the peculiar charm; and which not only can bear, but require, to be played in the modulated undertone of simplicity. Lady Frances Touchwood, in this very play, is of the number. This, in the hands of Miss Foote was, in reality, a first-rate character; for there is no other who could play it so well; and whenever this can be said of any really interesting character, it becomes, to the performer, a first-rate. But we must not suffer our sympathy to blind our critical judgment so far, as to pronounce Miss Foote equally competent to the arduous character of *Letitia Hardy*. Here we want the soul of vivacity, of buoyancy, of versatility; a quickness of fancy, a facility of feeling, that can pass with easy transition from the rustic hoyden to the inspired enthusiast,—from the acmé of brilliant gaiety to the depths of pathos. *Letitia Hardy* should command our smiles, our laughter, our sympathies, our admiration, and our tears. Of such a character Miss Foote presented us a tolerable faithful *sketch*; but certainly it was nothing more.—The *sketch*—of a picture all whose beauty consists in the *colouring*! All the other characters were admirably sustained. In short, it is rarely indeed that we see a play so got up and filled as this comedy, and Farquhar's *Inconstant*.

THE ORATORIOS, this season, are to be alternate only: on Wednesdays at this house, on Fridays at Drury Lane. That which was given here on Wednesday 23d, was well supported in vocal talent; but, through the first and second parts, heavy and monotonous in selection. Even Haydn's creation (though it reaches not, with all its grandeur and science, the true sublime of Handel) is fitter for a church than a theatre; but the selections from Mozart's *Requiem*, sombrously sublime as we admit

it to be, was entirely out of place; and the selections being almost all choral, overwhelmed rather than displayed the vocal powers of Miss Love, Miss Graddon, Braham, Sapio, &c.; even the exquisite and brilliant sweetness of Miss Paton could scarcely be discerned in the eternal peal of chorus upon chorus. But for the relief of Mori's delightful concerto on the violin, and that magic combination of constant sounds (as though at once the harp were under his finger and the viol under his bow,) which by a dexterous management he produced, we must have been wearied out. The third part however made atonement—a *late* atonement, indeed.—for it kept the audience, or a *part* of it, till almost one o'clock. This part was, miscellaneous. Miss Graddon sung bishop's "Bid me discourse," very beautifully, and was deservedly encored. Braham's "Bonnie lassie O!" was in his best style (*i.e.* not overlaid with ornament) and was encored also. Miss Love, indeed, was not at home in "Una voce;"—we cannot think what infatuation could lead her to select a song so totally out of unison with the character and quality of her voice. Sapio was highly successful in Klose's "Triumph of Freedom," both the words and music of which go to the heart; but the taste, sweetness, brilliancy, and power of Miss Paton in Arne's "Soldier tired," and that glorious swell of richness and harmony with which her voice filled the whole area of the house, till the very walls and roof vibrated in unison, and the whole theatre appeared to be one aggregate instrument responding to the master touch of harmony, was, triumphantly, the most delicious treat of the evening.

NEW MUSIC.

"*Fall of Algiers*," by H. R. Bishop. Goulding and Co.

We regret that we are not enabled completely to fulfil our promise of last month, by giving a full and detailed notice of the opera in this number, from the delay of the publishers; but, as far as they will permit us, we shall proceed *seriatim*; we must, "par force," leave the remainder for our next number.

"*Far from Home and all its Pleasures*." Introductory Chorus. 3s.

The harmony of this piece of music delights more in the study than on the stage, and, at least, aspires to be classical: the wailing of the first movement, a *largetto* in f sharp minor, is expressive of the character of the scene; the general style of the minor approximates closely to that of Catholic church music. The major is an *andante* in f six-sharps (rather an appalling number) and in its way is characteristic also; the key alone gives a peculiarity of effect,

effect, and the constant alternation of the third and fifth on the tonic and dominant, though rather monotonous, produces an effect both plaintive and original.

"*The Mid-day Sun* was bright on high."
Sung by Horn. 1s. 6d.

This is undoubtedly the best and most original song in the piece. It opens with a soft waving movement of the violins descriptive of the scene; with the poetical descriptive passage the music changes, but continues a soft legato pathetic movement, well adapted to the expression of the words, to the end of the andante.

In the allegro, the vocal part is in the form of a recitative, interrupted occasionally by a bold passage in the bass: the whole of page 4. strikes us as a close imitation in style of the allegro in the tenor scena of the *Freischütz*, the quick movement closes with a rapid iteration of the bass passage before-named, and an arpeggio; and a short strain from the original andante closes the whole.

"*Traitor, prepare to meet thy Doom.*"
Duett by Horn and Sapio. 2s.

This duet is composed of two or three passages, repeated sometimes in the major, sometimes in the relative minor by the singers; sometimes alternately, sometimes *en duo*; but, whatever may be the construction, the effect upon the whole is bold and pleasing.

"*Oh, be some signal Vengeance,*" by Horn.
1s. 6d.

"*In Tunis' fair City.*" Sung by Miss Stephens. 1s. 6d.

Both mediocre. We cannot understand why the first four lines of the ballad "In Tunis," should be in recitative, to which neither the style and metre of the poetry, nor the peculiar abilities of the performer, are adapted.

"*Oh, the Accents of Love.*" Scena sung by Miss Graddon. Bishop. 2s.

The arrangement of this song seems modelled after the chamber scena in the *Freischütz* (than which nothing could be less in unison with the character of the story); first, detached recitatives accompanied, then a short largo recitative again, and an allegro molto, very chromatic, to conclude. The modulation in the last movement on the words, "For buried he lies with fathomless waters above," is fine; at the bottom of page 5, *g* natural is made use of instead of *f* double-sharp, in the chord of the extreme sharp sixth. It is a pity that the composer, in arranging for the piano-forte, did not alter the form of the arpeggio violin accompaniments, which lay awkwardly under the hand in so rapid a movement.

"*Yes, 'tis decreed, thou lovely Fair.*" Sung by Sapio. 1s. 6d.

This, for a stage, we may call the very essence of simplicity; there are not above
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six or eight bars of melody in it, repeated with some slight alterations. It is popular on the stage, from the energy of the singer, but, the air is not sufficiently elegant to make it a lasting favourite.

"*The Bolt has burst.*" Scena sung by Sapio. 2s. 6d.

There are many pleasing passages in this song, but the want of connexion between the parts, injures it as a whole. Soldiers of Heaven is a very beautiful invocation in the choral style. Four trumpets with trombones, &c. is a most tremendous brazen band for one voice to contend with. We pity poor Sapio's lungs.

"*Here like the Gem.*" Sung by Miss Stephens. 2s.

This song is spoilt by the amazing number of sforzandi interspersed, which, though a good orchestral effect, are detestable in the voice, when used too frequently.

"*Say, have you loved?*" Duet, Sapio and Stephens. 2s.

In the pretty page style; rather plaintive, but not equal to ITS ORIGINAL.

"*Sunset.*" Words from Lord Byron. W. Fitzpatrick. 2s. Evestaff.

To do justice to Lord Byron's words, requires a kindred soul—laying aside the difficulty of setting blank verse, we should recommend the composer not to attack that poet again; there requires a peculiar tone, a sombre, yet elegant, cast of mind, an assimilation in the music, in which the composer, though a young man of much talent, has not succeeded. The composition, independent of the words, is very good.

"*What is Prayer?*" W. Horsley, Mus. Bac, Oron. 2s. Birchall.

There appears to be a general desire among composers, to vie in setting these truly beautiful words of Montgomery; we have seen no less than five different copies. In the present instance, Mr. Horsley has aimed at no effects; there is no *façade* or pretension about it: perhaps, as a composition, we should give the preference to Holders; but there is a chaste, placid manner about this; a true spirit of piety breathing in every line, which must delight, if not improve. Mr. H. has managed, without racking his brains for originality, to form an elegant song from slender materials; the whole subject is only sixteen bars in length, and is three times repeated in a minor, once in a major key; but by varying the style of the accompaniments and attending closely to the expression of the words, an appearance of variety is obtained.

PIANO-FORTE.

A Rondo, with an accompaniment of Piano-forte. Dedicated to the Princess Augusta. Book I. Ditto Book II. G. B. Herbert. 5s. Goulding and Co.

As those pieces are professedly composed for the use of young people, their
Z extreme

extreme simplicity must be considered as an advantage. The six compositions in this work are in the style (both poetry and music) of different nations: the author seems to have succeeded best in the Persian and Spanish, which are pleasing and characteristic. We beg to differ with Mr. H. as to the application of the term *round*, to which we conceive the present work by no means entitled. In a *round*, properly speaking, the air should not be confined to any part, but so divided that each line have a distinct flowing melody twining (if it may be so called) with the other parts, sometimes above, sometimes below; so that the ear is unable to distinguish which person carries the principal melody. In the instance before us, this is not the case; the two under voices are quite destitute of air, and strictly keep their relative situation: there are, likewise, numerous instances of octaves between the trebles and bass; too many, indeed, specifically to enumerate.

Tema originale con Variazioni, by Weber, with a Violoncello accompaniment, by T. B. Gattie. 3s. Birchall.

This is a very beautiful lesson, but some of the variations are very difficult; the violoncello part is adapted with much judgment: there are abundance of tenths, for the benefit of ladies with delicate hands.

Seven Variations on a Theme, by Rossini. Op. 2. F. Litz. 3s. Boosey.

Impromptu on Themes, by Rossini and Sponcini. Do. 3s. Do.

These are both very shewy, but extremely difficult; the latter, in particular, seems, in some parts, written for the hand of a giant:

the stretches are tremendous. This is a pity, for the selection of airs is very beautiful.

Airs from Der Freischütz, for Piano-forte and Violoncello, by F. W. Crouch. 5s. Chappell and Co.

This arrangement is, principally, merely the vocal part given to the solo instrument, but is generally done with good judgment.

Twelfth Dramatic Divertimento, from Rossini. D. Bruguier. 2s. 6d. Chappell and Co.

Partout pour la Syrie, with Variations. F. Valentine. 2s. 6d. Chappell and Co.

Divertimento, in which is introduced Bishop's Duet, "I love Thee." F. Valentine. 2s. Goulding.

Spanish Divertimento for Piano-forte, with Flute Accompaniments. F. J. Close. 2s. 6d. Chappell and Co.

These are all useful compositions, of easy execution; pleasing, but without any striking features.

HARP.

Three favourite Airs in Rossini's Matilde de Sabrun, for the Harp and Piano-forte, with Flute and Violoncello, ad lib., by Montellari. 6s. Birchall. The pieces selected are, "Piange il mio ciglio," "Oh come Mai," and "Smarrito Dubbioso."

The composer has shewn judgment in his choice; the concerted pieces always arrange, effectively, for several instruments, and Mr. Montellari has done justice to them.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

DR. Birkbeck, F.R.S., who, on many occasions, has shewn himself anxious for the advancement of useful knowledge, and for the promotion of the welfare of a too long-neglected class (our working mechanics and artizans), not being induced, by the remarkable success which has attended his exertions in behalf of the widely-spread Mechanics' Institution, to rest from his labours, has formed, and become president of, "THE LONDON CHEMICAL SOCIETY," No. 18, Aldermanbury, instituted 12th August 1824—the statutes and regulations of which have been printed, and are now in circulation.

Mr. Kleft, statuary, in Holborn, has in hand a beautiful little model, in wax, of a group of cattle, consisting of a cow and two sheep. It is beautifully executed, and with the most minute exactness:—the attitudes of the whole group, and the half-closed eyes of the cow, perfectly represent

the listless repose enjoyed by cattle after their noon-day repast. Mr. Kleft has executed many other beautiful models in wax and in paper. There is one particularly worth notice—a ludicrous battle between some chimney-sweeps and a miller: one of the sweeps has blackened the white face of the miller, who, in return, has whitened that of the sweep; and the expression on their countenances, as each laughs and mocks at the other, is irresistibly laughable. The rest of the model consists of two other sweeps, who are attempting to manage an unruly donkey, on which one of them is mounted, and which kicks and plunges with unwearied obstinacy.

Athens.—Pausanias, in his "Attica," chap. xxvi., mentions a well in the citadel, in the temple of Erechtheus, cut in the rock, said to contain salt water, and to yield the sound of waves when the south wind blows. This well, after remaining unknown

known and closed for perhaps a thousand years, was discovered, in 1823, by the French. Want of provisions, and still more want of water, compelled the Turks to surrender. The Greeks, after they got the fortress into their hands, foresaw that similar privations might operate against them; and having observed some water filtering through the soil, at the foot of the rock, dug down towards the spot whence it seemed to proceed, and soon came to a subterraneous stair of 150 steps, cut in the rock, conducting to a small square chamber, in which was a well, yielding a copious supply of fine water.

Policy of exorbitant Taxation. — Wine Trade in Ireland. — Rates of Duty and Amount of Receipts for Twenty Years :

Years.	No. of Tuns which paid Duty.	Rate of Duty per Tun.	Duty received.
1800-1-2.....	5,705	38 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i>	£221,236
In 1803 alone	6,338	Do.....	263,401
1804.....	4,949	58 <i>l</i> . from July 1804..	230,143
1807-9-9.....	3,780	Do.....	219,240
1811-12-13....	1,999	70 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> . - June 1810,	152,728
1817-18-19....	1,209	90 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . - July 1814,	117,952

Thus, by almost tripling the duties, the gross receipts were reduced almost one-half; which may serve to shew that, in political arithmetic, there is a species of Irish multiplication by which *three times ten make five*.

Produce of the Copper Mines of Great Britain.—Quantity of copper raised from the mines of Great Britain in the last six months, ending December 31, 1824 :

	Quantity of Ore. Tons.	Quantity of Copper. cwt. qr.
Mines in Cornwall.....	53,514	4,119 16 2
— Devon.....	3,030	308 1 2
Various mines, including Ireland, sold in ore at Swansea	2,598	250 12 3
	59,142	4,678 10 3
Anglesea and Staffordshire, estimated at	350 0 0	
	5,028 10 3	

The 4,427 tons, 18 cwt. of fine copper, raised in Cornwall and Devon, is the produce of eighty mines; of which the following six are the principal :

	Ores. Tons.	Fine Copper. Tons.
Consolidated Mines.....	7,767	712
East Crinnis.....	3,677	309
Wheal Buller and Wheal Beauchamp	3,323	227
Wheal Friendship (Devon).....	1,757	220
Pembroke.....	4,221	216
Dolcoath.....	3,418	215
	Tons 1,899	

[Copper ores are weighed at 21 cwt. to the ton, and fine copper at 20 cwt.]

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB (*originally* formed to supply "the cattle markets of Smithfield, and other places, with the *cheapest and best*

meat") held its usual CHRISTMAS SHOW on the 10th, 11th, and 13th of December 1824; on which occasions premiums were awarded in ten different classes, and eleven classes of rewards were proposed for the ensuing Christmas. The awards of the previous, and the conditions of the ensuing prize-show, are now in circulation.

Rope Bridges in India.—These bridges are called Portable Rustic Rope Bridges of Tension and Suspension, and they are exactly what the name describes. A few hackeries will carry the whole materials, and the appearance of the bridge is rustic and picturesque. They are distinctly bridges of tension and suspension, having no support whatever between the extreme points of suspension, independent of the standard piles, which are placed about fifteen feet from the banks of the nullah, or River, except what they derive from the tension, which is obtained by means of purchases, applied, in most ingenious combination, to tarred ropes of various sizes, lessening as they approach the centre. These form the foundation for the pathway, and are overlaid with a light split bamboo frame-work. The whole of this part of the fabric is a fine specimen of ingenuity and mathematical application. One great advantage it possesses, is, that if, by any accident, one of the ropes should break, it may be replaced in a quarter of an hour, without any injury to the bridge. The bridge which was placed, during the last rains, over the Beraï torrent, was 160 feet between the points of suspension, with a road-way of nine feet, and was opened for unrestricted use, excepting heavy-loaded carts. The mails and banglees passed regularly over it, and were, by its means, forwarded, when they would otherwise have been detained for several days. The last rainy season was the most severe within the last fifty years, and yet the bridge not only continued serviceable throughout, but, on taking it to pieces, was found in a perfect state of repair. The bridge intended for the Caramnassa is 320 feet span between the points of suspension, with a clear width of eight feet. It is, in other respects, the same as the Beraï torrent bridge. A six-pounder passes over with ease: six horsemen also passed over together, and at a round pace, with perfect safety.

A chain-bridge, the first of its kind in Russia, is about to be constructed over the canal of Moika. It will be executed after the design of Colonel Dufour, of Geneva, who has sent, to St. Petersburg, a correct model of one, which he erected, in his own country, last year.

A letter from Ballymoney, dated Dec. 21, states that the peaty matter, Ballywindlin bog, situated about two miles and a half from Ballymoney, began to move on Wednesday last, and has already covered about forty acres of arable land, in some places

from six to ten feet deep. Several fir blocks have been thrown up by the floating peat. We presume that some subterranean stream, swollen by the late rains, which may have penetrated to its channel through shallow and pervious soil, has burst, through its usual boundaries, risen to the surface, and hurried the boggy matter in its precipitate course from its former site.

Machinery.—Mr. Owen calculates that 200 arms, with machines, now manufacture as much cotton as 20,000,000 of arms were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago; and that the cotton, now manufactured in the course of one year in Great Britain, would require, without machines, 16,000,000 of workmen with simple wheels. He calculates farther, that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced, by British workmen, with the aid of machines, is so great, that it would require, without the assistance of machinery, the labour of four hundred millions of workmen.

Mr. Moorcroft.—This enterprising traveller has been detained long at Kashmeer, in consequence of the manœuvres of Runjeet Singh; but, in August last, he was enabled to prosecute his venturous journey. In passing through the country of the Khuttaks, Mr. Moorcroft met with very considerable difficulty, and not a little danger—enough, indeed, to have appalled almost any other traveller. The chief of this tribe is an ally of Runjeet Singh, and made an attempt to cut off Mr. M. and his party, by intercepting their progress, at the head of a river, which was almost dry. In this, however, they failed, owing to the determined and spirited conduct displayed by Mr. Moorcroft. Although the Afghauns were seven hundred in number, and our traveller could only muster a party of thirty, he prepared to force his way through them: when these ‘bold mountaineers’ took to their heels and scampered off. Mr. Moorcroft and his party were all well in April, at Peshour. He had made several excursions into the neighbouring country, and obtained much useful information with regard to a species of horse, which, it is thought, might, with great advantage, be introduced into the Company’s stud.

Mr. C. J. Fair, editor of the Bombay Gazette, has been ordered to leave India, and has finally been placed on board the H. C. ship *London*. The offence is an alleged misrepresentation, in the Gazette of 28th July, of transactions in the Supreme Court.

Cha Lang Kae; or, a *Chinese Dinner*.—On the 19th June, Mr. Haki, a most respectable Chinese merchant of this city, entertained the whole of the European merchants, as well as the military officers of the settlement, with a grand *cha lang kae*. The choice and luxuriant viands, selected by him, were entirely *à la mode Chinoise*; and

a better or more abundant table we have never seen, even at a *cha lang kae* in Canton. The bird-nest soup was admirable, as well as the six other soups of mutton, frogs, and duck liver. We could not but partake of almost the whole of the dishes, and we did ample justice to an excellent hasher made of stewed elephants’ tails, served up with sauce of lizard’s eggs. We also noticed particularly that some French gentlemen present seemed to eat, with particular *goût*, of a stewed porcupine, served up in the green fat of a turtle: the *beech de mar* was excellent, as well as the fish maws served up with sea-weed. There was also a dish novel to the party, and we have only seen it, once, at the great *kinqua* feast in Canton; the expense of this dish, alone, was estimated at 200 dollars; it consisted of a platter-full of snipes’ eyes, garnished round with peacocks’ combs, and, it is said, was the most delicious and delicate viand ever tasted.

The Aborigines of New Holland are described, by the settlers, as a race between the negro of the east coast of Africa and the Malay of the Indian Archipelago. They are believed to be cannibals, and are sunk into the lowest depths of ignorance and barbarism. Their arms are the spear, which they use expertly, a stone hatchet, a club and a crooked wooden missile, called *womra*. They possess a keenness of sight and hearing, and a facility of tracking their prey or an enemy, which seem to resemble animal instinct.

At the fire in the Bazar, *Boulevard des Italiens*, at Paris, on the night of New Year’s day, many of the antiquities collected by Belzoni, in Egypt, were destroyed.

Persian and Hindostanee Proverbs, translated into English by the late Captain Roebuck, have been published at Calcutta, in an 8vo. volume.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Northern Regions; or, a Relation of Uncle Richard’s Voyages for the Discovery of a North Passage; and his account of the Overland Journeys of his enterprising Friends,—is nearly ready for publication.

The Journal of an Exile, descriptive of the Scenery and Manners of some interesting parts of France, especially among the Peasantry, in two volumes, is preparing for publication, and expected to appear in the early part of this month.

A gentleman of distinguishing talent, long resident in that country, is about to publish the result of his observations among the higher orders there, under the title of “The English in Italy:” the work is to extend to 3 volumes, and to be ready in April.

The Historical and Literary Tour of a Foreigner, in England and Scotland, with Anecdotes of celebrated persons, visited by the Author, including most of the Literati
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of both countries, in 2 vols. 8vo., is expected to appear speedily.

A Peep at the Pilgrims, in 1636, in 3 vols., is nearly ready.

Goldsmith's Natural and Artificial Wonders of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, are just ready.

A new edition of James's Naval History of Great Britain is preparing for publication, for which the author invites authentic communications, correcting the inaccuracies of the first edition. The forthcoming edition will be in 6 vols. 8vo., with diagrams of several of the principal actions.

Horace Walpole's Letters to the Earl of Hertford, during his Lordship's Embassy to Paris, are announced for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Babington, a Tragedy, by T. Doubleday, will be ready shortly.

The History of the Dominion of the Arabs, in Spain, founded upon a Comparison of the Arabic MSS. in the Escorial, with the Spanish Chronicles, translated from the French, is in the press.

Specimens of the Ancient Architecture of Normandy, by Messrs. Pugin and Le Keux, are announced.

The sixth volume of Lingard's History of England, containing the Reigns of James I. and Charles I., will speedily be published.

Lord Porchester has in the press, The Moor, a Poem, in six cantos.

The Diary of Henry Teonge, a chaplain on board the English ships Assistance, Bristol and Royal Oak, from 1675 to 1679, containing a Narrative of the Expedition against Tripoli in 1675, and the most curious details of the Economy and Discipline of the Navy, in the time of Charles II., from the original manuscripts, will speedily be published, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. White has in the press, A Compendium of the British Peerage, comprising the names, ages and intermarriages of the two present generations; with the surnames, creations, residences, offices, titles of honour, &c. &c. : arranged alphabetically in a tabular form, in one volume.

A Series of Stories from the Old Chronicles, with Historical Notes, is announced for publication.

Robert Emmett, or the Resources of Ireland, is in the press.

A Treatise on the Law of Scotland relative to the Poor, by Alexander Dunlop, esq., Junior Advocate, will shortly be published.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lord Byron, by George Clinton, esq., will be published in a few days.

A Series of Naval Sketches, by an Old Sailor, will be commenced in March, in 4to. parts.

An account of the Two Minas, and the Spanish Guerillas, is announced.

Dr. Luden, of Jena, announces his intention of publishing a History of Ger-

many, by subscription, in 10 vols., and printed in four different sizes.

An Essay on the Principles of Military Combination and Movement, illustrated by the Events of the Peninsular Campaigns from 1808 to 1814, by an Officer, is announced as being nearly ready for publication.

Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, 2 vols. 8vo., is in the press.

Truth and Fashion, a Novel, 2 vols. 12mo., will appear this month.

Mr. Blaquiere has in the press a Narrative of his Second Visit to Greece, including Facts and Anecdotes relative to the Last Days of Lord Byron; with Extracts from his Correspondence with the Provisional Government, Official Documents, &c. Also, a second edition of the Greek Revolution.

Mr. Nichols' Collection of the Progresses, Processions and Public Entertainments of King James the First, will be printed uniformly with the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, and will form 3 handsome volumes, to be published periodically, in separate portions, to commence on the 1st of June.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

AGRICULTURE.

Testimonies in favour of Salt as a Manure, and a Condiment for Horse, Cow and Sheep. By the Rev. B. Dacre. 8vo. 6s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Antonio Canova. By J. S. Memes. 8vo. 15s.

The Life of Bernard Gilpin. By W. Gilpin, A.M. With an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. E. Irving. 12mo. 3s.

DRAMA.

Shakspeare's Hamlet: a reprint of the edition of 1603. 8vo. 5s.

Massaniello; or, the Fisherman of Naples: a Play. By George Soane, esq. 8vo. 3s.

Cadajah; or, the Black Prince: a Tragedy. By Mrs. Jamieson. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Practical Observations on the Education of the People. By H. Brougham, esq. 6s.

A Short View of the First Principles of the Differential Calculus. By the Rev. A. Browne. 8vo. 9s.

FINE ARTS.

The Connoisseur's Repertorium; or, Record of Arts and Artists, and of their Works. By Thomas Dodd. Part I. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Etchings; consisting of 39 Plates from the Works of Richard Wilson, the Painter. By Thomas Hastings, esq. 4to. £2. 12s. 6d.

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A Short Narrative of Lord Byron's last Journey to Greece. By Count Peter Gamba. 8vo. 12s.

Travels in South America, in 1819-20-21. By A. Caldeleugh, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Travels in Russia and the Crimea, the Caucasus and Georgia. By Robert Lyall, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

[We are sorry to be obliged to apologize to our subscribers for the absence of the accustomed report on this interesting subject in several of our recent numbers. But the fact is that, in the several changes which have taken place in the Editorial management of our Miscellany, some links of valuable connection had been inadvertently broken; and the clue for their restoration for awhile was lost. These, however, we have used our best diligence to regain; and the following letter, and accompanying communication of an interesting substitute, for the present number, will furnish our readers with the confident assurance that, for the future, the Meteorological Report will be regularly supplied as heretofore.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HAVE just got your letter, and, I fear, as you justly observe, that it will be too late for the regular journal of meteorology this month. I shall begin from to day, keeping and transcribing one for the Monthly Magazine. In lieu of it, I send some observations on the dates on which plants have blown this year, &c. &c.

Harfield, Feb. 12, 1825.

On the present Season. Notes from the Calendar of Flora, &c. kept by Dr. Forster.

Jan. 1.—The sweet coltsfoot, or shepherd of Edonia, *tussilago fragrans*,

has been in flower ever since November; and, at present, covers my garden, in abundance, like a weed. I have near a thousand flowers already in blow of this curious exotic. Various plants, as geraniums, stocks, wallflowers, marigolds, and others, continue to flower, here and there, during this mild season.

Jan. 27.—The snowdrop, or fair maid of February, *galanthus nivalis*, has this year come into blow in January, and is now in flower.

Jan. 28.—The crocus, *crocus mæsiacus*, is in flower already. The red garden anemony, *A. hortensis*, also flowers.

Feb. 1.—Pilewort, *ficaria verna*, in flower, which is unusually early.

Feb. 2.—Snowdrops plentiful.

Feb. 12.—Crocuses and snowdrops abundant. The white butterbur, *tussilago alba*; and winter hellebore, *helleborus hyemalis*, in flower. Polyanthuses, primroses and daisies have been in full flower all the winter.

This season resembles 1822 in the early flowering of plants; last spring was also mild, but vegetation and the Flora were late.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE burden of almost every country letter is still—the state of the weather; a topic which seems to interest the majority, full as much as that of the near approach of an attempt to amend the corn laws. The favourable state of the weather during last month, enabled all the farmers of dry sound lands, to complete that part of wheat sowing, left unfinished in the autumn. The seed chosen, for this period, has been chiefly the Spanish, or Talavera, and our early summer wheat. The wet lands, in course, not in a fit state to receive the seed, or indeed scarcely to be stirred in any way, must remain until fit for the reception of some of the spring crops. The weather during the present month, has not yet benefited them, in any sufficient degree, and they have been tilled imperfectly, with much labour. On the best lands, they are getting forward with the spring crops; and our neighbours the Scots, among the most successful and least dissatisfied of farmers, began oat sowing, in some of their most favoured districts, as early as Valentine's day. The wheat, on good soils, is large and luxuriant, yet, from excess of moisture, divested of that elasticity and *curl* which it would derive from a dryer state of the atmosphere. There will doubtless be abundance of straw, whatever there may be of grain. As to the crops on poor land, so long sodden with moisture, particularly on clays, they have a most unfavourable appearance, and can only be recovered by a continuance of dry and warm weather. The few frosts we have had, immediately alternating with thaw and rain, or fog and high winds, have greatly injured those wheats, by laying bare their roots, and even ejecting the plants from the soil. The slugs also have continued their ravages, unmolested: nevertheless, we have formerly seen crops, equally injured, prove successful, after a favourable spring; the thinning of them (having been very thickly sown) actually turning out beneficial in the end. But every season brings with it its evil as well as its good; and there is, in our happy days, such a world full of bread corn, that dearth or want seem fortunately quite out of view or speculation. The chief apprehension arises from the long prevalence of the westerly and southerly winds, and thence the probability of those in opposite quarters taking place during the spring and summer seasons; inducing a low and irregular state of temperature, when genial warmth is so indispensable to the perfect maturity of all the earth's products. In all

our cattle markets, there is still a flowing tide of success, great plenty and high prices; with some few exceptions, in regard to fat beasts, bought in the autumn, at too high a store price. Sheep most in demand, occasioned, no doubt, by the prevalence of the rot, which has in the present season, actually occasioned the ruin of some flock masters. Some men are yet amusing themselves, with finding *cures* for that disease, which never did, or ever can admit of any other than *prevention*. The horned cattle in some instances, from long exposure on wet lands, and to a foggy relaxing atmosphere, have been similarly affected. Wool, both short and combing, has had a most sudden and rapid rise, to the amount of perhaps thirty or forty per cent., and the demand is probable to be steady. Hops shew a considerable quantity on hand, in consequence, are a dull and falling market. It is pleasant to read the acknowledgments of farmers that rutabaga (Swedes) and mangel wurzel, formerly so ridiculed and neglected, are found really of superior utility to the common turnip. The demand and price for horses of all descriptions, however highly rated in former reports, has actually increased; materially on account of the considerable export to France, whence probably, English horses are distributed over the continent. HORSE STEALING, that regular trade, at which we glanced in our last, has lately increased beyond all precedent, the disposal of the article being so greatly facilitated by exportation. By way of an attempt at prevention, the old plan of Mr. (John) Lawrence, of a file-proof ring on the neck or fetlock of the horse, has been published by an artificer at Farnham. We have received no late accounts of a surplus of labourers; whence we argue favourably of their ability to assert their own rights to adequate wages, the too late law having wisely left them at liberty. The early lambing season has commenced favourably, and ewes with lambs sell at a great price.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 9d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 48s. to 78s.—Barley, 32s. to 52s.—Oats, 22s. to 32s.—Bread, (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, 63s. to 105s.—Clover 80s. to 110.—Straw, 33s. to 51s.

Coals in the Pool, 36s. 0d. to 38s. 6d.—

Middlesex, Feb. 21.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

VACCINATION occasionally fails in preventing the occurrence of small-pox, and the instances of failure have been, by some, considered of sufficient number and force to invalidate the claims of vaccine as a safe and efficacious substitute for variola.

The writer of these papers wishing to divest himself of all partial views and prejudiced feelings, on a subject that demands the most unprejudiced exercise of judgment, cannot but admit—what ten years since he would have refused to admit—that there seems some reason to doubt whether the preventive power of variolous and vaccine inoculation are precisely equal. He still however maintains that the negative of this proposition has not been proved, nor can be; but by subjecting, in the same space of time, the same number of persons to one process as to the other. The crowds that have been vaccinated compared with the inoculated, ought to be taken into account when we institute a comparison between the value and validity of the old and the new practice; and it ought moreover to be recollected that second small-pox itself is by no means a very unfrequent occurrence. It may be that the natural disorder (that is small-pox occurring in the natural way) constitutes the greatest security against the recurrence of the malady—that the inoculated virus gives the next degree of safety, and that cow-pox, which the writer imagines to be essentially the same poison as variola, but much modified by circumstance, is a grade lower in the scale of preventive effect.

There are some individuals who possess a constitutional inclination to eruptive disorder; it is, the writer conceives, in these individuals, that small-pox is apt to occur a second time: and it is these that are especially obnoxious to the influence of variola in spite of vaccination. But how mild and modified in the majority of cases is the small-pox thus happening! and even, did the vaccine practice do nothing more than thus deprive the poison of its power to do material harm, it ought to be received with gratitude, rather than rejected with fear. If it be said that inoculation itself did all this good—the reply is, that the latter process is not absolutely without danger, and that it keeps up and diffuses an infectious disorder, while the contrary is the case with vaccination. It is a well-known fact that deaths from small-pox subsequent

to inoculation, and prior to the commencement of the new process, were far, very far greater in number than before art had at all interfered with nature—and let the opposer of vaccination ask himself the question what is the case now? But the writer must not commit himself by expressions which imply the feelings of a partizan. He may only reiterate his announcement of some time since—that child after child of his own shall be subjected to vaccination till he sees and feels otherwise than he, at present, does in reference to the most important question of vaccine security.

The season has been unusually mild, but coughs notwithstanding have been numerous, severe and protracted. In the two or three coming months are we to anticipate the kind of cold in the atmosphere, which is the most trying to delicate frames, namely that which proceeds from the evaporating or drying power of a continued wind from the east. "I nailed," says Bonnell Thornton, "the weather-cock of a nervous invalid to a westerly point, and the host of complaints which till now had besieged her, disappeared and kept away;" and there is not a doubt that fancy often acts in aid of weather to enforce and confirm those unpleasant feelings that are connected with atmospheric conditions—but it is the robust alone that can altogether defy the pitiless elements, and but too many know that there is something more than mere cold to contend with when the wind sets in from the easterly quarter. It is, at this time particularly, that the management of the body's surface demands especial care; and nothing will be found more effectually to steel the system against the noxious influence of the atmosphere, than sponging the whole surface with cold water immediately upon rising, using friction with a coarse towel, either above or below the linen, according as flannel is or is not worn, incasing the body in wash leather.

The writer of these essays hopes that he has been the humble instrument of much good in causing an extensive demand for wash leather, as an article in dress, and sure he feels that the more the plan is adopted, the more will its value be appreciated by weakly individuals, who have hitherto suffered greatly from the humidity, coldness and dryness of this our variable climate.

D. UWISS, M. D.

Bedford Row, Feb. 26, 1825.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet..... per cwt. 11*l*. 10*s*.
 Bitter..... 3*l*. 10*s* to 3*l*. 18*s*.

ALUM..... per ton 15*l*.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 35*s*.
 United States..... 42*s*.
 Quebec Pearl..... 40*s*.

BARILLA:—Teneriffe, per ton 17*l*. 10*s* to 18*l*.
 Carthagena..... 21*l*. to 21*l*. 10*s*.
 Alicant..... (none)
 Sicily..... 18*l*. to 18*l*. 10*s*.

BRIMSTONE:—

Rough..... per ton 6*l*. to 6*l*. 10*s*.

COCOA:—

West-Indian..... per cwt 55*s*. to 80*s*.
 Trinidad..... 80*s*. to 108*s*.
 Grenada..... 56*s*. to 95*s*.
 Caraccas..... (none.)

COFFEE:—Jamaica, Triage, ... 56*s*. to 60*s*.
 Jamaica, good..... 62*s*. to 66*s*.
 —, fine..... 67*s*. to 75*s*.
 —, very fine..... 100*s*. to 114*s*.
 Dominica.....
 Berbice.....

COTTON:—

West-India, common, per lb. 9*d*. to 10*d*.
 Grenada..... 9*d*. to 10*d*.
 Berbice..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.
 Demerara..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.
 Sea Island..... 18*d*. to 23*d*.
 New Orleans..... 10*d*. to 11*d*.
 Georgia, Bowd..... 9*d*. to 10*d*.
 Bahia..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.
 Maranham..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.
 Para..... 10*d*. to 11*d*.
 Mina..... 10*d*. to 11*d*.
 Pernambuco..... 13*d*. to 13*d*.
 Surat..... 6*d*. to 7*d*.
 Madras..... 6*d*. to 7*d*.
 Bengal..... 5*d*. to 6*d*.
 Bourbon..... 10*d*. to 14*d*.
 Smyrna..... 8*d*. to 9*d*.
 Egyptian..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.

CURRENTS..... per cwt. 94*s*. to 98*s*.

FIGS, Turkey..... 54*s*. to 70*s*.

FLAX, Riga..... per ton 53*l*. to 54*l*.

Druana..... 48*l*. to 49*l*.

Petersburgh..... 48*l*. to 50*l*.

HEMP:—Riga..... 43*l*. to 45*l*.

Petersburgh..... 42*l*.

—, half clean..... 38*l*.

IRON—Petersburgh..... 26*l*. to 27*l*.

British Bar..... 15*l*. to 15*l*. 10*s*.

INDIGO:—

Caracca Floras.... per lb. 14*s*. to 15*s*.
 Sobra..... 11*s*. to 12*s*.
 East-India..... 14*s*. 9*d*. to 16*s*.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 27*s*. 10*d*.

Whale (Cape in bond)..... per tun 27*l*.

Galipoli..... 47*l*. 10*s*. to 48*l*.

Lucca..... per jar 8*l*. 10*s*. to 9*l*.

Florence..... per half-chest 27*s*. to 29*s*.

PIMENTO (in Bond).... per lb. 9*d*. to 9*d*.

PEPPER, do..... 7*d*. to 8*d*.

RICE:—East-India, per cwt. 19*s*. 6*d*. to 23*s*.

Carolina..... 34*s*. to 36*s*.

—, old..... 32*s*. to 33*s*.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cogniac, per gall. .. 3*s*. to 3*s*. 3*d*.

—, Bourdeaux..... 2*s*. 4*d*.

Geneva..... 1*s*. 10*d*. to 2*s*.

Rum, Jamaica..... 1*s*. 11*d*. to 2*s*. 9*d*.

—, Leeward Island.. 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*.

SUGAR:—Jamaica .. per cwt. 58*s*. to 73*s*.

Demerara, &c..... 66*s*. to 70*s*.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 59*s*. to 60*s*.

Refined, on board for exportation:

Large Lumps, .. per cwt. 37*s*. to 41*s*.

Good and middling..... 40*s*. to 50*s*.

Patent fine Loaves..... 44*s*. to 57*s*.

TALLOW, Russia per cwt. 39*s*. to 40*s*.

TAR, Archangel, per barrel.... 16*s*. to 17*s*.

Stockholm..... 16*s*. 6*d*.

TEA, (*E.-India Company's prices*):

Bohea..... per lb. 2*s*. 4*d*. to 2*s*. 5*d*.

Congou..... 2*s*. 7*d*. to 3*s*. 8*d*.

Souchong..... 3*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.

Campoi..... 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.

Twankay..... 3*s*. 8*d*. to 3*s*. 9*d*.

Hyson..... 3*s*. 11*d*. to 7*s*. 4*d*.

Gunpowder..... 5*s*. 8*d*. to 7*s*. 4*d*.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 4*d*. to 4*d*.

Fine colour..... 5*d*. to 5*d*.

Light Brown..... 6*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.

Virginia..... 2*d*. to 4*d*.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port..... per pipe 30*l*. to 46*l*.

New do..... 20*l*. to 25*l*.

Lisbon..... 20*l*. to 32*l*.

Madeira..... 17*l*. to 90*l*.

Calcavella..... 20*l*. to 40*l*.

Sherry..... per butt 20*l*. to 60*l*.

Teneriffe..... per pipe 22*l*. to 28*l*.

Claret, per hhd., 1st growth 20*l*. to 50*l*.

Spanish Red,

per tun of 252 gallons.. 12*l*. to 18*l*.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—B. P. continues improving. No good Plantation Sugars to be had under 60*s*.; holders are very reluctant to sell even at these prices.

In *Foreign Sugars*, not much done this week; but prices are higher.

Refined Sugars continue to improve; no large lumps to be had below 80*s*., or 36*s*. 6*d*. on board; 81*s*. to 82*s*. is generally asked; small lumps 82*s*. to 85*s*.

Coffee.—There has been less animation in the Coffee market this week, and the prices

are rather lower, in consequence of speculators taking the opportunity of realizing a profit. The quantity put up to sale this week consisted of 390 casks and 500 bags Plantation, and 2,230 bags Foreign. Large parcels of Foreign Coffee are now arriving: it will require considerable orders to maintain present currency; however the general opinion is in favour of the article.

Tea.—Bohea and common Congous have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on last sale's prices, the finer sorts of Congous are also $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. higher, Twankays have advanced 2d. to 3d.; and Hyson 1d. per lb.

Spirits.—The market for Rum continues improving, and prices are 1d. per gal. higher than our quotation:

Oil.—The market continues brisk at improved prices. Sperm Oil commands an advance of £2 per tun, on the spot £46s., and to arrive much has been bought by the trade at £38 to £45. Linseed Oil looking up and much business doing for present and future delivery. Rape Oil in good demand at quotations. Oil Turpentine scarce 70s. per cwt. paid.

Provisions.—The influx of Irish Butter the last few weeks has been so great as to cause a serious depression in the market, and the prices may be considered as nominal. Beef and Pork also lower.

Tobacco.—The speculation noticed in our last continues unabated, upwards of 8,000 hhds. are reported to have changed hands at prices 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. higher, the trade have come into the market and are buying at the advanced rates, thereby giving additional confidence to speculators.

Commercial affairs have lately undergone a very great change, and most of the staple articles have advanced considerably; the transactions have been on an extensive scale, and the rise in the prices of most descriptions of goods has been so sudden, as to leave large profits in the hands of the original purchasers, who have in some instances re-purchased the same goods, and sold again at a premium. The articles that are more particularly the object of speculation, are Indigo, Nutmegs, Tobacco, Camphor, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Mace, Ginger, Coffee, Saltpetre, Turmeric, Logwood, and Rice; whilst Sugar, Cotton Wool, Rum, Sheep's Wool, Galls, and Whale Oil, are equally sought after, though less influenced by speculative purchases, and consequently the rise in the prices, although great, has not been so unexpected. There are various reasons assigned for this improved aspect of the markets; but the main cause may be traced to the low prices of last year, and general increased consumption, which greatly reduced the stocks. Articles that have laid dormant for years, without the least activity being displayed in them by the purchaser, are now bought up with great avidity. The following is a statement of the prices of the articles alluded to above, in order to shew the great advance since the beginning of the year.

Prices at the beginning of the Year.

Present Price.

Indigo	6s. to 15s.	6s. 6d. to 16s.
Nutmegs	5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s.
Tobacco	2d. to 7d.	3d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Camphire	£7 10s. to £8 5s.	£9 10s. to £10 10s.
Cinnamon	4s. 9d. to 7s.	4s. 8d. to 7s. 6d.
Pepper	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d.
Cloves	2s. 5d. to 3s.	3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.
Mace	5s. to 6s.	7s. to 7s. 9d.
East India Ginger	21s. to 65s.	45s. to 75s.
Coffee	50s. to 100s.	55s. to 118s.
Saltpetre	21s. to 23s.	25s. 6d. to 30s.
Turmeric	22s. to 45s.	36s. to 65s.
Logwood	£7 to £9 10s.	£9 9s. to £10 10s.
Sugar	52s. to 70s.	55s. to 73s.
Cotton Wool	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Rum	1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.	2s. to 2s. 2d.
Sheep's Wool advanced about	3d. per lb.	
Whale Oil	£25.	£30.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 3.—Hamburgh, 37. 1.—Paris, 25. 45.—Antwerp, 12. 4.—Rotterdam, 12. 4.—Bourdeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 10. 4.—Madrid, 36.—Cadiz, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Genoa, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Naples, 40.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Cork, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per Cent. Consols, 95 $\frac{3}{4}$; 4 per Cent. 1822, 105 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 106; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock, 236 to 237.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 18*s.*—Silver in bars, standard, 5*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 320*l.*—Birmingham, 350*l.*—Derby, 225*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester,

Chester, 104*l*.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550*l*.—Grand Junction, 510*l*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 500*l*.—Mersey and Irwell, 0.—Neath, 400*l*.—Nottingham, 300*l*.—Oxford, 800*l*.—Stafford and Worcester, 850*l*.—Trent and Mersey, 2,150*l*.—Alliance British and Foreign, 18*l*.—Guardian, 22*l*. 10*s*.—Hope, 6*l*.—Sun Fire, 220*l*.—Gas Light Chartered Company, 70*l*.—City Gas Light Company, 000*l*.—Leeds, 240*l*.—Liverpool, 250*l*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 21st of January and the 19th of February 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BIGGS, H. Blandford-Forum, Dorset, mercer
Prodgers, G. and Co., Ludlow, Salop, bankers

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 85.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ANDERSON, J. Edward-street, Portman-square, tea-dealer. (Chester, Staple's-inn)
Arnold, E. Upper York-street, Bryanstone-square, baker. (Harding, London-wall)
Aspinall, W. Halifax, wine-merchant. (Thompson and Co., Halifax; and Wigglesworth and Ridsdale, Gray's-inn)
Bales, W. Newmarket, innkeeper. (Isaacson, Newmarket; Hunt, Craven-street; and Isaacson, Regent-street)
Beesley, F. Bedwardine, Worcester, glove-manufacturer. (Parker and Smith, Worcester; and Cardale and Co., Holborn-court)
Benelli, J. B. Regent-street, dealer. (Rogers and Sons, Manchester-buildings, Westminster)
Birrins, B. Weymouth-mews, St. Marylebone, livery-stable-keeper. (Hubert, Clement's-inn)
Boswood, J. Silver-street, Falcon-square, victualler. (Scarth, Lyon's-inn)
Bowden, T. Museum-street, stationer. (Fox and Prideaux, Austin-friars)
Brimmer, G. Strand-lane, stationer. (Brooks and Grane, John-street, Bedford-row)
Broadhead, W. Ashton-under-Line, and G. Broadhead, Manchester, stone-masons. (Hadfield, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Butt, S. Motcombe, Dorset, cheese-dealer. (Bowles and Co., Shaftsbury; and Lindsell, Holborn-court)
Chambers, C. Southampton-row, Russell-square, mercer. (Cooke and Wright, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
Clarke, G. B. New Shoreham, Sussex, brewer. (Tribe, Worthing; and Hilliers and Lewis, Temple)
Cooper, J. Ashton-under-Line, Lancaster, shop-keeper. (Walsley, Marple; and Milne and Parry, Temple)
Crooke, J. Burnley, Lancaster, iron-founder. (Lacron, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
Dean, J. Brompton, timber-merchant. (Bird, Berwick-street)
Draper, T. White-street, Southwark, dealer. (Rushbury, Carthusian-street)
Eady, S. P. Dean-street, Soho, dealer. (Sherriff, Salisbury-street, Strand)
Fawcett, J. and P. White, Miles-lane, bottle-merchant. (Baker, Nicholas-lane)
Fletcher, J. Pilkington, grocer. (Brackenbury, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Ford, J. jun. Mortlake, linen-draper. (Green and Ashurst, Sarnbrook-court)
Forayth, C. Carlisle, draper. (Wallup, Carlisle; and Addison, Gray's-inn)
Garside, S. Gilsburn, York, cattle-dealer. (Wright, Chapel-en-le-Frith; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Glover, T. Wardour-street, bricklayer. (Hodson, King's-road)
Golding, G. Knightsbridge, stable-keeper. (Sharp, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road)
Goodall, W. and J. Birchall, T. Therington, cotton-spinner. (Grimsditch and Hope, Macclesfield; and Bell and Broderick, Bow-churchyard)
Grimwood, J. Huxton, carpenter. (Jones and Bland, Great Marylebone-street)
Grocock, S. Gray's-inn-lane-road, oil and colourman. (Sleep, Brentford; and Sleep, Middle Temple Lane Hall, R. jun. Poulton in the Fyde, Lancaster, liquor-merchant. (Thompson and Baldwin, Lancaster; and Holme and Co., New-inn)
Harding, T. and Son, and H. Harding, Bristol, brush-makers. (Strickland and Son, Bristol; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)
Harrner, J. Great Surrey-street, stove-manufacturer.

(Bartlet and Beddome, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street)

Henderson, J. Shap, Westmoreland, corn-dealer. (Harrison, Penrith; and Addison, Verulam-buildings)

Herbert, B. Cheltenham, silk-merc. (Thompson, St. Mildred's-court)

Howe, R. Haymarket, job-master. (Timbrell and Roberts, Macclesfield-street)

Hughes, T. Speldhurst-street, draper. (Bartlet and Beddome, Nicholas-lane)

Jones, E. Newington-causeway, linen-draper. (Leigh, Charlotte-row)

Kingham, J. Croydon, linen-draper. (Fisher, Walbrook-buildings)

Knight, J. P. Fulham, hop-merchant. (Lindsey, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark)

Lasoux, T. T. De, Canterbury, cider-merchant. (Howard, Lincoln's-inn)

Levol, W. Cheltenham, picture-dealer. (Pruen and Co., Cheltenham; and Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields)

Levy, J. Southampton, grocer. (Coombs, Salisbury; and Luxmore, Redlion-square)

Lock, J. Baker-street, North, chemist. (Watson, Gerrard-street)

Long, W. Little St. Andrew's-street, Seven-dials, oil and colour-merchant. (Smith, Redlion-square)

Mallough, E. J. Belvidere-place, Walworth, merchant. (Ashley and Goodman, Tokenhouse-yard)

Marshall, T. Whitelion-court, Cornhill, merchant. (Baddeley, Lemon-street)

Moore, J. U. City-road, blind-maker. (Sheppard and Co., Cloak-lane)

Morgan, J. T. Arlington-place, St. John's-street road, jeweller. (Niblett, Cheap-side)

Moseley, R. Goulston-square, Whitechapel, glass-merchant. (Norton, Whitecross-street)

Nathan, M. George-street, Adelphi, bill-broker. (Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square)

Newbank, J. Earl-street, Marylebone, stage-master. (Hallett, Northumberland-place, New-road)

Nickets, J. Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, upholsterer. (Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street)

Osborne, T. Stroud, Gloucester, linen-draper. (Parker, Worcester; and Swain and Co., Frederick's-place)

Paris, A. A. Long-acre, printer. (Curtis, Bridge-street, Blackfriars)

Prescodd, G. Southover, miller. (Gwynne, Lewes)

Rees, D. Liverpool, merchant. (Williams, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn)

Reeves, J. Eaton, tailor. (Jackson, New-inn)

Roberts, P. P. H. Holborn, chesemonger. (Street and Co., Hippot-lane)

Robinson, J. H. and H. S. Hornchurch, Essex, hay-salesman. (Williams and Co., Lincoln's-inn)

Rowe, W. Plymouth, jeweller. (Sole, Devonport; and Sole, Gray's-inn)

Rowland, H. W. Tottenham, stationer. (Harrner, Hatton-garden)

Russel, D. Long-acre, linen-draper. (Spence and Desborough, Sise-lane)

Saunders, J. Holland-street, Bankside, bacon-drier. (Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street)

Savage, W. Fetter-lane, victualler. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)

Seager, J. R. Stepney, plumber and glazier. (Lewis, Crutched-friars)

Shuttleworth, C. Birmingham, cabinet-maker. (Bird, Birmingham; and Baxter and Hemming, Gray's-inn)

Singer, N. P. Liverpool, haberdasher. (Gates and Hardwicke, Cateaton-street)

Smith, G. Southampton-street, Camberwell, grocer. (Hughes, Trinity-square)

Smith, W. W. Holborn-hill, silk-merc. (Hodgson and Ogden, St. Mildred's-court)

Smyth, H. Piccadilly, hosier. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street)

A 2 Sparks,

Sparks, T. and J. Bailey, Chandos-street, drapers. (Gates and Hardwicke, Cateaton-street
 Storer, J. Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, undertaker.
 Wood, Richmond-buildings, Dean-street, Soho
 Strachan, R. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
 Tooth, E. Hastings, haberdasher. (Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street
 Turner, O. Chancery-lane, stationer. (Cope; Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-road
 Turner, R. Manchester, joiner. (Booth, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple
 Whitley, J. T. Edmonton, grocer. (Phipps, Basinghall-street
 Wilkinson, B. Leicester, draper. (Cuttle and Timm,

Wakefield; and Wigglesworth and Ridsdale, Gray's-inn
 Williams, W. B. Upper Brook-street; Grosvenor-square, tailor. (Dignum, Newman-street, Oxford-street
 Willock, R. Lancaster, wine-merchant. (Webster, Lancaster; and Holme and Co., New-inn
 Windett, J. Norwich, grocer. (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
 Wingate, T. W. Bath, dealer. (Physic, Bath; and Burfoot, Temple
 Wood, J. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, silver-smith. (Hamilton and Ullithorne, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden
 Wright, J. Charlotte-street, St. Pancras, cheesemonger. (Elkin, Broad-street, Golden-square

DIVIDENDS.

Abbey, T. Pocklington, Feb. 12
 Annen, J. Church-row, City, Feb. 19
 Atkinson, T. Ludgate-hill, Feb. 12
 Austin, J. Devonport, Feb. 21
 Beale, W. and J. H. Wrathall, Union-street, Southwark, Feb. 19
 Becher, C. C. Lothbury, Feb. 15
 Berry, T. Bond-court, Walbrook, Feb. 26
 Bignell, W. Colchester-street, Savage-gardens, March 19
 Bond, J. Cawston, Norfolk, Feb. 22
 Brammall, G. Sheffield, York, Feb. 11
 Breedon, W. and H. Ruddington, Notts, Feb. 24
 Bromige, W. Hartlebury, March 11
 Brown, C. Dundee, March 5
 Browne, J. H. Clapham, Jan. 29
 Brumfit, T. Leeds, Yorkshire, March 1
 Bulmer, S. Oxford-street, Feb. 15
 Burgess, J. Ipswich, March 14
 Barton, C. Bristol, Feb. 17
 Cannon, J. Liverpool, Feb. 12
 Chapman, S. Greenwich, Kent, Feb. 26
 Clark, W. Hull, March 8
 Clayton, W. Dockhead, March 12
 Clively, E. Woolwich, Feb. 26
 Copland, W. and W. B. Colton, Liverpool, March 2
 Courthope, T. Rotherhithe, Feb. 19
 Cranage, T. Wellington, Salop, Feb. 28
 Crisp, W. Bramfield, Suffolk, Feb. 25
 Critchley, J. Manchester, Feb. 12
 Dampier, E. Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, Feb. 26
 Dann, W. T. Bentham, B. Bentham, and J. Baikie, Chatham, Feb. 2
 Davies, M. Llanfechan, Montgomeryshire, Feb. 21
 Devey, W. Holland-street, Christchurch,
 Downs, W. Cheadle, March 20
 Dudley, C. S. Gracechurch-street, March 8
 Evans, B. Grimley, Worcester, Feb. 18
 Eveleigh, F. and S. Union-street, Southwark, March 5
 Fielding, J. Mottram-in-Congdonale, Cheshire, March 2
 Forster, E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 25
 Fry, W. Type-street, Feb. 22
 Gehardi, H. Savage-gardens, March 8
 Gibson, J. and S. Foster, Doctors'-commons, Jan. 29
 Gilpin, J. Westbury, March 14
 Glover, D. and J. Leeds, Yorkshire, Feb. 22
 Golding, H. Lower Thames-street, March 5
 Cravenor, W. Bristol, Feb. 28

Green, J. Rednall, Kingsnorton, Worcestershire, March 1
 Hall, R. S. Bank-buildings, Jan. 29
 Hamer, S. B. Furnival's-inn, Feb. 8
 Harris, T. and J. Price, Bristol, March 12
 Hays, C. and W. H. Blunden, Oxford-street, Feb. 22
 Heath, W. T. Cushion-court, Broad-street, March 5
 Hilder, W. New Windsor, Berks, Feb. 26
 Holmes, F. Vere-street, Oxford-street, March 5
 Holmes, J. Carlisle, March 9
 Honeyborne, J. King's-winford, Stafford, March 22
 Hooper, C. Marston-Bigott, Somerset, Feb. 28
 Hunt, G. Leicester-square, Feb. 26
 Ivatts, J. Basing-lane, March 1
 Jackson, W. High Holborn, Feb. 26
 Jerry, J. Kirton, March 4
 Johnson, W. Bedfordbury, Jan. 29
 King, W. Cavendish, Suffolk, Feb. 12
 Knight, J. Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb. 28
 Lane, T. Chandos-street, Feb. 19
 Lee, P. G. and W. Ballard, Hammersmith, March 19
 Lees, J. N. Wigan, Lancashire, Feb. 24
 Levy, J. A. and Co., Bucklersbury, March 15
 Lloyd, C. Thelford, March 14
 Lush, J. and W. Holborn, Feb. 12
 Lyall, G. North Shields, March 10
 Macegower, W. Fore-street, Lambeth, Feb. 26
 Macegower, W. Newark, March 8
 Mackenzie, P. and W. Sheffield, Feb. 26
 Macnair, J. jun. and J. Atkinson, Cornhill, Feb. 15
 Marris, T. Barton-upon-Humber, and R. Nicholson, Glamford-Briggs, Lincoln, April 12
 Martindale, B. St. James's-street, Feb. 12
 Matthews, M. and J. Hopkins, Rochester, Feb. 19
 Mayson, J. Keswick, Crosthwaite, Cumberland, Feb. 24
 Merrick, W. Bristol, Feb. 14
 Millard, J. Cheapside, Feb. 26
 Monnington, W. Chepstow, Monmouthshire, March 2
 Moore, G. jun. Lower-road, Deptford, March 5
 Moorehouse, J. Sloane-street, Feb. 19
 Moorhouse, J. Sloane-street, March 5
 Murray, W. Pall-mall-court, Feb. 12
 Newell, J. Beaconsfield, Feb. 22
 Norton, R. Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Feb. 26
 Parkinson, R. Liverpool, Feb. 23
 Paternoster, W. Rochester, Kent, Feb. 23

Pearson, C. Grosvenor-place, Southwark, Feb. 26
 Pearson, T. Herringthorpe, York, Feb. 18
 Perkins, R. Monythusloynne, Monmouth, Feb. 21
 Perrell, J. King-street, Cheapside, Feb. 19
 Piercy, J. and R. Saunders, Birmingham, March 1
 Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, March 5
 Poke, T. W. Stratford, Essex, Jan. 23
 Pugh, G. Sheerness, Kent, Feb. 26
 Pullen, R. Leeds, Feb. 19
 Ritchie, R. and J. Bigsby, Deptford, March 5
 Savery, C. Averton, Gifford, Devon, Feb. 22
 Scott, O. Manchester-buildings, Westminster, Feb. 19
 Scrivener and Co., Kentish-buildings, Southwark, Feb. 19
 Seeley, B. and E. Nash, Aldersgate-street, Feb. 19
 Sharpus, R. Berkeley-square, Feb. 22
 Stevens, J. Stafford, Feb. 26
 Stodart, R. and M. Strand, March 5
 Stokes, T. jun. Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, Feb. 25
 Tatner, C. Horton-Kirby, Kent, Feb. 15
 Thomas, J. Leicester, Feb. 26
 Thompson, G. F. Wood-street, Jan. 25
 Thorndike, J. Ipswich, March 14
 Thorne, S. and J. Beckton, Manchester, Feb. 21
 Thorpe, M. Workshop, Nottingham, March 3
 Tollet, W. Plymouth-dock, Feb. 23
 Troughton, J. Coventry, March 7
 Vos, Hermanus, New-court, Crutched-friars, Feb. 26
 Want, G. S. Skinner-street, March 12
 Watson, R. Britannia-terrace, City-road, March 1
 Weller, T. Croydon, Feb. 22
 Wharton, T. Finsbury-place, Feb. 19
 Whitbread, W. Southend, Feb. 26
 Whiting, T. Oxford, March 5
 Williams, E. Fenchurch-street, Feb. 26
 Wills, W. Hampstead, Jan. 29
 Wise, R. and G. Wood-street, March 12
 Wood, T. Barbican, Feb. 19
 Wood, W., T. Smith, R. Smith, and J. Stein, Workington, Cumberland, Feb. 26
 Woodward, J. Banbury, March 9
 Wreaks, J. Sheffield, Yorkshire, Feb. 26
 Young, J. Bristol, Feb. 16
 Young, P. jun. and R. Anderson, Wapping, March 12
 Zimmer, J. Welbeck-street, Feb. 12

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened on Thursday, February 3, by Commission—his Majesty not being in sufficient health to attend in person. The following is the Speech, delivered by the Lord Chancellor:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last Session of Parliament. There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused through all classes of the British people.—It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity. The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.—Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of Society, and to retard the course of National Improvement.—His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.—His Majesty further recommends the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland.—His Majesty has seen, with regret, the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese Government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.—It is, however, satisfactory to find, that none of the other Native Powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.—The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation in his military establishments indispensable.—His Majesty has, however, the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burdens of his people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty and with each other; and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.—The negotiations which have been so long carried on, through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.—His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom.—A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, a copy of which treaty (as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) his Majesty has directed to be laid before you.—Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty, for the same object which was nego-

ciated last year, between his Majesty and the United States of America.—These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.—In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made by his Majesty, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain.—So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies to be laid before you.—His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.—His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions; and his Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes, in no less a degree, to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

As might well be expected from the tenour of this speech, the principal object which has since challenged, and almost engrossed the attention of both houses, especially the Commons, has been (to take it in its largest view) the Catholic Question: that is to say, the consideration (or non-consideration) of the rights, or the wrongs, of at least four-fifths of his Majesty's subjects in that country, and the interests, views, and prejudices of the monopolising factions and corporations who constitute a small proportion of the remaining fifth. The Catholic Association is now the political bugbear of those who wish to evade, by all possible means, the necessity of doing, what a large proportion of them have nevertheless made specious professions of a conviction, ought to be done, and of their desires to do:—that is to say, relieving millions of their fellow-citizens from stigmatising disabilities for worshipping their God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Whoever has looked upon the course of state politics with a discerning eye, cannot fail to have observed the practical paradox which constitutes the very principle of government finesse, in all questions connected with the reform of abuses, redress of grievances, &c.—namely, Never to do any thing for the people, which they are not, as it were, compelled to do, by some measure or other which has a tendency to place the injured in a formidable attitude; and, at the same time, to make such measures, whenever they occur, not only pretences for refusing to do that to which otherwise they might be disposed! but for making fresh inroads on the constitutional rights of the people, and depriving them of some essential privilege.

Exactly in this point of view, we cannot help regarding the Bill introduced by Mr. Goulburn on Thursday the 10th, for the suppression of the Roman Catholic Association: or, as he entitles it, "A Bill to

amend

amend certain acts relating to unlawful associations in Ireland."

Upon this said subject of amendment—we do not know whether Mr. Goulburn ever heard the *classical* anecdote of the school-boy, who said to his school-master, "Sir, every time I mends my pen, I makes it worse;" but to us, it appears, that this is another of those wise measures introduced by our sagacious government "for the benefit of the Family of Captain Rock." The Catholic Association seem to us (whatever little ebullitions of eccentricity, Hibernian vivacity may occasionally have manifested in their discussions) to have successfully employed their influence in suppressing disorder and violence among the not very remarkably quiescent or logical peasantry of Ireland, by shewing them that they had better friends than themselves to depend upon; and that a row, and the burning of a hay-stack, and hamstringing a cow, with now and then a little bit of murder or so, in a midnight or peep-o'-day frolic, were not quite such efficient redresses of grievances as to be worth hanging for, in scores or dozens, like ropes of onions; how much more formidable they may, therefore, have become in the eyes of the government and orange-coloured Corporation factions, is another question—for nothing is so formidable to mis-government as that which at once congregates the voice of remonstrance and suppresses disorder: but the fact seems to have slipped out even in the shape of a state document (as Wolsey's correspondence with the Pope did, unawares); that the Lord Lieutenant himself ascribes to them that merit. But the present Bill, if the *wisdom* of our two houses should happen to pass it into a law, and ministers should procure the royal assent to its enactment, we very much suspect, by depriving them of their moderating guides, will have a tendency to throw them back into their old habits; and Captain Rock may reign again in all his glory.

As even the motion for leave to bring in the bill [February 10th] was warmly and eloquently debated for three successive nights, it would be absurd, even to inanity, for us to attempt, in our contracted space, to give even an outline of the arguments, or the declamation pro. and con. We shall satisfy ourselves, therefore, with stating, that those who would understand the parliamentary view of the subject, must read, at least, the details of Mr. Goulburn, and the speeches of Sir James Mackintosh, Sir

Francis Burdett and Mr. Canning; beyond which, perhaps, they may go just as far as their thirst of curiosity, or taste for senatorial eloquence, may lead them.

In the mean time, a committee of the Lords, in conformity with the motion and suggestions of the Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Holland, is sitting almost daily on an inquiry into the State of Ireland; to which we look with some expectation.

For our own parts, we have a project, also, for putting down the Catholic Association, and abolishing their most Irishly denominated *Rent*. [A *rent* of so much from each individual, as he himself chooses to pay!—Our farmers, we have no doubt, would like to hold their meadows and arables upon such *rents*, amazingly.]

Our project is simply this—to emancipate entirely, and without delay, our Irish brethren from all stigmas and all disqualifications connected with their adherence to the faith of their ancestors. The paths of ambition would then be freely open to those who are capable of *leading* the people; and they would be looking for better things than Presidentships and Secretaryships of a Catholic board—which soon, indeed, would not have a green cloth to cover it; and the stalking-horse of discontent would, at the same time, be taken away, by means of which, alone, the merely factious are enabled to lead the people, or to render themselves of any importance in their eyes.

On the continent nothing presents itself which seems to stand in need of immediate animadversion.

The cause of GREECE seems upon the whole to be going on prosperously. Colocotroni and the factions of the Capitani appear to be completely broken down, the Morea to be pacified, the revolutionary government to be consolidating; Patras to be vigorously besieged; and Turkish armaments to be operative only on paper.

In what was once SPANISH AMERICA, the cause of independence seems to be going on still more successfully. It should seem from the last authentic arrivals, that Bolivar (after having been routed and annihilated by the army of Stock-jobbing Reporters in 'Change-alley) has, carried every thing before him so triumphantly, that it is more than probable that Peru has, by this time, become as eligible for acknowledgment by the British cabinet as the empire of Brazil, and the Republics of Colombia and Mexico.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JAN. 22.—A fire broke out in Pine-street, Saffron-hill, by which one house was totally destroyed, and two others much damaged.

Jan. 26.—About half-past nine o'clock in the

morning, a portion of the floor, of about forty feet in breadth and about twenty in length, at the east end of the long room at the Custom-house, gave way, and was precipitated into the King's warehouses, which lie immediately under it.

Jan. 29.—Was launched, from the dock-yard of Messrs.

Messrs. Gordons and Co., of Deptford, the steam-vessel *Enterprize*, eight hundred tons burthen, destined for the passage between this country and Calcutta. She will be fitted entirely for passengers, and is to be commanded by Lieutenant J. H. Johnson; and, according to the calculations made by her proprietors, there is every prospect of her reaching Calcutta within two months from the time of her leaving Portsmouth. With respect to fuel and machinery, every thing has been provided. As this is the first attempt to make a distant voyage by means of steam, it will form a new era in navigation.

Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Common Council of the City of London, a report was read and unanimously agreed to, and a petition ordered to be drawn up and presented to Parliament, to repeal the Act of the 37th Henry VIII., and introduce such equitable provisions and enactments in its stead, in relation to tithes, as Parliament may deem fitting and expedient.

Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the Levant Company, a letter was read from Mr. Secretary Canning, stating that Government wished the Company should be dissolved, as the opinions as to a free trade were now so universally diffused, that a Bill would be introduced into Parliament to carry this object into execution; but that Government had no fault to find with the Company, and would retain all their agents in Greece, &c. as consuls, or as the accredited agents of the British Government.

Feb. 5.—A fire broke out this evening in the premises of a picture-frame-maker, in King street, Goswell-street-road, which destroyed them, and the greater part of the stock and premises of Mr. Hayburn, a furniture-broker.

Feb. 7.—A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Flockton's turpentine-manufactory, in Spa-road, Bermondsey. The manufactory was completely filled with pitch, tar, turpentine, and other combustibles, which burnt with most tremendous fury. It was confined to Mr. Flockton's property, which was reduced to a heap of ruins.

A New Club is forming in London, for the association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments—men of eminence in any class of the fine arts, and others who are distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature, or art. It is to be called the *Athenæum*, and is said to have originated with Sir Humphrey Davy. Amongst its members are the Duke of Sussex and Prince Leopold, Dukes of Bedford, Northumberland, &c.; Marquis of Bath; Earls Shaftesbury, Gower, Grosvenor, Talbot, Tankerville, Wilton; Viscounts Clive, Eastnor, Dudley and Ward; Bishops of Salisbury, Limerick, Sodor and Man; Lords Carrington, F. L. Gower, Newborough, John Russell, William Russell; Hons. H. Grey Bennet, M.P., R. Clive, G. Wynn. Spencer Wynn, Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, Sir J. Wrottesley, Dr. Butler, Rev. Mr. Thursby, Messrs. Corbet, R. Heber, M.P., T. Andrew Knight, F. Lawley, M.P., Leicester, Powlett, &c. &c. &c.

Feb. 12.—The Gazette announces the appointment of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of France, on the occasion of His Most Christian Majesty's Coronation; and also notifies the appointment of the Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Catholic Majesty.

In sawing up an ash-tree lately, at Lambeth, a cavity was found, in which were inclosed two toads, one of them 18 inches in length, the other three inches; the largest is still living; and appears to increase in size.

MARRIAGES.

At Hackney, J. Chervet, esq. of Croydon, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of J. Pyne, esq. of Charlton-house, Berks.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, P. T. Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop-house, Oxon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of F. W. Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent.

F. P. Rougemont, esq. of Dulwich, to Marianne, youngest daughter of A. Glennie, esq. of Gt. James-st.

At Marylebone church, the Hon. Capt. W. Forbes, son of the Right Hon. Lord Forbes, to Horatia, daughter of Sir John G. Shaw, bart. of Kenward, Kent.

At St. James's, P. F. Watler, esq. to Miss A. Simes, of Shrewsbury.

F. B. Goldney, esq. to Anne, third daughter of S. Barlow, esq.

J. R. Birnie, esq. of Acton-green, to Harriet, only daughter of W. Jones, esq. of Fulham.

Capt. J. Watkins, to Mary Anne, only daughter of W. Watkins, esq. of Shotton, Salop.

At Ealing, H. Firby, esq. to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas.

At Lewisham, Lieut. C. Goullet, R.N. to Emma, fifth daughter of the late T. Britten, esq. of Forrest-hill.

T. Adlington, esq. of Upper Tooting, to Mary, daughter of the late P. Smith, esq. of Wallbridge, Gloucestershire.

At Camberwell, E. R. Cowie, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. M. Ready, of Peckham.

At Lewisham, Capt. C. Docwra, to Miss Finch of Sydenham.

At Marylebone church, Walter Parker, son of W. Mynn, esq. of Wouldham, Kent, to Susannah Hannah, youngest daughter of W. Howard, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Hon. E. S. Pery, son of the Earl of Limerick, to Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of the late Hon. W. Cockayne, of Rushton-hall, Northamptonshire.

E. Bryant, esq. of Kennington, to Frances Jemima, daughter of T. B. King, esq. of the Ordnance-office.

At Lambeth, W. B. Smith, esq. of Colchester, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Wilde, esq.

At St. George's Hanover-square, J. Parkinson, jun., esq. of Sackville-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Parkinson, esq. of Lower Brooke-street.

Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, to Miss Hume.

At Guildford, G. Waugh, esq. of Guildford, to Mrs. Cooper.

At Marylebone, Capt. C. Hesse, 18th Hussars, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of T. Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, S. Mitchell, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Sarah, second daughter of B. Barnard, esq. of Ham Common, Surrey.

At Enfield, Captain G. Pasley, 47th regiment, to Margaret, only daughter of J. Durham, esq. of Enfield.

DEATHS.

In Devonshire-street, the Lady of Capt. Franklin, who only a few days before had left London to embark in the Arctic land expedition. This amiable and highly-gifted woman, who had been some time in a declining state of health, was distinguished in the literary world, previously to her marriage, as Miss Porden, authoress of "*The Veils*," and "*Richard Cœur de Lion*," poems of the highest order.

Lieut.-Col. H. Haldane, R.E.

James Yeo, esq. of Hampton-court Palace.

At Streatham, 85, J. Palmer, esq., late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

At Layton, 79, J. Cotton, esq., Deputy Master of the Trinity House.

76, J. Barber, esq. of Stanwell, Middlesex.

J. Hibberson, esq.

In Park-street, Mrs. H. Bagot, last surviving daughter of Sir W. W. Bagot.

J. Shakespeare, esq.

At Edmonton, 51, Captain Ellark.

77, N. Solomons, esq. of Great Russell-street.

At Putney, 54, Mr. F. Griesbach, after a lingering illness of two years, brought on entirely by his indefatigable application and intense study of the oboe. He was a member of the Concert of Ancient Music for the long period of 33 years, of the Philharmonic Concert from its institution, and for 25 years first oboe at the Opera House. As a performer on the oboe, he was unrivalled, and the musical world has lost one of its greatest ornaments.

At — Smith's, esq., Portland-place, Belinda, wife of Sir C. Smith, bart. of Suttons, Essex.

At Kensington, Amelia, widow of Captain J. Warburton.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Seymour, relict of the late H. Seymour, esq. of Northbrook.

At Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, Kenneth Mackenzie, esq.

Harriet, wife of J. J. Wilkinson, esq. of Seymour-place, Euston-square.

At Bromley, Middlesex, J. Shuttleworth, esq.

At Hackney, 72, Lydia, relict of the late W. Watson, esq. of Homerton.

In Brunswick-square, R. Morris, esq.

In Beaumont-street, 69, Miss F. Doveton.

In Upper Phillimore-street, Kensington, Mrs. Hartlé, relict of the late Colonel Hartlé.

G. P. Carr, esq. of Edmonton.

In Sloane-street, Captain C. Forbes.

At Walworth, 86, J. Prowett, esq.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, the Hon. Christian Hely Hutchinson, sister of the Earl of Donoughmore.

At Upper Gower-street, 84, G. Dance, esq. R.A. and F.A.S.

At Upper Norton-street, the Right Hon. Lord Herbert Windsor Stuart.

In Marlborough-street, Kent-road, 90, R. Whheadon, esq.

At Burwood-park, Surrey, Sir J. Frederick, bart.

At Chelsea, 64, T. Smith, esq.

At Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, Mary W. Marshall, wife of Captain J. Marshall, C.B., R.N.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, 70, W. Fairlie, esq.

In Regent-street, 51, J. Woodmeston, esq. of the Royal Marines.

At Vintners' Hall, Katherine, wife of C. Martin, esq.

In Middlesex-place, Eleanor, relict of the late Sir E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth-house, Cambridgeshire.

Margaret Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. Street, of Islington.

LIST OF SHERIFFS,

*Appointed by His Majesty, in Council,
for the Year 1825.*

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire—S. B. Edwards, of Ardsley, esq.

Berkshire—E. F. Maitland, of Shinfield, esq.

Buckinghamshire—J. Dupre, of Wilton Park, esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Sir C. E.

Nightingdale, of Kneesworth, bart.

Cheshire—J. S. Daintry, of Sutton, esq.

Cumberland—M. Atkinson, of Stain Gills, esq.

Cornwall—W. Baron, of Tregear, esq.

Derbyshire—Sir C. A. Hastings, of Willesley Hall, bart.

Devonshire—G. Strode, of Newnham Park, esq.

Dorsetshire—C. Spurrier, of Upton, esq.

Essex—P. Du Cane, of Braxsted Lodge, esq.

Gloucestershire—Sir J. Musgrave, of Barnsley Park, bart.

Herefordshire—T. A. Knight, of Downton Castle, esq.

Hertfordshire—T. N. Kemble, of Gubbin Park, esq.

Kent—W. G. D. Tyssen, of Foley House, esq.

Leicestershire—C. M. Phillips, of Garenden, esq.

Lincolnshire—Sir J. Trollope, of Caswick, bart.

Monmouthshire—J. Proctor, of Chepstow, esq.

Norfolk—J. Harvey, of Thorpe Lodge, esq.

Northamptonshire—Sir R. H. Gunning, of Horton, bart.

Northumberland—A. Gregson, of Bowsden, esq.

Nottinghamshire—G. Gregory, of Remptstone, esq.

Oxfordshire—Sir F. Desanges, of Aston-Rowant, knt.

Rutlandshire—J. Neal, of Bolton, esq.

Shropshire—J. W. Dod, of Clovelly, esq.

Somersetshire—J. Quantock, of Norton-sub-Hamdon, esq.

Staffordshire—Sir G. Pigot, of Patshull, bart.

County of Southampton—H. P. Delme, of Cams-Hall, esq.

Suffolk—Sir H. E. Bunbury, of Great Barton, bart

Surrey—J. B. Hankey, of Fetcham Park, esq.

Sussex—J. H. Slater, of Newick Park, esq.

Warwickshire—C. Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, esq.

Wiltshire—E. Warriner, of Conock, esq.

Worcestershire—T. S. Vernon, of Shrawley, esq.

Yorkshire—J. Hutton, of Marske, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire—D. Jones, of P. uglas, esq.

Pembrokeshire—G. Bowen, of Llwyn-y-gwair, esq.

Cardiganshire—E. P. Lloyd, of Wernewydd, esq.

Glamorganshire—J. Bennet, of Lalestone, esq.

Breconshire—H. Allen, of Oakfield, esq.

Radnorshire—P. R. Mynors, of Evenjob, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—T. Meyrick, of Cefncock, esq.

Garnarvonshire—H. D. Griffith, of Caerhun, esq.

Merionethshire—Postponed.

Montgomeryshire—P. Morris, of Trehelig, esq.

Denbighshire—W. Egerton, of Gresford Lodge, esq.

Flintshire—J. L. Wynne, of Plasnewydd, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. H. Perkins is appointed a chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford.

The Rev. W. Clark, M.A. to the vicarage of Wymeswold, Leicestershire.

The Rev. H. R. S. Smith, B.A. to the rectory of Little Bentley, Essex.

The Rev. A. Hopkins, B.A. to the vicarage of Clent, with the chapel of Rowley Regis annexed, Staffordshire.

The Rev. T. Nayler, B.A. has been appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The Rev. E. J. Crawley, M.A. is appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

The Rev. J. E. Keane, M.A. is appointed Chaplain to the colony of New South Wales, and its dependencies.

The Rev. J. Radford, A.B. to the rectory of Nymet Rowland, Devon.

The Rev. J. Hoste, A.M. to the vicarage of Barwick, Norfolk.

The Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, to the rectory of Garveston, Norfolk.

The Rev. R. Pulleyne, to the vicarage of Sherringham, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Wood, M.A. to the vicarage of Santhorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector of Poynings, to the dignity of Precentor of Rochester Cathedral.

The Rev. T. M. Davies, A.B. to the rectory of Trellifan, and vicarage of Llanfenangel Ystrad, Cardiganshire.

The Hon. and Rev. D. Massey, to be chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Massey.

The Rev. F. Woodford, Clerk, B.A. to the rectory of West Bamfylde.

The Rev. C. H. Cosens, Clerk, B.A. to the office of Chaplain to the House of Correction of Shepton-Mallet, Somerset.

The Rev. G. N. Gale, Clerk, to the curacy of Corfe.

The Rev. W. Russell, to the rectory of Chiddingley, Essex.

The Rev. J. Brown, Chaplain to the Norfolk County Gaol.

The Rev. L. P. Baker, B.D. to the rectory of Melbourne *cum* Holt, Leicestershire.

The Very Rev. V. Fitzgerald, Dean of Emley, to the Deanery of Killmore.

The Rev. K. C. Packman, B.A. to the rectory of Landen-hills, Essex.

The Rev. W. H. Dickson, to the vicarage of Wis-tow, Yorkshire.

The Rev. N. Macleod, to the church and parish of Campsie, in the presbytery of Glasgow.

The Rev. Dr. L. Adamson, to be First Minister of the church and parish of Cupar, in the presbytery of Cupar, and county of Fife.

The Rev. G. Pearson, B.D. to the rectory of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. J. W. Worthington, to the Evening Lectureship of All-hallows, Lombard-street, London.

The Rev. W. C. Madden, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Christ's Church at Woodhouse, Huddersfield.

The Rev. W. Williamson, to the curacy of the parish church of Leeds.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In Paris, 56, the Right Hon. Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet, Baron Tufton, &c., and Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Westmoreland. His Lordship married, in 1811, Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary, but had no issue, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, Charles.

At Caen, Normandy, Major-General Lord Muskerry.

In Paris, Wm. Lawless, esq., a General in the French Army, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. This gallant Officer was a Native of Dublin.

At Baltimore, in the United States, 60, Gen. R. G. Harper.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, France, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Brisco.

On Christmas-day, at Karambasar, in the Crimea, Madame Krudener.

In France, J. Wynne, only son of J. Beale, esq. of Beale Cottage, Staffordshire.

At Calcutta, G. M'Cowan, esq. M.D.

At Hanboulotti, Ceylon, the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Twistleton, D.D., Archdeacon of Colombo, only brother of Lord Say and Sele.

At Arcot, Madras, J. Humfreys, esq. of the 1st Light Cavalry.

At the Bay of Conte, in the island of Sardinia, 22, Thaddeus Porter, esq. son of Dr. Porter of Bristol.

At Geneva, Mr. C. Pictet, author of several valuable works on agriculture.

At Madras, 73, Lieut.-General Lalande.

At Bruges, T. R. Palmer, second son of Sir W. H. Palmer, bart.

At Calcutta, Major J. Canning.

At Upton Park Camp, Jamaica, Lieutenant W. H. Vinicombe, of the 50th regiment.

At Madeira, G. W. D. Stephens, esq., son of Admiral Stephens.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

DEPUTATIONS from London; Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham, have lately been in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, examining several of the colliery railways, and trying experiments on the locomotive engines. They have been highly gratified with the ingenuity their construction displays.

Married.] At Tynemouth, W. C. Wright, esq. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late J. Parr, M.D. of Pentre-Parr, Caermarthenshire.—At Bishopwearmouth, G. Robinson, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss E. Usherwood, of Whitby.

Died.] At Whittingham, Mrs. Crea, wife of Dr. Crea.—At Newcastle, Miss P. Brunton, daughter of the late Rev. J. Brunton.—At Bishopton, the Rev. R. Tatham.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Drumburgh, Sir David Hunter Blair, bart. of Brownhill, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, bart.—G. Birch, esq. of Stoney-dale, Westmoreland, to Eleanor Lucy, eldest daughter of T. Butler, esq.

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Died.] At Workington, 41, Capt. S. Martindale.—At Carlisle, 26, Mr. J. Fairburn.—At Gartsgill, 18, Miss E. Calvert.—At Lorton, 17, G. Hughes, youngest son of R. Wade, esq. of Tuggul, Northumberland.

YORKSHIRE.

On February 13, the new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Pontefract was opened for divine worship. Appropriate and able sermons were preached by the Rev. R. Newton, and the Rev. T. Lesley.

During the heavy gale of wind on the evening of Wednesday the 2d February, some damage was done to several buildings in Leeds. Two ends of a chapel, building by the Methodist New Connexion, at the Bank, in this town, were blown down. The Oil-gas works, some houses at New-road-end, a warehouse belonging to Messrs. Crossley and Robinson, and a number of other buildings have received injury.

Mr. Spriggs, of Stainby, has a duck that began to lay on the 7th of October: she laid 46 nights successively, and then began to lay every other night. The eggs were sold for three halfpence a piece.

A butcher-bird was taken in a common trap-cage
2 B at

at Bridlington a short time ago, and is now alive in the possession of Mr. Rayner, druggist. From its very exhausted state when taken, its flight must have been long and rapid, probably across the German Ocean. It is wonderful to see with what dexterity this little creature destroys a small bird, which he seizes by the throat, and strangles in an instant.

Married.] At York, J. Richardson, esq., to Eliza C. Coke, daughter of the late E. Rowe, esq.—At Norton, the Rev. C. Anstey, vicar of that place, to Miss E. Grey, of Stockton.—Mr. J. Briggs, of Leeds, to Harriet, daughter of W. Cocks, esq. of Haddesdon, Herts.—At Wheldrake, R. N. Raines, esq. to Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Hughes—At the Friends' meeting-house, Rawdon, Mr. J. Thompson, to Ann, daughter of the late J. Grimshaw, esq.—J. Moorhouse, esq. of Gargrave, to Martha, youngest daughter of W. Polake, esq. of Rilston—At York, Colin Johnstone, esq. second son of the late C. Johnstone, esq. of Drum, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, to Maria, daughter of the late Col. Duffin, and niece of W. Duffin, esq. of York—At Bradford, B. Kaye, esq. of Allerton-hall, to Mrs. Hirst, of Field-head, Denholme—At Abberford, W. Mure, esq. of Caldwell, Ayrshire, to Laura, second daughter of the late W. Markham, esq. of Becca-hall—At Rotherham, G. Birch, esq. of Stoney-dale, Westmoreland, to Eleanor Lucy, eldest daughter of T. Butler, esq.

Died.] 80, R. Warburton, esq. of Wakefield—The Rev. R. Mitton, upwards of fifty-five years minister of Harrogate *cum* Bilton—33, J. Fawcett, esq. of Hunsley—In York, 81, Mrs. C. Wyvill—At Spennithorne, Jane, relict of the late W. Chayler, esq.—24, Ann, wife of the Rev. W. Lindley, of St. John's, Wakefield—63, the Rev. H. Gale, A.M., rector of Escrick and Hauxwell—At Leeds, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rev. E. Hare—At Market Weighton, 57, R. Sandwith, esq.—At Howden, 20, Mary, daughter of the Rev. R. Spofforth—At Doncaster, 34, Mary Ellen, wife of the Rev. H. Torre, of Thornhill—At Halifax, 72, Ann, relict of S. Heywood, esq. of Nottingham—The Rev. C. Mace, M.A. rector of Holdsham—56, T. W. Davison, esq. of Haddleston-house, near Selby.

At Marchup, near Adingham, three daughters of Mr. Hugh Hudson, farmer, *viz.* Martha, on Dec. 9, aged 18 years; Mary, on the 22d, aged 16; and Ann, on the 31st, aged 12 years. And, to complete the desolation of his family, he interred, on Saturday, his son, a boy 13 years of age, and his last surviving and youngest daughter, who was only six years old. A few weeks previous to this fatal sickness, which was a putrid sore-throat, the family was a remarkably healthy one.

LANCASHIRE.

The Manchester Institution for the Promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts, is rising rapidly into importance. The alliance between commerce and the liberal and ornamental arts, is not only very natural, but extremely beneficial. There is no branch of the former which may not feel the good effects of such a system; and we are happy to state, that the manufacturing interests of Manchester, with a munificence worthy of their wealth, have already contributed above thirty-four thousand pounds to this noble undertaking. We hope the patrons of the fine arts, throughout the kingdom, will not be slow in giving their countenance to so excellent a design.

A company has been formed at Manchester, for making a ship-canal from the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Dee, direct to Manchester.

Married.] S. Taylor, esq. of Moston and Eccleston, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Still, rector of Fonthill.

Died.] At Liverpool, J. Malonek, esq., the Prussian consul at that port—Capt. R. Crellin—45, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. D. Wray, A.M. of Manchester—R. Markland, jun. esq. of Withington—H. Bramley, esq. of Liverpool—At Liverpool, A. Hamilton, esq., late Professor of Sanscrit and Hindoo literature at the East India College, Haileybury—85, the Rev. R. Lewin.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] 29, the Rev. P. Walthall, M.A., rector of Wistaston—The Rev. — Hepinstall, of Astbury.

DERBYSHIRE.

One of the richest veins of lead ore ever discovered has been lately broken into near Matlock, in what is called a pipe-work (*viz.* an opening or communication of caverns, similar to those which are shewn to visitors at Matlock-bath). The roof, sides and bottom are covered with the richest galena. It is visited by all the miners in the county, and one professional gentleman offered £10,000 for the ore in sight!

Married.] At Ripton, the Rev. M. Witt, to Jane Matilda, daughter of the late Mr. Kahrs, of London.

Died.] In Derby, 79, Mrs. Douglas, relict of C. Douglas, esq. of Whitton-hall, Durham—At Old Coats, near Heath, Mr. T. Greaves.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] C. Doncaster, esq. of Fisherton, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late W. Thompson, esq. of Heighton-house, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Welham, near East Retford, 75, S. Thorold, esq.—At his seat, Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, J. Bettison, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Marquis of Exeter's magnificent seat, Burghley-house, near Stamford, was near being destroyed by a fire, which broke out in the library. It proceeded, we understand, from a beam which had been injudiciously placed across the chimney, which is supposed to have caught the flames from a stove-grate, heated somewhat more than was usual. As the fire fortunately broke out in the day-time, it was speedily extinguished, and the damage done, we are happy to learn, does not amount to £100.

Lately, in digging in what is called the Abbey-close, at Torksey, near Gainsborough, a stone coffin, with the cover, in a perfect state, and enclosing a human corpse, was found; and close beside it, an urn or jar, containing two birds, but which, when exposed to the air, immediately decomposed. Several portions of the small divisions of a window, not above an inch and a quarter broad, containing coloured glass, were also found, which probably formed a part of the ancient priory.

A goose belonging to Miss Wood, of Gunby, near Colsterworth, has laid 69 eggs, and brought off 69 goslings since February 1821.

Died.] At Long Bennington, 84, W. Wilson, gent.—At Saddington, 40, N. Heycock, gent.—At Walton rectory, 29, Mary, wife of the Rev. A. E. Hobart, M.A.—At her seat, Somers-castle, Dame Esther Wray, relict of the late Sir Cecil Wray, bart.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Antiquities.—There is a small close near the village of Langham, in Rutland, which, for many centuries, has been known by the name of the Chapel Close, and it is supposed, from the rise of the ground in one part of it, that formerly a Romish chapel stood upon the spot. There are no records giving an account of it, but it is thought to have been destroyed long before the Reformation. This ground is now in the occupation

occupation of Mr. John Messing, of Langham, and the parishioners are making a pit, through the spot, for stone to repair the roads,—in which the workmen have found, at different times, eight complete human skeletons, one of which measured considerably more than six feet from the skull to the bottom of the leg-bone, and at the bottom of the arm-bone lay a ring, which is supposed to have been on the finger of the deceased. No remains of a coffin of any kind have been found. The ring was so much decayed that it broke into pieces. They have likewise found five pieces of silver coin, about the size of an old sixpence, but are worn very thin. There is an ancient figure of some monarch on them, with a Latin inscription hardly visible. One figure seems like that of some saint. A small copper coin, the size of a farthing, has also been dug up; the date is much defaced, but seems to be 850, which makes it near a thousand years old, and it is therefore supposed to have been coined in the reign of Athelwolf, who died in 856.—A great deal of melted lead and slate have been found, and some small bits of beautiful pavement, &c. The hill is dug about half-way through, and it is conjectured that something still more curious will be discovered.

Died.] At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Stones—Mary, second daughter of H. Walker, gent., of Beaumont-lees.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, B. Gibbins, esq. of Birches-green, near Birmingham, to Eliza Lucy, youngest daughter of the late C. Leonard, esq. of Hampstead.

Died.] At Ingestre, the Hon. and Rev. J. Chetwynd Talbot.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The new road from Birmingham to Pershore, is to pass through Edgbaston and Ipsley in Warwickshire, and Northfield, King's Norton, Alvechurch, Bordesley, Tardebigg, Redditch, Feckenham, Inkherrow, Kington, Naunton Beauchamp, Peopleton, Pinvin, and Pershore, Worcestershire.

Died.] 30, R. B. Phillips, esq. of Green-lanes Villa—85, J. Downes, esq. of Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Hales Owen, W. Shelley, esq. of Newcastle, to Hannah, daughter of A. Parker, esq. of Oldbury—At Edgemon, the Rev. C. Meredith, A.M. to Anne, eldest daughter of W. Briscoe, esq. of Caynton-house—At Ellesmere, R. Golightly, esq. to Margaret, third daughter of J. Boydell, esq. of Kilhendre, Flintshire—T. Bowdler, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hill, of Ludlow—P. Watler, esq. to Anne, second daughter of the late W. Simes, esq. of College-hill, near Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Moor-park, near Ludlow, 50, R. Salway, esq. He was of a very ancient Norman origin, his family being descended from Humphrey de Salway, of Kunk, Staffordshire, and himself, maternally, from the Lords Folliot, of Stonehouse. In 1795, he married Isabella, daughter of J. H. Baugh, esq. of Stonehouse, and is succeeded in his estate by J. Salway, esq., his only son.

At Oswestry, Mary, relict of the late G. Stoakes, esq.—73, Mrs. E. Hudson, of Ludlow—Arthur, fourth son of the Rev. T. Hodges, A.M. of Ludlow—79, J. Wilde, esq. of Harnage, near Shrewsbury—Frances Mary, wife of D. Childe, esq. of Brace Meole, near Shrewsbury—At Pradoc, 15, Miss Kenyon, the eldest daughter of the Hon. T. Kenyon.

WORCESTER.

Married.] At Hallow, F. Bannatyne, esq. youngest

son of the late General Bannatyne, to Emma Elizabeth, only child of the late J. Meecham, esq.—At Severn Stoke, J. M'Cabe, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, to Miss Martin, only daughter of Colonel Martin—At Stourport, the Rev. C. Wharton, to Miss M. A. Crane, of Wribbenhall—At Spetchley, R. A. Parsons, esq., second son of the Rev. R. A. Parsons, of St. Mary's-hall, Market-Drayton, to Miss Jane Hanbury, of Spetchley—R. Francis, esq. of Droitwich, to Miss Lyttleton, of Wick, near Worcester—At Worcester, Capt. C. O. Aveline, to Eliza, eldest daughter of A. Maud, esq. of Worcester.

Died.] At Malvern, 20, Eliza, youngest daughter of the late W. Parry, esq. of Arkstone-house, Herefordshire—34, W. Holbrook, esq. of Worcester, son of W. Holbrook, esq. of Ledbury—The Lady of Sir E. Mostyn, bart.—At Wainwright-house, Miss F. Sandon.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ledbury, H. Rudge, esq. of Leominster, to Eliza, daughter of J. Barrett, esq. of Prior's-court—J. Mathews, esq. of Biddleston-Langarron, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Leveridge, of Newent, Gloucester.

Died.] At King's Pyon, 40, C. Carpenter, esq.—Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Cawood, of Bewdley—At Treerece, Langarron, 85, E. Miles, esq.—At Hereford, 85, Mrs. Colbach—64, Mrs. Ann Bethell—At Monnington on Wye, 50, the Rev. D. Lewis.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A Royal Charter of Henry the Sixth, granted to Bristol, has lately been discovered. The contents of this charter are peculiarly interesting, as it is the only one which contains a schedule of rates for *shipping* as well as *goods*. Vessels were then charged 6d. which now pay 40s. and the different articles of merchandize were proportionately low.

Jan. 21.—A fire broke out in the market-place at Bristol, which destroyed the whole of the Market-house, from High-street to the Crown Cellar, including the shop of Messrs. Cuncel and Jennings, grocers.

At a meeting held at Cheltenham, on the 25th January, it was resolved to form a Gloucestershire Fire and Life Assurance Company, with a capital of One Million, divided into ten thousand shares of £100 each.—£200,000 was immediately subscribed.

There is in the possession of an inhabitant of Cheltenham, a Roman coin of the reign of Vespasian, who died A.D. 79. It is of silver, and in excellent nay, in uncommon preservation. On one side is the bust of the Emperor, encircled by the word "Vespasianus;" and on the reverse, "the Eternal City" is represented by a female figure, very similar, indeed, as to position, to the "Britannia" of our modern English coin. The ancient helmet protects the head: in the left hand is a spear, and in the right a globe, on which "the Herald Mercury" stands, as if "new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill." On either side of the figure are the words, "Urbs Roma."

Married.] At Bristol, T. P. Peterson, esq. of Mangotsfield-house, to Eleanor Rush, only daughter of W. J. Parker, esq. of Walton, Somerset—Captain H. Windsor, to Miss E. Sambrook—J. M'Cabe, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, to Miss Martin, only daughter of Colonel Martin, of Severn Stoke, Worcestershire—At Oxenhall, Mr. W. Bower of Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Turner, of Everton, Lancashire—At Elberton, A. Ward, esq. of New Leaze-house, Olveston, to Martha, only child of T. Johnson, esq. of Elberton—At Clifton, D. Stanton, to Elizabeth, widow of the late J. A. Simpson, esq. of Calcutta—At Bristol, James, son of the late G. Bengough, esq. to Sarah, only daughter of W. Tuprail, esq.—At Dursley, S. Clutterbuck,

esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. T. Pruett—At Trevethin, — Waddington, esq. of Usk Castle, to Maria, daughter of T. Edwards, esq.—R. Hunt, esq. to Emmeline Mary, daughter of J. Elton, esq. of Bristol.

Died.] At Driffild, near Cirencester, 72, the Rev. Richard Dennison Cumberland, for nearly half a century constant resident Rector of that parish, and Harnhill. Unalterably attached to that healthy spot, and having christened nearly half of his parishioners, he considered it always as his proper home; and seeking no farther preferment, ended his days in tranquillity among them. His descent was from Dennison Cumberland, Archdeacon of Northampton, whose son was the celebrated Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, the author of *Sanconiathe's Phœnician History*, the *Law of Nature*, and a *Treatise on Hebrew Weights and Measures*, &c. He was also grandson to John Cumberland, whose noble invention of bending ship-timber, by means of steam, in cases of sand, has been the means of saving millions to this country, and in which he expended a large fortune, without receiving any adequate reward. He has left only one daughter, married to the Rev. J. P. Jones, A.M. of Brecon, and a widow, who is inconsolable for his loss. His ancestry on the maternal side is equally honourable, being in a direct line from the renowned Admiral Balchen, who was lost in the ship *Victory*, and to whose memory Government erected a monument in Westminster Abbey.

At Painswick, 73, Mrs. E. Burdock—At Olveston vicarage, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Charlton—At Clifton Hot-wells, Mrs. M. W. Allen, relict of the Rev. J. Allen—At Cheltenham, Capt. Murray, of the 22d Foot—At Northfield, Cheltenham, E. Bradshaw, M.D.—At the Spa, Gloucester, Mrs. Allen, wife of J. H. Allen, esq. M.P., and daughter of Lord Robert Seymour—In Bristol, 65, Gloriana Margaretta, wife of J. L. M'Adam, esq.—At Cheltenham, 57, Mrs. Haldane, relict of General Haldane—At Bristol, 70, Mrs. M. Hughes. She was the writer of the pieces published by the Unitarian Tract Society—Emma, third daughter of P. Miles, esq. M.P. of Leigh-court, near Bristol—At Clifton, 47, Mrs. E. Lancaster. Her death was occasioned by the fright and bruises that she received from an over-driven cow—82, Diana, wife of the Very Rev. J. Plumtree, Dean of Gloucester—At Gloucester-spa, Caroline Louisa Jane, second daughter of J. Wedgewood, esq.—At Cheltenham, 53, Mrs. S. Evans—At Chipping-Sudbury, upwards of 100! Sarah Dando—At Abbey Cottage, near Stroud, Mr. H. Bradley—60, B. Charlery, esq. of Bristol—At Twennydd, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, 27, the Rev. J. James.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A liberal subscription has commenced at Oxford, for the purpose of rebuilding St. Thomas's parish church, on a larger scale than the present one, which is in a very dilapidated state.

Married.] P. Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop-house, to Elizabeth, daughter of F. Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent—At Oxford, C. Gunning, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. S. Brown, of Oxford.

Died.] 90, T. Wapshott, esq. of Chipping-Norton—83, the Rev. T. R. Berkeley, D.D., Rector of Wootton, and of Rugby, Warwickshire—At Oxford, 67, Mrs. Whitchurch—At Oxford, 79, Mr. J. Parlour—At the house of the Rev. V. Thomas, Holywell, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Williams.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Jan. 26.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. *Grave*, at Warfield, Berks; which destroyed a barn

and out-building, and a quantity of corn. A reward of fifty guineas is offered for the discovery of the incendiaries.

The extensive paper-mills of Mr. Evans, at South Morton, near Wallingford, were destroyed by fire, on the night of the 12th February. The whole of the machinery and stock of paper were consumed, in value £7,000, for which amount they were insured.

Married.] Rev. T. W. Champness, rector of Fulmer, Bucks, to Miss Langford, of Eton College—At Greenham-chapel, Berks, Major H. B. Lane, R.A. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late A. Thompson, esq.—H. Ormond, esq. of Wantage, Berks, to Emma, second daughter of the Rev. J. Williams, of West Lavington—At Hurley, Berks, Captain the Hon. C. Leonard Irby, R.N., fourth son of Lord Boston, to Frances, second daughter of J. Mangles, esq.

Died.] At Bisham Abbey, 82, George Vansittart, esq., formerly M.P. for Bucks—18, T. H. Wilberforce, second son of the Rev. Legh Richmond, of Turvey, Beds—Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Rev. — Shaw, of Wantage—At Salthill, Ann Sainthill, wife of Captain R. Thew—At Wytham Abbey, 13, the Hon. Albemarle Bertie, second son of the Earl and Countess of Abingdon—At Rowsham, near Aylesbury, Mrs. Lucas, wife of J. Lucas, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] The Rev. J. Donne, M.A. vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, to Mary, eldest daughter of M. Dobson, esq.—E. Fisher, esq. of Northaw, Herts, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. W. C. Smith—At Oliley, Herts, the Rev. Henry du Cane, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. Sowerby, esq. of Putteridge-bury, Herts—At Amphilh, Beds, G. W. Chapman, esq. of Windsor, to Harriet, only daughter of S. Davis, esq. of Amphilh.

Died.] At the Rectory-house, St. Mary's, Bedford, the Rev. W. C. Cumming—Jane, the wife of the Rev. W. Parsley, vicar of Yardley, Herts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] 43, The Rev. J. Mills, rector of Little Isham—At Marsden, Mrs. J. Hoare, widow of the late Rev. J. Hoare, D.D.—Mrs. Cooke, wife of T. A. Cooke, esq. of Peterborough—At Barnwell Castle, 30, Mrs. Oddie, wife of H. B. Oddie, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The Master and Fellows of Peterhouse have recently augmented the patronage of their College, by founding two Fellowships and four Scholarships, the stipends of which are to be paid from the proceeds of the very liberal donation of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, M.A., formerly Fellow of that Society. The Fellows and Scholars on this new foundation are to bear the name of the donor.

Married.] J. E. Fordham, esq. of Melbourne-bury, to Harriet, second daughter of J. Gurney, esq. King's Counsel.

Died.] Eleanor, wife of Sir E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth-house, Cambridgeshire—At Papworth Hall, C. M. Cheere, esq., M.P. for Cambridge—The Rev. T. Walker, of Brampton, near Huntingdon, to Miss J. Jackson, of Boston.

NORFOLK.

Jan. 22.—A large mass of earth was detached from a part of the hills near Cromer, called Lighthouse-hills, which are at that place about two hundred and fifty feet in height. It fell with great force on the beach, extending itself, below the low-water-mark, about three hundred yards from the cliff; it is calculated that it now covers upwards of twelve acres, and that it must contain not less than half a million of cubic yards, equal to as many cart-loads.

Married.

Married.] At Great Rainham, C. Loftus, esq. to Jane, daughter of the late Colonel Dixon—At Middleton, W. Lane, esq. of Lynn Regis, to Mary, second daughter of E. Everard, esq.

Died.] 62, The Rev. J. L. Girdlestone, vicar of Sherringham—At Little Shoring, Mrs. Powell.

SUFFOLK.

Extraordinary Fact.—A horse, the property of R. Gurney, esq., at his farm at Higham, near Bury, was taken ill with the cholera on Wednesday se'nnight, and died on the following morning. On opening the carcase, there was found in the paunch an immense live toad, which is supposed to have been swallowed when quite small, and, from the length of time it had been there, was nearly the colour of a frog. The toad is now in the possession of Mr. Arborn, veterinary surgeon, Dunstal-green.

Married.] The Rev. W. H. Wilkinson, of Nether Hall, to Eliza Caroline, daughter of G. B. Tyndale, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Died.] The Rev. G. Ion, rector of Thorndon—At Lavenham, 75, the Rev. J. Buck, M.A.—46, Mrs. Norman, of Gazely—At Hoo-hall, 18, J. E. Catling, only son of W. Catling, esq.—At Lowestoff, 91, Mrs. M. Arnold, relict of A. Arnold, esq.—Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Captain J. Macfarland, R.N., of Stretton.

ESSEX.

Married.] R. Gadsden, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss Field, of Layton—At Wormingford, R. C. Salmon, esq. of Beamont-hall, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of A. Constable, esq. of Wormingford-hall—At Earl's-colme, J. P. Burrows, esq. of London, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Rev. T. Cardwaine, of Colne Priory—At Kelvedon, the Rev. J. B. Story, vicar of Great Try, to Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Romaine, of Castlehill-lodge, Reading, Berks.

Died.] Belinda, wife of Sir C. Smith, bart. of Suttons—At Colchester, the Rev. T. Dakins—At Chelmsford, 63, Mrs. Collis.

KENT.

Discoveries at Rochester Cathedral.—The Dean, Archdeacon, and Chapter of this truly interesting fabric have determined to restore the interior of the building to its primitive state, as far as the existing authorities will allow. Mr. Cottingham, the architect employed on the occasion, commenced the improvements a few days ago, by taking down the Corinthian altar-piece, put up at the time of the Reformation, which has brought to view the whole of the original composition at the east end of the choir, consisting of three beautiful gothic arched recesses and windows, in the purest style of the 13th century; and on scraping off the white-wash, the decorations of the high altar appeared in nearly all their pristine glory; consisting of birds and beasts, fleurs-de-lis, lilies, crescents, stars, scroll foliage, fleury-crosses, lace-work borders, &c. arranged in the most beautiful order, and finely constricted in the colours, which consist of the brightest crimson, purples, azures, greens, &c. In addition to this interesting display of architectural elegance, another antiquarian treasure has been discovered of equal curiosity. This is a monument, with the effigies of one of the early Bishops of Rochester, in his pontifical robes, judged to be of that period when the arts of sculpture and architecture were at their zenith of splendour, the reign of Edward the Third; when every power of the human mind seemed so pre-eminently conspicuous. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the workmanship of the statue

before us is so excellently brought forward in the crozier, mitre, and robes, which are tastefully disposed and gorgeously enriched—the crozier with gilded foliage, and the mitre in diamonded compartments of jewellery work, the execution of which is in the highest degree elaborate. The outer robe is crimson, with gold embroidery and jewels; and the under robe purple, relieved by a vest of a pink colour, with gold fringe. The gloves have jewels, and the shoes are embroidered. A part of the architectural decorations of the tomb have also been found; the beautiful carving, gilding, and colouring of which, place them among the most perfect specimens of Gothic art. Of this elegant monument and its incomparably fine effigy not the slightest mention has ever been made; it is therefore fair to conclude, that to the various able and laborious antiquaries who have written on the antiquities of this church they were utterly unknown.

Married.] At Canterbury, P. Carew, esq. son of the Right Hon. R. P. Carew, to Mrs. Susannah Frances; relict of the late H. Cadogan, esq.—At Greenwich, J. Leake, esq. to Mary, daughter of J. Walpole, esq. of Croom's-hill—At Tunbridge, T. B. Owen, esq. of St. Mary-le-bone, London, to Miss C. Chaloner, of Tunbridge Wells.

Died.] 81, J. Copley, esq. of Margate—At Harbledown, near Canterbury, 72, J. Horsley, esq.—At Buckland, near Dover, 60, Mrs. Sayer, wife of B. Sayer, esq.—At Greenwich, Elizabeth, wife of H. Francis, esq.—At Bexley, 83, Frances, relict of A. Gell, esq.—Mrs. Hamilton, relict of the late T. Hamilton, esq. of Bromley.

SUSSEX.

A few weeks since, a labourer employed in digging flints near Hollingbury Castle (the ancient earth-work or camp on the summit of the hill between Brighton and Stammer) discovered an interesting group of antiquities, placed very superficially in a slight excavation on the chalk rock. It consisted of a brass instrument, called a celt: a nearly circular ornament, spirally fluted, and having two rings placed loosely on the extremities; and four armillæ, or bracelets for the wrists, of a very peculiar shape. All these instruments are composed of a metallic substance, which, from the appearance of those parts where the green patina, with which they are encrusted, has been removed, must have originally possessed a lustre but little inferior to burnished gold. They are clearly of either Roman or Anglo-Roman origin, and probably were buried on or near the site of interment of the individual to whom they belonged. We understand Mr. Mantell, of Castle-place, in this town, the possessor of these curious relics, purposes laying them before the Antiquarian Society. The flint diggers have recently discovered several urns containing burnt human bones; but, we believe, nothing peculiarly interesting has been observed, except the antiquities above described.

A gentleman of Rye has, it is said, by some ingenious chemical process, produced an essence of malt and hops, which gives beer of any strength, and of genuine flavour, by the addition of water only; and it is further said, that he intends shortly to offer his essence to the public, under the sanction of letters patent.

Married.] The Rev. J. Broadwood, to Charlotte, daughter of J. King, esq. of Loxwood—At Hastings, G. J. Ashburnham, esq. to Hannah, daughter of Mr. Glazer—At East Lavant, Captain H. Holmes, to Jane, second daughter of G. Henty, esq. of Ferring.

Died.] At Chichester, 80, the Rev. M. Tugwell, residentiary and precentor of that cathedral—At Brighton,

Brighton, 63, the Rev. P. G. Tomkyns, LL.D., late of Buckinhill-park, Herefordshire.—At Hastings, 44, T. W. Hetherington, esq. of Walthamstow.—At Brighton, Alexander, youngest son of A. Riley, esq.—At Hastings, Major J. Sharp, of Kincarratie, Perthshire.—At Brighton, Sir John Shee, bart. of Lockleys, Herts. At Brighton, 72, H. Verral, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

On Jan. 23, a fire broke out at Andover, which destroyed a public house and six other houses.

Venerable Society.—On the 12th Feb., twenty-seven inhabitants of Portsmouth met together at the Rainbow Tavern, St. George's-square, whose united ages amounted to 2,361 years. They were regaled, by a well-wisher to old age, with refreshment, and parted in hopes of another meeting in a short time. The oldest attendant was William Treadzel, aged 95; the youngest, John Cook, aged 80 years and one month.

Married. — Hawker, esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Stevens, of Clifton.—At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, F. F. Sankey, esq. R.N. of Minchinhampton, Gloucester, to Miss F. L. Woolley.—At Southampton, the Rev. L. Fowler, son of the Bishop of Ossory, to Elizabeth, daughter of O. Wynne, esq. M.P.—At Eling, C. Wilkinson, esq. of London, to Ann, second daughter of G. B. Harrison, esq. R.N.—At Gosport, Lieut. Pilford, 67th regt., to Miss Chapman, of Gosport.

WILTSHIRE.

An accidental fire broke out at Warminster, which at first threatened to be very destructive; but through the intrepid exertions of the firemen, and the prompt assistance of the inhabitants of all ranks, aided by a good supply of water, the damage was chiefly confined to five dwellings, all of which were insured.

Died. At Malmesbury, 75, Mrs. M. Skey, relict of the late Rev. W. Skey, of Wickwar, Gloucestershire.—At Woolverton, Mere, Wills, 79, F. Faugoin, esq.—At Trowbridge, 72, G. Waldron, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Literary and Philosophical Society, with a Library and Public Museum, is now establishing in Yeovil.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Markets at Bridgewater, on Tuesday 25th January, it was resolved to erect a new and commodious market-house, from a design by Mr. Carver.

Bath Literary Institution.—On Friday the 21st ult., this splendid establishment was opened to the subscribers and their friends. Scarcely a century and a half ago the warm springs were in little better state than when they were first discovered as a morass by the Royal Briton. The morass for many centuries covered the ruins of a Roman temple, dedicated with the spirit of piety, which was strangely intermixed with pagan idolatry and military ambition, to the virgin representative of divine wisdom. The Queen of Charles II. drank the waters from a plain cistern. In the 18th century, Bath grew suddenly from a village, or something little superior, to a noble city.—Sir George Gibbes, M.D., delivered, according to previous arrangement, the Inaugural Lecture.

'Married.' At Bathwick, J. H. Lavicount, esq. to Amelia, only child of D. Dent, esq.—At Larford, J. Bowering, esq. 89, to the widow of J. Crocker, esq. of Ninehead.—Captain Towells, of Bridgewater, to Miss Petter.—At Bedminster, J. Roberts, esq. of Somerset Villa, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Harries.—At Winscombe, J. Caple, esq. of Paddingham Cottage, to Miss A. Dean, of Wood-

borough.—S. H. Brown, esq. of Ballymony-bog, Ireland, to Mrs. McDougal, widow of Admiral McDougal.—At Bath, W. Spencer, esq. of Hockington-hall, Essex, to Miss M. Williams, of Bath.—R. C. Phillips, of Shepton Mallet, to Susan, second daughter of T. Tulk, esq. of Sturminster, Newton Dorset.—At Bath, the Rev. S. T. Gully, to Anne, daughter of the late W. H. Grubbe, esq. of Eastwell, Wilts.—At Wedmore, the Rev. W. White, to Jane, only child of B. Tyley, esq.—At Chipstable, John, youngest son of J. Mogridge, esq. of Ashburton, to Elizabeth Langder, second daughter of W. Stone, esq. of Withycombe-house.

Died. At Witton, near Taunton, Mrs. Mutlebury, a respectable old lady aged 90, who, it is said, had the honour to be foster-mother to his present majesty.—At Bedminster, Henrietta, fourth daughter of H. Visger, esq. consul for the United States to the Port of Bristol.—Mrs. Pittard, wife of the Rev. S. R. Pittard, of Rodwell, near South Petherton.—N. Dalton, esq. of Shanks-house.—At Bath, R. Harborne, esq.—Captain Blanch.—R. Bendyshe, esq.—At Great Elm, the Rev. R. Blakeney, LL.B.—At Bath, the Rev. J. Maule, M.A. rector of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire.—Elizabeth Clegg Rodie, daughter of the late T. Rodie, esq. of Liverpool.—Charles, son of T. Pycroft, esq.—J. Macglashan, esq.—At Bath, 67, the Rev. B. Thicken, of Broughton-hall, Oxfordshire.—At Bath, Ann Elizabeth, the wife, and Mary, the daughter, of J. Rouse, esq. of Blenheim-house, Southampton.—At Yarford-house, near Taunton, 43, T. Cogan, esq.—At Bath, Mary, the wife of Rear Admiral Williams.—J. Bailey, esq. late of Frome Selwood.—At Holwell, Wm. Warry, esq.—Elizabeth, wife of P. Layne, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At Framfield, R. Dodgson, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Miss Smith, of Taunton.

Died. At Poole, on Jan. 4, five weeks after the birth of a son, 29, Ursula, the wife of I. Seager, esq., alderman of that town.—At Upper Backhampton, near Dorchester, 76, P. Meggs, esq.—72, M. Miller, esq.—Mrs. Henning, wife of W. Henning, esq. of Frome-house, near Dorchester.—Charlotte Florence, eldest daughter of J. Appleyard, esq. of Portland.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Chamber of Exeter intend extending the canal there to such a distance as will enable ships to enter it at all times of the tide; by which means vessels will not experience that detention they have hitherto had to encounter.

The inhabitants of Exeter have agreed to erect two market-places; one between Gandy-street and North-street; another between South-street and John-street.

A destructive fire happened at the large woollen-manufactory belonging to Mr. Reed, of Monkleigh, near Great Torrington, by which the whole of the machinery, buildings, &c. were made one entire ruin. The loss is estimated at about £1,500, of which £900 is insured.

Organic Remains in Kent's Hole, and Chudleigh Cave.—The celebrated Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Oxford, Mr. Buckland, has been on a visit to Lord Clifford, in company with Sir Thomas Acland, and has examined the cave at Chudleigh, known by the name of the Pixy's Hole; here he penetrated the stalagmite, and sunk to the depth of three or four feet, and found various remains of antediluvian animals: such as the hyena, the deer, the bear, &c. The depth of the den where these remains are found is a matter only of conjecture, but the discovery is, we understand, to be followed up. The Professor has also visited Kent's Hole,

Hole, and commenced his operations in the two caves where Mr. Northmore had made his original discoveries; among other treasures we hear that Mr. Buckland discovered the blade of a knife belonging to the ancient Britons, made of flint, about two inches and a half long, and half an inch broad. The public, we understand, are likely, in the course of the present year, to have the gratification of perusing an account of these antediluvian curiosities in the expected new edition of Mr. Buckland's work, if not also from the pen of Mr. Northmore.

Married.] At Exeter, H. Passmore, esq. to Emily Macleod, third daughter of the late J. Rollo, esq. M.D.—J. Lang, esq. to Celia, daughter of J. Lang, esq. of Ipplepen—The Rev. H. T. Tucker, rector of Upline, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Mitchell, of Cotleigh—At Ringmore, W. Boden, jun. esq. to Miss Bennett, daughter of T. Bennett, esq.—At Plympton, the Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D., rector of Exeter College, Cambridge, to Charlotte, relict of Captain Crawford, R.N.—At Torquay, the Rev. W. Gretton, son of the dean of Hereford, to Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Ireland, vicar of Frome, Somerset—At Plymouth, Major Hollwell, R.A. to Amelia, daughter of the late Captain Elphinstone, R.N.—At Berry Pomeroy, J. Collier, jun. esq. of Plymouth, to Harriett, daughter of J. Windeatt, esq. of Bridgetown.

Died.] At Ugborough, 87, J. White, esq.—At Halberton, near Tiverton, F. Southerton, esq. M.D.—At Barnstaple, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. H. Gardiner—Elizabeth, relict of R. C. Chamberlain, esq. of Exeter—At Plymouth, Lieut. W. Hill, R.N. At Harford, near Barnstaple, 76, W. Thorne, esq.—At Whimble, the widow of the late E. Brooke, esq. of Honiton—At Salcomb, W. Jackson, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Penryn, Captain J. Boucant, to Mary Thomas, daughter of J. Miller, esq.—The Rev. C. Lethbridge, rector of Stoke Climsland, to Mrs. Hartop, widow of S. Hartop, esq. of South Sydenham, Devon—Captain J. P. James, to Elizabeth, second daughter of G. S. Hall, esq. of Pendennis Castle—At Truro, Captain T. H. Phillips, to Miss J. Stokes.

Died.] At Truro, 84, J. Thomas, esq. of Chiverton, Devon—87, Mr. J. Bettison.

WALES.

W. A. Maddocks, esq. M.P. has been superintending the formation of a new harbour, &c. at Tremadoc. A rail-road to the slate quarries of Lord Newborough, and others, over the Tremadoc embankments, has also been planned and surveyed, which will form an outlet for the mineral and agricultural produce of a very extensive and fertile district, hitherto in a great measure excluded from the market.

Married.] At Wrexham, the Rev. J. Kendall, to Miss S. Hill, daughter of T. Hill, esq. of Stanney-hall, Cheshire—Mr. J. B. Bevan, of Cardigan, to Miss Gwyther, of Park, near Tenby—At Mold, Flintshire, Mr. Watkins, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. Herbert, esq. of Rhiwbren, Cardiganshire.

Died.] At Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire, Mrs. Caldecot, wife of W. L. Caldecot, esq.—52, J. Greenfield, esq. of Brynderwen—At Nantclavdy, Denbighshire, R. H. Kenrick, esq.—At Lwyndwris, Cardiganshire, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. T. Griffith—70, the Rev. H. Beynon, upwards of 43 years vicar of Llanavanvaur, Breconshire—At her seat, Lwyn Own, Denbighshire, 63, Miss Stead—At Milford, Mrs. Corbyn, wife of M. Corbyn, esq. R.N.—At Llandello, Edward William, youngest son of W. Webber, esq. of Exmouth—At Glanhannett, Mrs.

Tomkins, late of Dongrey-hall, Flintshire—At Merrixtion-house, Pembroke, 66, the Rev.—Evans.

SCOTLAND.

Lately, while some workmen were employed in digging a new road on the estate of Drumduan, near Forres, belonging to Colonel Fraser, H.E.I. C.S., a gentleman happened to pass, when they were levelling the Gallow-hill, about 200 yards east of Nelson's monument, and directed their attention to a particular spot, where they found a human skeleton, entire, and in good preservation. The shoes were also found, containing the sinews of the feet, quite fresh. The circumstances connected with this discovery are curious, and indisputably true. About eighty years ago, a soldier was sentenced to be shot for desertion, and, to heighten the impression, he was led out from the gaol of Forres to the Gallow-hill, dressed in his grave-clothes, on a St. Lawrence market-day. The runner, who had stopped at Burn-end (formerly a public-house, about two miles east from Forres), arrived about an hour after the sentence had been executed, with, among other despatches, a reprieve for the poor fellow. The spot where the skeleton was found was generally known by the name of the "Sodger's Grave;" and there are two or three of the inhabitants who remember the day on which he was shot. It is not long since the man who made the coffin (James Smith) died. Part of the shoe is in the possession of our informant. Several skeletons were found in the immediate neighbourhood, which, we presume, without any great violation of probability, may have lain there since the celebrated battle against the Danes and Norwegians. We are strengthened in this opinion, when we reflect that the hieroglyphic obelisk to the memory of Sweno, the Danish King, is within a quarter of a mile of the place.

The Ermine.—A few days ago, a little animal was caught in a gentleman's grounds, a few miles from Glasgow, which, upon examination, turned out to be the true ermine. It was kept in life for a few days by the gardener; but it unfortunately died, supposed from the want of its proper food.

Married.] At Douglas, Isle of Man, S. Hibbert, esq. M.D. of Edinburgh, to the Hon. Mrs. Scott, daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray.—At Moffat, Captain Marshbank, to Miss M. Dickson—At Edinburgh, T. Rickman, esq. of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Miller, esq. of Hope-park, Mid Lothian—At Drumsheugh-house, Sir D. H. Blair, bart. of Brown-hill, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir J. Hay, bart.—At Edinburgh, W. Scott, esq. of the 15th Hussars, eldest son of Sir Walter Scott, bart. to Jane, only daughter of J. Jobson, esq. of Lochore, Fifeshire—At Kirkaldy, T. L. Dundas, esq. R.N. to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Johnstone, of Kirkaldy—At Edinburgh, A. Messer, esq. to Miss Cockburn—The Rev. J. Brown, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Forrester, of Kilrenny—At Glasgow, the Rev. T. Mitson, of Cormiston, to Eleanor, daughter of D. McHaffie, esq. of Overton.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Ann Dorothea, daughter of the late W. Bootle, esq. and relict of Sir Peper Arden, master of the rolls, afterwards Lord Avonley—At Commertrees, 102, Elizabeth Shearer; she had lived as servant in the same family during three generations—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Clara Melville Murray, daughter of Lord Ellbank—At Morton, Lieut.-Gen. A. Trotter—At the Manse of Campsie, Mrs. E. A. Stirling, relict of the Rev. Mr. Lampsie, and third daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, bart.—At Woodburn, near Kirkintullock, J. Buchanan, esq. of Catbath—Miss M. Bruce, eldest daughter of the late J. Bruce, esq. sheriff of Clackmannanshire

mannanshire—At Edinburgh, Lady Hay Dalrymple, of Park—D. Greig, esq.—J. Campbell, esq.—Mrs. G. Russell—75, J. Leven, esq. sen. late of Burnt-Islands.

IRELAND.

The disposal of the Deanery of Kilmore, embracing the parishes of Kilmore and Ballintemple, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dean Magendie, is vested in the Government, and has been given to the Very Rev. Vesey Fitzgerald, Dean of Emley, and Rector of Cisterlaghan, county of Cavan. The Rectory of Kildallen, vacant from the same cause, and which is in the gift of the Bishop of Kilmore, has been given to the Rev. Marcus Beresford, son to his Lordship.

Married.] John Edmond, eldest son of J. E. Browne, bart. of Johnstown, county of Dublin, to

Mrs. Admiral McDougall, late of Bath—At Dundalk, J. W. Stratton, esq., nephew of the late Earl of Roden, to Magdalene, only child of the late J. Reid, esq. of Edinburgh—J. G. Hatton, esq. of the county of Wexford, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Hatton, to Augusta Jane, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Benson.

Died.] The Hon. Valentine Lawless, eldest son of Lord Cloncurry—In Dublin, Mrs. Lawless, wife of the above—The Very Rev. W. Magendie, D.D. of Danesfort, dean of Kilmore—At Affane, county of Waterford, the Rev. W. Poer—At Derrinane, 97, Maurice O'Connell, esq. His property, £4,000 per annum, he has bequeathed to his nephew Counsellor O'Connell—At the house of J. Creery, esq. Tundrajee, Ann Loftie, daughter of the late Rev. M. Rutton—At Killester, near Dublin, Lord Viscount Newcomen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. F., jun., on Machinery, the Corn Laws, and Condition of the Labouring Poor, is too diffuse for our purpose. On such subjects we prefer a few facts to a great deal of declamation.

An Essay on Crime, however ingenious, would be, we suspect, too abstract and metaphysical for the taste of our readers.

Our Poetical Correspondents will, we hope, excuse us for being a little fastidious in our selection. Even those who favour us occasionally with very beautiful articles, may now and then hastily transmit, what in their more deliberate judgment they will thank us for suppressing. We hope to make a niche in our little Temple of the Muses, an enviable distinction.

Dr. Campbell has written to explain the two errors pointed out by our Reviewer, "in the Preface of his *Work*" (*Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots*) in our last Number. "The ellipsis after the words 'to' (that of) 'the reign of the second Charles,' was caused (he informs us) by the compositor. And the compiler being confined to his bed, left the small article appended to the Preface, to the revision of a person who has altered the sense—or rather by altering a word, made bad English. It should run, as per errata, "To many readers of good sense and fine feeling, the nature of the subject treated of, will make me appear as an opponent of Mary, &c." *Dr. C.*, in other parts of his letter (which, if we could find room, we would insert entire), seems to imagine that the criticism alluded to, has been dictated by personal animosity. We have compared the critique with the work; and we think that if *Dr. C.* does so again, he will perceive that if any feeling of resentment has sharpened the style of the Reviewer, it can be no other than what might be excited by the unnecessary insult offered to the memory of another Queen, whose cause we never shall be ashamed of advocating. At the same time we think we can venture to assure *Dr. C.*, that no feeling of a personal nature has entered into the mind of the writer of the criticism in question; and we do assure all our readers, that we will never knowingly permit either personal resentments or personal favour to interfere in the critical departments of the *M. M.*

Axioms of Religious Polity, by COMMON SENSE, came too late for insertion in the present Number; but shall appear in our next. It will undoubtedly be pleasing to the readers of the *M. M.* to perceive, that though the time naturally will come when children must quit the paternal mansion and learn to shift for themselves, a friendly correspondence can still be kept up between the parent and his offspring.

Dr. Jarrold's valuable and philosophical paper on the Influence of early Impressions on the future Character, has been received, and will enrich our ensuing Number.

The requisite characters for the illustration of the second part of *Egyptian Researches* are in preparation, and it is hoped will be in readiness for our ensuing Number.

R. C. does not seem to be aware, that the logographic plan he recommends has already been tried, and failed. The office of *The Times*, in Printing-house Square, was originally called the Logographic Press—but the space that was necessary to be walked over from the extent of the cases, was found to waste more time (besides the complexity and fatigue) than putting together the single letters, and logography was therefore laid aside.

*G.*s* New Joint Stock Company of Philosophy shall not be neglected. We have no doubt that the requisite million will easily be raised, and the disposal of it as readily resigned to the unconditional disposal of the collector.

Other contributions, both in verse and prose, too numerous to be particularized, remain under consideration.

Of works forwarded to us for critical notice, some have been adjourned for want of space, and some for want of being sufficiently early.

We have to apologize for some errors of the press, that have very much perplexed our readers of the *Commercial Report* and *Price Current*, in two or three preceding Numbers; but hope that we have sufficiently guarded against these for the future.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 408.]

APRIL 1, 1825.

[Price 2s.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of the INFLUENCE of EARLY IMPRESSIONS on the FUTURE CHARACTER. By THOMAS JARROLD, M.D.—Read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

THE history of the human race is that of but one family. The Grecian, the Roman, and the Jew, in common with all civilized nations, advanced by slow, and almost imperceptible steps, from the common barbarism of the world; till knowledge triumphed over ignorance, kindness over cruelty, and that which was coarse and contracted in sentiment, gave place to refinement and liberality.

But, beyond the records of the historian, beyond and apart from the origin of nations, there has lived a portion of our race:—I allude to individuals bred up in solitude; man, dwelling in the forest, and contending with the beasts for the means of subsistence. Peter the Wild Boy, the Savage of Avignon, that also of the Pyrenees, those of the Dismal Swamp in Virginia, and others, were of this description. That such have existed, is beyond controversy: the circumstances of their capture, and their subsequent history, is faithfully recorded; and their sad narrative forces on the mind the unwelcome truth, that those individuals who grow up to manhood, without intercourse with their species, are without reason—are idiots; not in the common acceptation of the term,—not from a deprivation of faculty, but from a want of its development. As man does not possess innate ideas, the knowledge he obtains must be through his senses,—it must be communicated to him. But these forlorn beings knew no instructor: they never heard the human voice, rousing from its dormancy the reasoning faculty; they never saw their species, and, therefore, imitation, which so much assists others, has been denied to them;—no caresses gave birth to their sympathies, no frown chid their misconduct. Man, thus destitute, is lost to his species; lost to himself: his reasoning faculties have not been early called into exercise, and now they are incapable.

Peter was not more than twelve or
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fourteen years of age when he was captured; but instruction could not break through the darkness that enveloped his understanding—his mind was a chaos, which defied the skill of the master:—though much caressed, he preferred the loneliness of the forest,—though generously subsisted, he preferred the spontaneous productions of nature; his associates were beasts, and he sunk almost to their level; his body grew and matured, but his mind was that of infancy. By this unexpected fact it appears, that the reasoning faculty is excited and dawns in the cradle, or is eclipsed for ever. Peter could not learn. The first impressions which were made on his savage mind fixed his character beyond the power of education to controul. Dr. Arbuthnot, under whose care Peter was placed by George the First, abandoned his charge after a few months, from his inability to teach the boy to speak. He was afterwards placed with a farmer, who succeeded in teaching him to hum a few tunes. But, although he lived to be an old man, he never was a voluntary inmate,—the house was his prison, the wood his home, to which he escaped at every opportunity, and returned to the habits of his childhood, living on the bark of trees. Peter had not the appearance of an idiot, and the method which marked his conduct proves that he was not one.

The other individuals bred, like him, in solitude, with some shades of difference, evinced the same inaptitude to receive instruction. The forest had been the scene of their first impressions; here they obtained a determination of character, which no subsequent influence could counteract.

By what mysterious circumstance these children lived, apart from society, it is difficult to conjecture. If abandoned by their parents, children of three years old would never forget the habits of their species; and at an earlier age, it is not easy to discover by what means they subsisted. It has been supposed that an animal bereft of its young may have seized upon a child, and have nurtured it.—But these are speculations foreign to my purpose;—the consequences of solitude, rather than its circumstances

cumstances, are the immediate object of attention. I therefore pass on to another fact.

Children who are born without the organs of speech and hearing are, in a great measure, cut off from society; they have the organ of sight, and, if there be a great aptitude for imitation, their reasoning faculty is excited: but if not, idiocy follows; for no attention paid them after the years of childhood is influential. The reasoning faculty must be early in operation, or it never is. The proportionate number of deaf and dumb children who are idiots, is much greater than of children whose senses are perfect; not, probably, because more are born in that state, for their countenances do not indicate this, but because a solicitous attention has not been paid, early, to awaken the reasoning faculty through the organ of sight; absolute ignorance, which is the lot of such, is idiocy.

But if reason did not direct Peter and other men of the woods, how did they obtain the means of subsistence? They were guided by instinct. This principle must in them have been perfect, but it is not perfect in the idiot by nature; consequently, their want of rationality arose from its not having been excited in infancy.

Instinct is common to man, and to animals: to them it is their all; to man it is an impulse, able to guide him in the preservation of his existence. By it the suitableness of food is discriminated, with more certainty than by reason; but it knows no law but that of impression, which directs it with a blind disregard of consequences. Instinct cannot think. Lord Kames defines it to be, "An impulse of nature to perform necessary acts, when reason is deficient." Such, and more than this, is instinct; for when, in childhood, the reasoning faculty is neglected, instinct acquires strength, and governs with a force which reason can never afterwards be so elicited as to control.

This predominant impulse, this innate principle, has been overlooked and neglected; it belongs to animals: therefore, we have concealed from our own observation this part of ourselves. No one has inquired into the nature and character of its influence, or even into its laws; or asked if it be the subject of education, or if it be capable of being chastened and refined, and made subservient to the understanding; or what circumstances are necessary to ensure its energy, without submitting to its government. But, before a correct

knowledge can be obtained of the means of forming the character of our children, these points must be ascertained.

As a prelude to this inquiry, I remark, that Instinct does not admit of second impressions; that, when formed, its character is unalterable; that, although it is innate, and under any circumstances would be manifest, yet it is so bent and moulded by the influences that attend the early existence of the individual, as to form the basis of the character. Instinct is the creature of circumstances, but not the servant. These positions I hope to substantiate.

Why this great impulse of our nature has excited no solicitude, and has been subjected to no rules of discipline, but has been suffered to receive its first and permanent impressions from accidental circumstances, I know not;—its importance claims our care. That its influence may be more fully illustrated, I appeal to the animal creation, with whom instinct alone governs the actions. The ordinary influence of this impulse was evinced, when Pickering's Island was first visited:—the foxes there were so tame as to be troublesome; but when the visitors were discovered to be enemies, they were feared and avoided, and the same disposition was imparted to the young. A hare is afraid of the first dog it ever saw, but is not afraid of larger animals. Birds conceal their nests, in proportion to the danger to which they are exposed; and the experience of the dam is communicated to the young, and forms the character of its instinct. Domestic animals lose their natural instinct, and acquire and communicate an opposite class of feelings.

The instinct, in all these instances, derives its character from circumstances; but the idea I wish to convey is still more clearly illustrated, by the influence an animal has over the instinctive character of the young of another species, which it is made to bring up. The hen that hatches and nurtures a duck, imparts something of her character to her adopted young; the duck swims on the water, but it associates with the hen. A hare, suckled by a cat, loses much of its timidity; a kitten, reared in a barn, is very unlike one from the same cat brought up in a kitchen. And no after-circumstance can produce a similarity in their dispositions, which can only arise from the different impressions made on their instinctive faculty. Colonel Stewart put a terrier-whelp to a fox
which

which had lost her cubs, and afterwards hunted it with the pack, where it displayed much of the fierceness and cunning of the fox. From these facts it is evident, that the influence the dam has over the young it rears, essentially determines their character: not that a fox nurtured by a lapdog, would have the docility of that animal, for it has an hereditary character which will be manifest; but it will be less fierce and less cunning than if reared by its own species in a wood.

The principle which is applicable to animals, is applicable also to the human race. The law is one of nature, which we have overlooked in bringing up our children: any character is admitted to our nurseries; any impression stamped on the instinctive faculty of our children.

But it will be asked, Does not instinct cease when reason begins? Certainly not. Instinct forms no insignificant part of the character of the wisest, as well as the weakest of men: the impressions of the child are felt in manhood. Let the mind go back as far as recollection will reach, and we shall find portrayed on the instinctive faculty, impressions which were the embryo of the existing character. Reason does not destroy our natural wants, our passions, or our dispositions; it cannot destroy them, for instinct is more influential on the mass of society than reason. Dr. Reid says, "Reason cannot direct a man when to eat, or what, or how much; in all these things, appetite is a better guide. The mild voice of reason is lost in the turbulence of passion." Instinct gives the tone to the character; man, without it, would be a tame and insipid creature:—his reason, when properly directed, might take the helm; but the breeze which wafts us onward is in the passions.

This powerful but plastic principle—this impulse of our system, which, uncorrected and unchastened in childhood, leaves man the mere animal, a slave to every feeling; so, as the instinct is early impressed, man is fierce, oppressive and cruel; or sincere, and generous, and kind. In this faculty exists the general character. In support of this assertion, I appeal to the history of our race.

Passing by our forsaken fellow-creatures, the residents of the forest, who cling to their instinctive impressions with a pertinacity which bears down the springs of intellect, and excludes them from the sympathies and associations of their species, we pass on to man in his

rudest associated state,—to the tribes and families of hunters. To them reason, at its first dawning, has shewn something of their dignity, by putting the beasts of the forest into their power. If a suspicion of idiocy have fallen on the unhappy individuals just noticed, on these it cannot fall; they are, indisputably, rational beings,—but reason has not yet possessed sufficient power to form their character: they are the creatures of instinct, in a small degree, only, assisted by reason. No tribe of Hunters has ever, by their own desire, become civilized, or made any effort towards that state. To the overtures made to the American tribes, the answer has been, "When buffaloes are scarce, we will attend to you."

Why do these people refuse civilization? It may be answered, They have not the cares which reason generates; their habits are those of nature, and therefore they prefer them:—it has been with them a matter of choice, made after comparing the two states. I am aware of the *wisdom* which has been attributed to these tribes; but it is not wisdom, but a blind, pertinacious adherence to their first impressions; they reject instruction, because their minds are impenetrable: an influence has the ascendancy, which reason cannot subdue. Not that a hunter is incapable of tuition, but he will not make instruction the rule of his conduct,—he will be no other than his father was. Youths of various tribes of hunters have been brought to Europe, and educated. Being young, it was expected that their early associations would be lost, and that they would acquire the dispositions and character of Europeans; but the experiment, though often repeated, has as often failed.

Mr. Kolben relates, that one of the Dutch Governors at the Cape of Good Hope, brought up a Hottentot in European customs, and gave him a liberal education; and, when grown up, obtained him a respectable office under the Governor of Batavia. On the death of the Governor, he returned to the Cape; and having paid a visit to his countrymen, laid his clothes at the Governor's feet, and begged that he might live and die in the customs and religion of his ancestors. The English East-India Company educated two young Hottentots, with no better success. Caffres, New Zealanders, and North American Indians, have been treated with the utmost kindness, and the utmost care; but no one has ever been civilized, or induced,

induced, on their return to their country, to wear a garment, or in any respect to deviate from the customs of their tribe. Education effected no change. The present Governor of New Zealand has been solicitous to civilize the natives; many have lived in the colony for a season, but then have stripped off their dress, and returned to their woods, as much savages as when they left them.

I ask, On what other principle can these facts be accounted for, than on the one I have stated,—that early impressions constitute the entire character of persons in this stage of civilization? Reasoning falls to the ground, if there be no wants or desires that it can reach: the mind must be prepared to receive instruction,—for if mere impression, mere instinct, has the ascendancy in youth, it is never overcome—the character is unchangeable. The history of every hunting tribe bears out this fact. They are, indeed, far advanced above the individuals who have lived in solitude, but they are not governed, or even influenced, by reason,—or the youths who had long resided in Europe would have had something to communicate to their countrymen. Early impressions made these youths hunters; and when they again arrived in their native forests, they possessed the same disposition and character as those they found there. A stronger proof of the influence of early impressions cannot be imagined.

But, if neither education nor example will civilize a barbarous nation, by what means, it may be asked, has it ever been effected? I answer; by necessity—by the increase of those wants which are attendant on an increase of population; and I know not that it has ever been effected by other means. Colonization does not succeed, unless by increasing wants: the improvement is not first intellectual. Mexico and Peru had passed from the hunting to the shepherd state, and still their necessities surpassed the means of supply; at this juncture the Incas appeared, and taught the useful arts, and, from gratitude, their persons were held sacred. The same benefits have often been offered to the North American tribes, and rejected, because their numbers did not press upon the means of subsistence; want not having roused their faculties, instruction has no influence: for, after living nearly three hundred years in the face of Europeans, they remain unaltered. Turn over the page of history, and point to the nation which has broken the fetters

of early impressions, except by the pressure of want.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANATOMY OF SPEECH.—No. II.
[Continued from Vol. 59, No. 407, p. 122.]

OF the organs of voice—some, it may be further observed, are remote or incidental, and have other more immediate functions to perform in the animal economy (as the lungs and wind-pipe) others (as the larynx, &c.) are immediate and efficient in the production of the specified effect. These, therefore, I shall consider under their respective classes. And, first, of

THE REMOTE ORGANS OF VOICE.—An apparatus of indispensable importance, not only to the purposes of voice, but to all the vital functions of the more perfect animals, is provided by nature in

THE LUNGS: which consist of two large spongy or cellular lobes, composed almost entirely of different kinds of vessels (arteries, veins, nerves, &c.) covering and surrounding the entire heart; except the left side of the apex, and filling up in their expanded state the cavity of the chest; or that portion of the cavity not occupied by other organs.

To the particular sanity and favourable structure of this organ, great importance is assigned, by popular language, in what relates to the powers and facilities of elocution: an opinion which will be particularly examined in another place; where it will be shewn, that any existing peculiarities of structure in this particular, have little to do in deciding the power or facility of vocal utterance;—any further than as they affect the general health and constitutional energy; and that, even through such medium, the positive and irremediable influence of such peculiarities is but partial, and, comparatively, unimportant.

The lungs, in fact, are the mere recipient, or reservoir, for those portions of atmospheric air, the inhalation and exhalation of which are indispensable to animal life; and the egress or flow of which (acted upon by the specific organs of voice) gives occasion to those vibrations which constitute the proximate cause of the phenomena of vocal sound.*

In

* "The breath or inspired air," says the learned and sagacious Dr. Wallis, "furnishes the materials of speech, as it is expelled through the *aspera arteria* (or wind pipe).

In conjunction with these should be mentioned

THE DIAPHRAGM, which is connected with the arch of the lower ribs from the breast to the spine, separating the chest from the lower cavity of the body;* and

THE INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES, which, by their office of raising the ribs, alternately enlarge and contract the cavity of the chest, and thereby admit and re-expel the air from the cells of the lungs.

Without the instrumentality of these, the lungs (which in themselves are merely passive) would be totally impotent and inapplicable to their important functions. So that when the action of the lungs is spoken of, it is, in truth, the action of these muscles that is referred to, and the consequent elevation and depression of the diaphragm, by which the lungs are alternately expanded and compressed.

They are, however, altogether, to be regarded rather as remote than as immediate organs of voice, especially as in the act of declamation, no greater labour or effort should be imposed upon them, than that which they are regularly performing for the purposes of life. An axiom this which, however contradictory to generally received notions, and to the actual practice of

pipe). Hence a variety of sounds are produced by various collision, so far as respects the intonations rather than the articulation. But the diversity is not produced by the lungs themselves, but by other organs, as shall be shewn hereafter: for no other variation of sound depends upon the lungs than what arises from the greater or less force with which the breath is exploded; from whence (other circumstances being equal) the voice becomes more or less strong and sonorous. For the lungs give the first impulse to speech, as the bellows to a church organ."—*Expulmone per Asperam Arteriam, &c., Sect. 1st.* General utility being the object of these disquisitions, I have preferred giving an English translation at once, instead of quoting the original Latin in which Dr. Wallis's grammar is written.

* It is described by anatomists—"A large, robust, muscularous membrane, or skin, placed transversely in the trunk, and dividing the thorax from the abdomen."—*Greg. Encyc.*

† The muscle which separates the two cavities of the abdomen and thorax, and is the chief agent in inspiration. It is also known among anatomists by the name of *septum transversum*, and *septum musculare*; and, in common language, by that of the *midriff*."—*Rees's New Cyclop.*

many injudicious speakers, cannot be too strongly insisted upon or impressed.

In something like the same point of view must also be regarded

THE GLOTTIS, OR WIND-PIPE, which is principally to be considered as a *channel or medium for the inhalation and exhalation of the air, and its consequent communication from the lungs to the organs of vocal impulse.*

It is called by anatomists TRACHEA, or ASPERA ARTERIA; and is thus defined and described: "The cartilaginous and membranous canal, through which the air passes into the lungs. It is formed of cartilages separated from each other by an intervening membranous and ligamentary substance. It is furnished with fleshy and muscular fibres; some of which pass through its whole extent, longitudinally, while the others are carried round it, in a circular direction; so that, by the contraction and relaxation of these fibres, it is enabled to shorten or lengthen itself, and likewise to dilate or contract the diameter of its passage."—*Encyc. Brit.*

Differences of structure in this organ, as far as relates to the length and diameter of the tube, do indeed affect, in some degree, the pitch of the voice, as the length and diameter of a flute, or any other canular instrument, affects the character of its tone, as to tenor, bass, or treble, and the like. And as this organ is furnished with voluntary muscles, its elongations, dilations and constrictions, by increasing or diminishing the force and volume of the air expelled, assist, to a certain degree, the modifications of tune, both in Speech and in Song.*

PRIMARY

* "The variety of tones, with respect to gravity or sharpness, have their rise, partly, from the trachea, or aspera arteria; for as a tube, when it is made long and narrower, makes a more acute sound; and when shorter and more dilated, a graver; so with the trachea; whence, at least in part, a variety of tones is constituted in the voices of different men; and, indeed, in the same man at different ages. But the difference principally arises from the larynx or knot of the throat. For as the opening of the larynx is expanded, more or less, so the tone of the voice is more or less grave. This is the seat of musical modulation. From the same source, a reason may be sought for the difference between close whispering and open speech: for as the trembling concussion of the larynx and trachea, in open speech, is produced by the tension

PRIMARY OR IMMEDIATE ORGANS OF VOICE.—But though the varieties of higher and lower, in the tones of the voice, be affected in some degree by the trachea, or pipe; and, in some degree, also, the force and firmness of such tones; they are more especially and absolutely dependent upon

THE LARYNX, properly so called, and that *cartilaginous knot of the throat* (generally included in the same denomination) by which the larynx is surrounded.

This important organ, with its complicated apparatus, constitutes the *primary implement of vocal impulse*, not only in the human being, but in all animals capable of the expressions of voluntary and tunable sound. *By the contraction or expansion of its respective parts, and by the modified vibrations and resistance of these, and their consequent actions and re-actions on the stream of breath impelled from the lungs to the mouth, all the varieties of STRENGTH or WEAKNESS, LOUDNESS or SOFTNESS, SHRILLNESS, CLEARNESS, HUSKINESS, and the musical properties of TREBLE, BASS and TENOR*, with their intermediate modifications, are respectively produced: as also the essential diversities, or alterations of *light and heavy*, perceptible in the successions of syllabic sound; and, indeed, in the cadences of singing birds, and all the tunable successions of animal intonation.

The importance of the functions performed by this organ, will justify all the minuteness of definition and description that can be requisite to enable us fully to comprehend its operations.

It consists (1) of a strong elastic membrane, with a fissure in the middle capable of an almost infinite diversity of aperture, by the minuteness of its contractions and dilations;* (2) of a

tension of those parts, so the laxity or diminished tension of the trachea produces what is vulgarly called a whisper. To the same source is referred hoarseness, often the companion of a cough, and which impedes the vibrations of the larynx or trachea."—*Tonorum varietas*, &c., Wallis, sect. I.

* Brydone, by a confused quotation of a rather ambiguous passage from KEILL'S ANATOMY (see 14th edit. Edinb. p. 130, 131) would lead one to expect a much more minute and curious complication in the structure of the Glottis, than even that which it exhibits—as if, indeed, it comprized an immense but arbitrary number of minuter pipes, differing, like those of

cartilaginous valve, by which the passage of the larynx may be opened or closed;

an organ, in their respective dimensions, and producing, accordingly, each its own peculiar and appropriate note or sound. The words of Mr. Brydone are (speaking of the famous Italian singer Gabrieli) "she alleges that it is not always caprice that prevents her from singing, but that it often depends upon physical causes: and this, indeed, I can readily believe; for that wonderful flexibility of voice, that runs with such rapidity and neatness through the most minute divisions, and produces, almost instantaneously, so great a variety of modulation, must surely depend on the *very nicest tone of the fibres*: and if these are in the smallest degree relaxed, or their elasticity diminished, how is it possible that their contractions and expansions can so readily obey the will as to produce these effects? The opening of the Glottis, which forms the voice, is extremely small; and in every variety of tone [note], its diameter must suffer a sensible change; for the same diameter must ever produce the same tone." Thus far he is correct, but to this he adds the following note:

"So wonderfully minute are its contractions and dilations, that Dr. Keill, I think, computes, that in some voices, its openings (not more than the tenth of an inch) is divided into upwards of 1,200 parts; the different sound of every one of which is perceptible to an exact ear."

But it could not be the meaning of Mr. Brydone, and it certainly was not of Dr. Keill, that there were 1,200 little pipes of different diameters, included within the main pipe, or Glottis: We know that there is no such structure. The passage, to render the sense accurately perspicuous, should be altered thus—"so wonderfully minute are its contractions and dilations, that, in some voices, its opening is capable of being varied through the gradations of upwards of 1,200 different diameters; the different sound from every one of which is perceptible to an exact ear." I have omitted the assertion of the opening not being more than the tenth part of an inch; because, certainly, this is very far from being correct with respect to any larynx I have anatomically examined. But such minutiae are not important to the immediate subject.

I find it necessary to object also to the use of the word *tone* in the above passage, however supported by popular usage and authority. The *notes*, that is to say, the gradations of *high* and *low* in the musical scale, depend upon the diameter of the opening of the glottis; but the *tone* (in that sense in which we use the term; when we talk of the different tones of two similar or different instruments—and to which sense I could wish it to be confined) must depend, for its varieties, on an extensive complication of vibrations, proceeding from

closed; (3) by certain other vibratory cartilages, by which the true larynx is surrounded; and (4) by cords or ligamentous fibres, of great tensility, and muscles of exquisite sensibility.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF AN IMPROVED HYGROMETER.

UNTIL the ingenious, scientific researches of Dalton, Howard and Foster developed new facts, and elucidated, by their discoveries, the laborious and patient observations of their predecessors, meteorological science assumed no prouder state than that of infancy. I believe we may now venture to hope, it has obtained constitutional stamina, which is likely to advance it, by united efforts, to, at least, a state of honourable adolescence.

Nothing can be of more importance in meteorological pursuits than the possession of philosophical instruments, upon which may be placed strict reliance. But this is, unfortunately, far from being the case with a very great majority of our barometers, thermometers, &c. These, it would appear, are constructed by persons who have no regard to the objects of science, or even to the immediate purposes to which the instruments are afterwards to be applied; and the consequence is, the manufacture, for sale, of a mere toy, or vile bauble, not one in a hundred of which is applicable to its pretended object.

With regard to hygrometers, we are, perhaps, in a still worse condition: we have no such thing as a *standard* instrument of this description in use; and yet its importance to philosophical inquiry, and to meteorological science in particular, is by no means inconsiderable. an equal complication of circumstances; of which an explanation will hereafter be attempted. Two voices, or two instruments, may be in perfect unison, as to pitch, and may keep so, as far as taste and volition dictate, in the successive *notes* or *melody*—whose *tones* are exceedingly different. How else do several instruments *play*, and several voices sing the same identical passage, at the same time, and produce that full effect of mingled modulation, in perfect harmony, which no number of similar instruments, or of instruments of unvaried *voice* (to exemplify by the adoption of an Italian idiom) could possibly produce? Nay, cannot the human voice be preserved in perfect unison, as far as relates to the scale, with many different instruments? Yet how distinct are the tones of the human voice from those of any such instrument!

Various kinds of this useful instrument have been fabricated, and most, if not all of them, I believe, found to be very defective. For myself, I am impressed with the idea of a similar necessity for our employing (particularly as respects comparative observation) an hygrometer constructed upon principles in conformity to a standard graduated scale, as for adapting the thermometrical scale of Fahrenheit. What the precise latitude or construction of this scale should be, I do not arrogate to myself the right of determining; but I will say, let it be as *simple as possible*.

I will now describe an hygrometer, the simplicity and utility of which, I conceive, will be, at once, obvious: it was first constructed, by me, about six years since, and, from that period, has been of great use to me in various philosophical experiments and researches. Should it be thought to possess advantages over other and more complicated instruments of this kind, they will be found in its simplicity; its extreme delicacy; in the results of action being speedily obvious, in a manner immediately comprehended by the eye; in its portable structure; and, I think, general application.

A, B, C, D, Fig. 1, represents a plain, smooth and polished piece of box-wood, about a foot in length, and half an inch in thickness, with a perforated brass-plate E, affixed behind, for the convenience of suspending the instrument.—F is a hollow brass-cup, for the reception of *a*, Fig. 2; similar to those employed in common self-registering thermometers, and which secures the part *a* from external derangement. The atmospheric air must be permitted to have free access into this brass cup, at its upper part, around the lower extremity of the glass tube G, H.—I, K, Fig. 2, a glass tube of small bore (equal to those used for the small mercurial thermometer), open at both extremities, and the upper end, I, bent about half an inch, at right-angles with the long limb of the tube. The short part, I, fits into a hole at G, Fig. 1, by which it is suspended; and its membranous appendage *a*, is concealed by the brass cup before mentioned.—*Vide* G, H, Fig. 1.

b, Fig. 1, is a small brass holdfast, for the more perfect security of the tube, firmly screwed on to the box-wood frame.

The scale L, M, N, O, requires but little description, it being simple, and its object obvious.

a, Fig. 2, is the air-bladder of the common

common roach of our pools and rivers. One of those bladders should be chosen, which will contain from two to three drachms of pure mercury, and leave sufficient space above it to admit the tube I, K. When the membrane has been sufficiently dried, by exposure to the atmosphere of an ordinary room for the space of three or four days, pour in the mercury, and insert the tube above it, so that it comes quite in contact with the surface of the metal, or even dips a little into it. Now, take a strong, finewaxed twine, and contract the capacity of the bladder, by winding the twine strongly around the lower end of the tube, until the mercury rises midway therein. Fix the tube in its proper situation, and expose the instrument, in this unfinished state, to a dense fog, or to the dampest atmosphere that occurs; or, what will succeed equally well, and save time in waiting such an opportunity,—fasten it by a cord, and suspend it in a damp well for the space of twelve hours. Either of these methods will have the effect of dilating the bladder to its greatest expansible capacity, and the mercury will have sunk very considerably in the tube. In an exact line with the surface of the metal, mark the verge of the scale N, O, which will represent *extreme damp*. Next, let the instrument be placed in a secure position, within three or four feet of a moderate fire, until the mercury, from attentive observation, is found to rise no higher; and, observing the same mode as before, draw the line L, M parallel to N, O, which will give the point of *extreme dry*. A third line, drawn midway between the two, is the *zero* of the hygrometer.

The scale, on the left-hand, may now be divided and subdivided at pleasure. Mine is graduated to 50, both above and below the zero; and, as it answers admirably, I will recommend the same rule to be adopted by others who may choose to construct similar instruments.

The right-hand side of the scale may be made to indicate the modifications of drought and dampness, as accurate and long-continued observation may enable the meteorologist to decide. I have given *mere examples*, in the accompanying sketch.

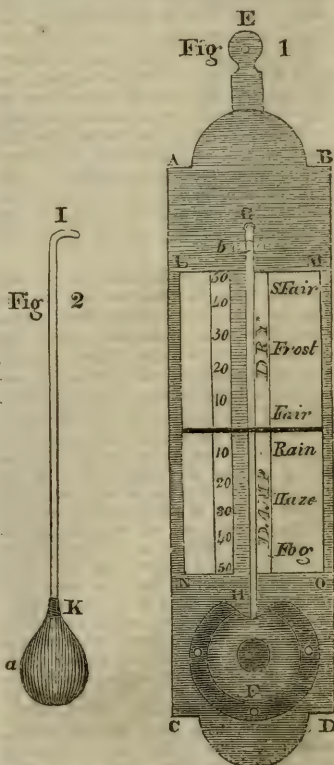
The material of the scale may be of ivory, brass, or slate; or the graduations may be engraved on the surface of the box-wood of the instrument, A, B, C, D. I should prefer the slate, having found it to answer this and similar purposes extremely well: another advantage it

possesses is, that it requires but little skill or practice to engrave.

If, from long use, or casual injury, the fish-membrane decreases in its capacity to contract and dilate (though this, I believe, will rarely, if ever, occur, excepting after a series of years, when it might be replaced by a new one), exposure, for a short time, to nitrous oxide gas, will speedily restore it to its pristine susceptibility.

The air-bladder of the roach possesses a susceptibility of atmospheric change, which, I am persuaded, is not evinced by any animal membrane; and I have, some years since, tried the urinary bladders, and other fine membranous parts, of most of the smaller animals of this kingdom, in my experiments, with a view to construct a simple and elegant hygrometer:—to which object, united to great accuracy, I venture to conceive, the instrument I have described makes some approximation.—W. H. WEEKES.

Sandwich, Feb. 12, 1825.



For the Monthly Magazine.

CAVE of the NYMPHS.

IT will be unnecessary to detain the reader with proofs that the "Hieron Antron" or "Oracular cavern-Shrine," was the earliest temple for the celebration of religious rites and worship. This has been ably and voluminously proved. That the "CAVE OF THE NYMPHS" was a *Hieron Antron*, cannot be disputed, since Homer distinguishes it by that title. The Great Bard's description of it is as follows: "A cave delightful, obscure and sacred to the nymphs who are called Naiads. Within are bowls (*crateres*) and *amphoræ* of stone; and there the bees make honey. Moreover, there are within long beams of stone; and on these the nymphs weave purple garments wonderful to behold. And within are waters perpetually flowing: and the gates are two; one to the north, permeable to men; the other, more sacred, directed towards the south: neither do mortals, at any time, pass that way; for it is the way of the immortals. Hither they urge the ship."—*Odyssey*, Book 13.

In order to render the inference to be drawn from this account more guarded and complete, it is proper to add that the ship, in which Ulysses is carried to the cave, is a SELF-INSTINCT machine: see *Odyssey*, Book the 8th: "there are neither pilots nor rudders to the Phœnician ships, like other vessels; but they, themselves, know the thoughts and intentions of men; nor is there in them any fear of hazard or destruction." During the passage, Ulysses lies in a "sleep like death." It is remarkable that with him are placed in this *ship-formed machine*, a NEW GARMENT, BREAD and WINE, and an ARK, or chest, containing presents of various kinds, and that he is left within the "Antron Hieron" on a splendid couch (*Perikaltēa chelon thalamoio*). The ship arrives there at the first appearance of the "MORNING STAR," and in returning is changed into a rock.

The interpretation which Porphyry, the Platonist, gives of these extraordinary symbols is to the following effect. The obscure cave represents the world; because the latter was produced into light and order from darkness; it is consecrated to the NYMPHS, because they are spiritual essences united with matter. The BOWLS and URNS of living stone are the symbols of human bodies formed from clay. The BEES that make their honey, are the souls of men. The

STONE BEAMS, on which the nymphs weave their vestments of purple, are the bones with their vesture of flesh and nerves. The FOUNTAINS represent the seas and rivers of the world; and the two GATES are the two poles, through the northern of which the souls descend from, and through the southern ascend to, heaven.

This illustration, which is doubtless well founded in the main, is in some respects incoherent, and in others defective. As water was supposed to have preceded creation, the naiads were considered the most antient of the divinities. It must be remarked that this "Hieron Antron" is an excavation in a sacred rock, dedicated to the antient marine god Phorcys, and that its summit is crowned, like the Acropolis of Athens, with a sacred olive tree. Now Phorcys or Porcus (*Pi Orcus*, the "face of the deep") was the same deity as the Egyptian Cetus, or Proteus, who presided over the "treasures of the deep"—as the Oannes of Chaldea, and the Muthi, or Orcus of Phœnicia. By his marriage with Cabira or Ceto, (whence the most antient rites of the world are called Cabirian) he had the three Gorgons, *viz.*, the three primitive Naiads; of whom Medusa is the same as the Chaldean OMORCA, the Egyptian ELDER ISIS, and the Phœnician DECRETO. That the Egyptian priesthood had a similar philosophy, is also obvious, from extant representations in the *secret oracle* of the temple of the four-faced Isis, (which, perhaps, indicated the four Arkite females—worshipped as the earliest goddesses—in a secondary point of view) in which three Isises, each figure made to represent an animal, which the world was supposed to be, and each comprehended within the other, are exhibited, embracing in that strange but meaning attitude, the planetary system. From all this I conclude that Homer's "Hieron Antron" was dedicated to Phorcys, considered by Bryant as NOAH, as the NAIADS derive their name from him and the Cabiræ, his wife and daughters, the most antient presiding divinities of water; and that what it contained, according to him, was really what the Tiranian, or Cyclopean excavations, dedicated to that antique worship, really contained. An explanation of those symbols will, therefore, be an exposition of the philosophical and theological arcana, taught by the first Pagan hierarchy of the world.

WITHIN are BOWLS and URNS.—The bowl and the urn, or vase, were certainly

symbols of the fleshly receptacle of the human soul, among the Greeks, as well as the Egyptians; and the illustration was adopted by the scriptural writers and fathers of the church. In this sense the body is called "a vessel" in scripture; and the same symbolic style is beautifully employed in a mystic passage of Solomon: "Ere the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher (the *vase* or *amphora*) be broken at the fountain; or the wheel broken at the cistern." It may be as well to remark here, that the wheel was a common symbol in the Egyptian temples; to the fountain and cistern we shall advert presently. The above sublimely mysterious passage concludes; "then shall the body return unto dust, as it was, and the spirit return unto God that gave it." It is probable that the bowl was an emblem of the female or recipient frame; the *Amphora*, or urn, of the male: but whether this be so or not, it is certain that the Egyptians represented the body by cynocephalic vases: and the latter are often seen painted in the tombs of the kings, and elsewhere, in an upright position beneath the couch or *Thalamus*, on which the dead body or mummy is portrayed as reclining. The upright vase, or amphora probably, meant animated body: in this sense wine is often employed by scriptural authorities to imply the spirit: and the reclined vase, as is seen on Athenian medals, either in Charon's boat or elsewhere, symbolized *life departed*, or the *spirit poured out*.

AND THERE THE BEES MAKE HONEY. —The bee, among the hieroglyphics (wherein that insect is often portrayed as standing on a bowl, while the image of the Ibis, or watery principle, is represented as surmounting two long beams) implied creative or active spirit. From the complexion of many scriptural passages, it is not improbable that in the universal symbolic language of the world's youth, fragments of which are perpetually turned up in exploring the soil of antient history, *butter* and *honey* were emblems, the one of the sensual or animal, the other of the spiritual or mental principle. Thus Isaiah prophecies: "*Butter and honey shall be eat*." And Jacob predicts, "of Judah;" his teeth shall be white with *milk*. So Creeshna is fabled in a Hindoo tradition, on opening his mouth, to exhibit his *teeth all white with milk*, and composing a representation of

the universe. The intention of this extravagant fable is, doubtless, to represent the mouth of the creative Creeshna as a divine *oracular cave*, in which the teeth correspond with the Pythagorean doctrine of sacred and archetypal numbers; and, indeed, the entrances of many Hindoo and Japanese temples (see Raffles' *Java*) are composed of the mouth of an immense *Gorgon head*. *Milk* mixed with *honey* and water (*mulsu*) was always a prominent appendage and offering of the most antient sacrificial rites.

WITHIN, MOREOVER, ARE LONG STONE BEAMS. —These are decided attestations of all Cyclopean fabrics. That in this case, as PORPHYRY indicates, they implied the osseous frame-work of the human body, is corroborated by the fable of Deucalion's stones becoming men: and the allusion here has probably a diluvial reference; ON THEM THE NYMPHS WEAVE PURPLE GARMENTS, WONDERFUL TO SEE. There can be little doubt that garments here meant the flesh: It is a common metaphor to this day. St. Jude uses the phrase "garments of the flesh;" and on the PORTLAND VASE, the disembodied *Spirit* is represented leaving his *fleshy garment* at the gate of Hades, death. It is remarked that the occupation of *weaving* assigned here to the Naiads would be anomalous, were they not the three Marine Cabiræ, who were also the three *parcæ* or fates, and were in fact, in Egypt, representatives of the *weaving season*.

AND WITHIN ARE WATERS PERPETUALLY FLOWING. —Though the running waters of the holy cave (and lustral water, be it remarked, was used in all the antient rites) may, in a limited and material sense, have indicated, as Porphyry says, the seas and rivers of the globe; they had, also, doubtless, a deeper and more consecrated import. They implied, in the universal SACRED LANGUAGE of the patriarchal hierarchy, purification and celestial instruction; and they are constantly used in this sense by the prophets, who in all cases rigorously adhered to its *peculiar imagery and conventional terms*. So that splendid chapter of Isaiah, the fifty-fifth, (the frame of which appears to be an INITIATORY LECTURE), commences — "Ho! every one that thirsteth! come ye to the *living waters*;" and these waters are in the same chapter compared to the "word." Again, in Zechariah, the prediction of the diffusion of the "word" is described as "a fountain to be opened for

for sin and uncleanness." In the rites of Mythra, of Ceres, Isis and Trophonius, the initiate passed through a baptism of *water*: and put on a new garment. Thus it appears that the cistern and fountain, referred to in the quoted passage of Solomon, were like the *wheel*, *bowl*, and *silver cord*, types of sacred rites and mystic *arcana*.

AND THE GATES ARE TWO.—All the ancient ORACULAR caves seem to have had two entrances, one *superior* on the north face, and one *inferior* directed towards the south. Such was the case with the cavern-temples of Mithra, the cave of Trophonius, and all the pyramids. Some of the Egyptian excavations, called the tombs of the kings (and which were also *HERCUMS*) are similarly constructed, having a secret southern exit, beyond the Lybian chain of rocks. This peculiarity involves an arcanum of astronomical theology. The whole argument of Porphyry, respecting the northern and southern gates of the sun, and the descent of souls from the north, is derived from the Egyptian priesthood, who shared, with the theocracy of India and Persia, in the same peculiar theory. The angle of descent in the pyramids, which is always from north to south, and generally 26° (the new oblique passage discovered by Caviglia, is of this kind), nearly agrees with that of the earth's axis: and the inclination, doubtless, when applied to initiation and funeral rites, was intended to symbolize the lapse of the soul, through the northern gate of *Capricorn* to the southern regions of *Cancer*, Hades and Death, in which regions the *SOL INFERUS* or *SERAPIS*, the terminating point of the mysteries, was reputed to rule, in contradistinction to the *SOL SUPERUS*, or *OSIRIS*.

Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis; at illum
Sub pedibus Styx atra vidit, manesque pro-
fundi.

NEITHER DO MORTALS AT ANY TIME PASS THAT WAY: FOR IT IS THE WAY OF THE IMMORTALS.—Thus the palace of Somnus, in Virgil and Homer, has two gates, one devoted to the entrance of true apparitions, the other of false; one, of osseous fabrication, ivory—the other of corneous—horn: the first related to material things of fact, and therefore implied delusion; the last to visual and ideal things, and so was deemed true. It is probable that the priests only, or "the immortals" entered by the southern entrance of the oracular caves. Indeed, Pausanias says, that

the cave of Trophonius had a secret entrance peculiar to the priests. This is found to be the case in Belzoni's "Tomb of Psammis;" and in the great pyramid, such is the inference fairly deducible from Caviglia's late discoveries.

Now with regard to the other details which relate to this initiatory cavern, or "*Hieron Antron*," all the circumstances have clear and pointed reference to the secret rites and mysteries performed in such oracular caves. The candidate represented a defunct person. So Ulysses sleeps a "death-like sleep" the whole voyage. He is conveyed, as the *MYSTÆ* were, to the seat of initiation in a machine, instinct with secret springs. That this machine was, sometimes, in the shape of the Arkite ship of Osiris, and, sometimes, in the shape of a sarcophagus, may be gathered from extant Egyptian sculptures and paintings, and particularly in the second corridor of the excavation called by Belzoni "The Tomb of Psammis." The candidate, in the mysterious cavern-rites of all nations had a *new garment* given to him. Thus *Arete* (Virtue) gives a *new garment* to Ulysses. The same metaphorical usage for regeneration is employed in that *series of sacred hieroglyphics*, the *APOCALYPSE*. Tertulian distinctly says, that there was an offering of *BREAD* and *WINE* during initiation. Bread and wine are placed beside the sleeping Ulysses, in the sacred bark. There is also deposited, besides, an *ARK* or *Cista*, containing *TRIPODS* and sacred cups, which was also a constant appendage of the Mystic Rites; the word *Orgies* itself being derivable from *Argos*, a chest or *Ark*, and was, doubtless (as in the instance of the *MURDUS CERENS* at Eleusis) a memento of the Noachic Ark, and of the seeds of a *New Life* which it contained. In the rites of Osiris and Adonis, the effigy of the defunct deity, (with whom the initiate was, during the mysteries, identified) was placed on a splendid couch. Many extant paintings of this rite remain in Egyptian temples and on mummy chests. So Ulysses, still in a "death-like sleep" is left within the "*Hieron Antron*" reclined on a rich couch (*Perikallēa chelon THALAMOIO*). The couch employed in the secret rites was called *Thalamus*, or the mystical bridal bed, and the chamber *Thalamis*, and was held to represent the reproductive repose of nature, or the womb of the abyss before creation. The appearance of the morning star points to the period of the

celebration. This star was a type of a *new moral day*, or regeneration. PHOSPHORUS himself, or the TORCH BEARER, was an actor in the Eleusinian and Magian rites, and it is also to be presumed, in those of the Egyptian Pluto (Serapis), of whom he was an attendant, and in which *torches* were constantly used. It is worthy of remark, that among the things to be given (Revel, chap. 3.) "to him that overcometh," are the *tree of life*, a *crown*, a *white stone*, a new name, a white raiment, and the *morning star*.* Now, as it is upon undeniable record, that all the preceding gifts (for the candidates carried branches of *palm*, which was called the *tree of life*) were really presented during the mysteries to "him who overcame," it is to be presumed that a symbol of the MORNING STAR, was also given. Certainly the TAU, as appears from Tertullian, was placed upon their heads or in their hands. Now this is really a symbol of the planet Venus or PHOSPHORUS to this day. In conclusion, the Phæacian ship was transformed into a rock by Neptune; and it is not obscurely intimated that the offence was for *promulgating the great secret*, of *cavern worship*, or making that which ought to be secret, common. That which ensues completes this singular and beautiful allegory. Ulysses awakes; is surrounded by a cloud which falsifies the appearance of his native country; till his guardian angel, Minerva, (and the NEITH of Egypt really acted the part of a female guardian, or hierophant, to the *Mystæ*, during these severe trials,) appears to him in the shape of a young † SHEPHERD-KING (this is very remarkable), with a *hunting spear* in his hand (the hierophants in the Mithraic rites were dressed as *huntsmen*,) disperses the fallacious mist, and discovers to him "the truth." Ulysses kneels, kisses the sacred soil,

* The Victor, also, is promised that he shall become an immovable pillar in the temple. That the image is borrowed from the initiations of Serapis, can scarcely be doubted. The word SERAPIS, means the COLUMN of Apis; and Serapis was himself represented as an immovable pillar with *four capitals* and a *man's face*; this is the figure which in the "tomb of Psammis," Dr. Young names "STABILITY;" the Royal initiate is there represented "placing it on its base."

† Shepherd-kings were supposed to have introduced the Egyptian idolatry: and the word PHAROAH has been interpreted to mean a *shepherd-king*.

and adores the presiding Naiads. While Minerva first revealing herself in her own person, as DIVINE WISDOM, enters the sacred cave alone, and depositing the ark or *cista* of presents in the *sekos*, places a stone before its mouth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

AS most of your readers are acquainted with the topographical beauties of the Isle of Wight, I shall offer no apology for sending you a few cursory remarks on the geological peculiarities which distinguish this favourite island.

Mr. Webster (the learned and indefatigable secretary to the Geological Society) has shewn, in his valuable paper "On the Strata above the Chalk in the Isle of Wight," (Geo. Trans. Vol. 2), that this island has been subject, in all probability, at least to one violent convulsion. An elevated range of chalk hills extends through the middle of the island from west to east. There are, however, certain peculiarities in the chalk formation, and upper series, in the Isle of Wight, which do not exist in any other part of the kingdom, with the exception of a small portion of the adjacent coast, at Swanage Bay. The great range of chalk hills which extend from Beachy Head (inland) through Sussex, Surry, part of Hants and Wilts, and from Dover through the north parts of Kent and Surry; and also the continuation of these chains of chalk hills extending through the counties of Bucks, Oxford, Bedford, &c., have, generally speaking, but a small angle of inclination with the horizon; the dip seldom exceeding from 10° to 20° ; and in many places the beds of chalk lie nearly horizontal. But the stratum of chalk in the Isle of Wight has been thrown, by some great convulsion, into a position *nearly vertical* to the horizon; like what is observable in the west and north-west parts of the kingdom, with regard to the more primitive rocks. As Mr. Webster limited his researches, principally, to the fresh-water formations, or the strata most recently formed, in the Isle of Wight; and as Messrs. Conybeere and Phillips, in their valuable "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales," have given a lucid description both of the strata and the continuation of the series; it will be convenient to take a brief view of the *descending* order of the strata from these gentlemen's

gentlemen's researches in the first instance.

After passing through the Alluvium or vegetable soil (which covers the greater part of the surface of the central and south-east division of the kingdom), we find in many situations beds of rounded pebbles, commonly mixed with loam or sand, of various degrees of thickness: which beds are supposed to have derived their origin from the attrition produced by the waters of the deluge; these masses of gravel are, however, more prevalent in the midland counties (from the debries of the elder rocks), than in those of the south and south-east.

The Isle of Wight presents, to all appearance, the most recent deposit of regular strata in the whole kingdom; and (as far as researches have yet gone), probably, in the whole surface of the globe. On the north side of the island, the face of the cliff at Headon Hill exhibits, beneath the alluvial soil of the surface, a bed of calcareous stone, about fifty-five feet thick, containing a variety of shells, the species of which are, at present, known to exist only in lakes or fresh-water rivers. Hence this formation has been referred, by Mr. Webster and others, to the deposit or growth of the stratum by the accumulation of these testaceous animals at the bottom of some river or lake. There exists the strongest internal evidence that these beds of shells must have been generated in the spot they now occupy; for the delicate structure of the shells, and their perfect state of preservation, in many parts of the mass, totally precludes the idea of their having undergone much friction.

Immediately subjacent to this follows a stratum of thirty-six feet thickness, the substance of which approaches very near to the character of the crag-rock on the coast of Suffolk and Norfolk, and contains large masses of fossil oysters, and other shell-fish of marine origin.

Next to this marine deposit, is a series of beds of sand, marl, and calcareous rock, interspersed with argillaceous and coaly matter. The organic remains in these strata, though less considerable in quantity, are of greater variety than in the superior beds. The thickness of this lower fresh-water deposit is about sixty feet, at Headon Hill; but it appears to be much thinner in Binstead quarries, and other parts on the north-east side of the island, where it has

been dug for the purpose of the builder. The mansion of Lord H. Seymour, Mr. Nash, and other good houses in the vicinity of Cowes, are of this calcareous stone. Below this stratum, at the foot of Headon Hill, succeeds a layer of fine white and yellow sand, extending to an unknown depth, being covered by shingle. This sand has been largely employed for making glass. The next stratum, in the series below the aforementioned beds, is the great argillaceous deposit that fills the whole of what is termed the "chalk basin," in which stands the metropolis, the whole of Middlesex, and part of the adjacent counties: hence called the *London clay* formation.

This great stratum varies considerably in thickness in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. According to Mr. Phillips, from 77 to 700 feet thick.

"The position of the beds of this clay is so nearly horizontal, that no perceptible difference from that position has been observed, except in the *Isle itself, where this bed is nearly vertical.*"—*Outlines of Geology.*

The vertical section of the blue clay here alluded to, forms the hollow in the cliffs between the north end of Allum Bay and Headon Hill, where it measures about 250 feet in width. From Allum Bay, the clay proceeds, in a narrow belt, through the interior of the island, near Newport, and emerges at White Cliff Bay, on the eastern extremity, following a course very nearly east and west.

Beneath the bed of *tène*, or London, clay, lie a series of beds of sand, marl and coloured clays, denominated, by Mr. Conybeere, the "*Plastic Clay Formation*;" from the porcelain clays being included in this series. These beds which, like the blue clay, lie nearly horizontal, in the London basin, have been thrown into a vertical position in the Isle of Wight, where they form a very beautiful and conspicuous object in the face of the cliffs at Allum Bay; extending upwards of 1,100 feet along the shore. When any portion of the surface has been recently broken off, the sands exhibit a whole range of prismatic stratum, more especially when illuminated by the rays of the setting sun. It is, however, remarkable, that although this series of plastic clay and sand-beds, follow the order of the blue clay formation, to which it is subjacent, in passing from east to west through the island; yet the *whole* has not been subject to the convulsion.

sion which has thrown the strata into a vertical position. Thus, although at Allum Bay and White Cliff, these beds appear in a vertical position in the face of the cliffs; yet at Newport, the stratification of this series is nearly horizontal, as proved by excavations made near that town. From some sections of the opposite coast, at Lymington and Poole, the beds of plastic clay and sand also appear in a horizontal position. The beds of similar formation, and, in all probability, of simultaneous formation in the London basin, as at Plumstead, at Reading and other places, also lie very nearly horizontally between the blue clay and the chalk.

In conjunction with, but to the southward of, the before-mentioned beds, follows the great ridge of chalk, which extends, east and west, through the whole island. But the most remarkable fact, connected with this chalk formation, is that of its great inclination with the horizon. The elevation of the chalk stratum seems, however, to have been nearly the boundary of the great convulsion which produced the disruption of the strata; for the south and south-west sides of the chalk hills slope gradually away to the horizon, and have suffered a similar kind of denudation, or excavation of the surface, as is apparent in the chalk ranges of Kent and Sussex, by which the lower strata are exhibited in the vallies or wealds.

Some observations in Dr. Fitton's valuable paper, relative to the "Beds between the Chalk and the Purbeck Limestone," published in a late number of the *Annals of Philosophy*, decidedly prove the Isle of Wight to have been subject to some great convulsion, which scarcely affected any other part of our coast. Speaking of the green-sand deposit, Dr. F. says:

"One feature of this formation, which is very conspicuous on the coast of the Isle of Wight, and might lead into error, in situations less favourable for examination, consists in the great variation of aspect and solidity in different portions of the same continuous beds—one part not unfrequently appearing as a very dark greenish, or almost black, sandy clay; while the very same bed has, in other places, where the fracture is recent, a bright reddish or yellowish hue. This appearance has been noticed by Sir H. Englefield and Mr. Webster, and is ascribed by them, I believe correctly, to the effects of moisture and exposure on the variable proportion of clay and ferruginous matter which the beds every where seem to contain."

With regard to the lower strata found in the south-west of the Isle of Wight, Dr. Fitton considers it as varying from the sand rock of Hastings (with which it has been identified by previous geologists) by the character of the fossils it contains. After enumerating a list of these fossils, he observes:

"A comparison even of this short list with that of the green sand fossils (of the island), points out a distinction between that formation and the Hastings' sands, which may perhaps, deserve attention in the grouping and arranging of the strata; the organized productions of the former, so far as we are acquainted with them, being all marine, but, of the latter, almost exclusively, of fresh-water origin. And, in fact, if a line be drawn between the green sand and the weald clay, the whole series from thence down to the Portland limestone may be regarded as one great suite of fresh-water formations."

So that part of the series has evidently been displaced or elevated from the bed of an extensive fresh-water lake; while other parts appear to have fallen into the chasm, produced by the eruption. No other agency, but volcanic, with which we are acquainted, could have accomplished such stupendous results; and that such a catastrophe has occurred at some remote period, the following observations of Mr. Webster, "On the Chalk Formation of the Island," places further beyond a doubt:

"All the flints, except those detached nodules in the body of the strata, are universally found in a most extraordinary state: they are broken in every direction into pieces of every size, from three inches diameter to an absolutely impalpable powder. The flints, as if shivered by a blow of inconceivable force, retain their complete form and position in their bed; the chalk investing them on every side, and until it is removed, nothing different from other flints can be perceived, excepting fine lines indicating their fractures; but, when removed, they all at once fall to pieces. The fragments are all as sharp as possible, and quite irregular, being certainly not the effect of any crystallization, or internal arrangement of the materials, but merely of external violence. This new and most extraordinary appearance was first observed in a small pit on the Shorwell road, just beyond the parting of the road to Yarmouth. But no opportunity was afterward omitted of examining both the cliffs and the pits, in many parts of the whole range of chalk, and the appearances were every where, nearly similar; differing only in the circumstance, that in some places the flint appeared to be more completely shattered than in others."

It seems unquestionable, that the shock which effected such a catastrophe was simultaneous through the whole extent of the island. It appears also not to have extended beyond Swanage Bay, at the north extremity of Dorsetshire, where the disruption of the chalk stratum has thrown it, from the nearly horizontal, into a vertical direction, analogous to that in the Isle of Wight.

H. H.

Newport, 20th Jan. 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

LOOKING into the last number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, I met with an "Account of the Erection of the Bell Rock Lighthouse," with which I was so much pleased, that I began to think a very abridged notice might be acceptable in the pages of your Miscellany; together with some mention of that Glory of Lighthouses on our western shores, Eddystone—which is constructed on principles, acknowledgedly, similar to those on which Mr. Stevenson has, with eminent success, built the abovenamed on "a sunken reef of red sand-stone, the highest part only being uncovered at ordinary ebb-tides;" and which is situated about eleven miles south-east of the neat town of Aberbrothwick, or Arbroath, as it is called; and some notice also of the great French Lighthouse, the *Tour de Corduan*, built by Louis XIV., in 1655, at the mouth of the Garonne, in the Bay of Biscay. It occurred to me, however, that, probably, such a subject would have met with attention in the earlier pages of the Monthly Magazine, as the present Eddystone was built in 1774, and the Bell Rock completed, at least so far as to show a light, in Feb. 1811; and, accordingly, having access to the early volumes of the work, with the help of the general index, I found that, at p. 499, vol. 36, a short notice of the Bell (or Cape) Rock Lighthouse was inserted.

Nevertheless, I trust, that a few additional observations on a subject which (I still think) has been much overlooked in the pages of your miscellany, might be worthy of insertion.

The Eddystone rocks are situate about twelve miles from the Ram-head, the nearest point of land, fourteen miles south from Plymouth, south-south-west of the middle of the Sound, in longitude

4° 16' or 24' west, and latitude 50° 8' north.

They had long been regarded with terror by mariners; as the principal rock only, on which the building is erected, stands but a few feet above the water, and affords no more extent of surface than is barely sufficient for the foundation of the building. In 1696, Mr. Winstanley commenced a structure, which it was hoped would prove a lasting warning from the dangerous spot; it was illuminated in 1700; but, in 1703, while Mr. W. himself, with a large party, was inspecting it, a mighty storm arose, the building was washed into the wide ocean, and every inmate, casual and resident, perished.

However, six years after, Mr. Ruddyard's lighthouse, of wood, was built, which, in 1755, was destroyed by fire; this, in 1770, was, also, the fate of Mr. Smeaton's first building, of wood, erected 1759; but, shortly afterwards, the same gentleman built a stone lighthouse, on principles, novel indeed, but which must strike every observer as being admirably adapted to the intended purpose; as is evinced by the structure having withstood the elements' fury, by which it is almost unceasingly assailed up to this time. Mr. Smeaton (in which, too, his example is followed by Mr. Stevenson) has published a highly interesting narrative of his edifice,—unfortunately limited to a small number of copies.

A lighthouse is not to be erected without encountering great difficulties; and in the "narratives" alluded to (and, most likely, in some corresponding French work, relating to the *Tour de Corduan*), these are particularly detailed; but I cannot help concluding, that Mr. Smeaton found and conquered the greatest; for the Corduan Rock is much larger than either of the others; and the waves of the Bay of Biscay, though much more weighty, are slow in their majestic roll, and not nearly so destructive as the violent and rapid surges of the British seas. The Bell Rock, too, had a great advantage, for though ten or twelve feet under water at flood-tide, it presented, at other times, a superficies of 400 by 250 feet. "The erection (says the *Edin. Phil. Jour.*) of some temporary refuge on the rock, in case of accident to the boats, formed

* It is remarkable, that a measurement on our own shore should be undetermined.

formed part of Mr. Stevenson's original design, and he, accordingly, lost no time in setting about the construction of a wooden beacon-house. This indispensable accompaniment to the works was successfully completed in the latter end of September; and, as the author (Mr. Stevenson) expresses it, robbed the rock of much of its terrors, and gave a facility to the works, which could not otherwise have been attained.

"The want of such an accommodation at the building of the Eddystone Light-house, where the smallness of the superficial dimensions of the rock did not admit of such an erection, formed one of Mr. Smeaton's chief difficulties."

The cubical contents of the masonry, on the Bell Rock, is more than double that on the Eddystone; but in only one instance does Mr. Stevenson seem to have improved materially on Mr. Smeaton's plan: "The principles upon which the floors of the two buildings are constructed, are essentially different. At the Eddystone, the floors form so many domes; the arch stones of which are built in concentric rays, in the usual manner, and have a *tendency or pressure outwards upon (against) the walls*. To counteract this pressure, two strong chains are imbedded in the courses, immediately below and above the floors. At the Bell Rock, the floors are so constructed, that the pressure upon the outward walls is perpendicular; and they are so connected as respectively to form girths or binding frames to the building, at each story."

In every thing else Mr. Stevenson cheerfully allows his obligations to his ingenious predecessor, inasmuch, that the stone-lighter, which, of course, was continually employed, at the works, between the rock and the shore, was called the "SMEATON." And it is recorded, as an interesting incident, that, while the works were carrying on, they were visited by Mrs. Dixon, daughter of Mr. Smeaton.

Fearing, Sir, that the interest I feel in works of this description may already have led me into too great a length, I remain yours, &c.

London, 9th March. THERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

A CORRESPONDENT, in your last Number (p. 118), who describes, from Dr. Brewster's Journal of Science, a very ingenious mode of de-

ciphering medals, &c., having adverted to "the well-known fact, that rough surfaces radiate heat more freely than polished ones,"—the following additional references may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The fact was thus stated by Professor Leslie, in his "Inquiry into the Nature of Heat:"—

"The power of the blackened side of a canister being denoted by 100, that of a clear side was 12. Another side, which had been slightly tarnished, was scraped to a bright irregular surface. The effect was now 16.—Another side was plunged, in one direction, by means of a small toothed plane iron, used in veneering, the interval between the teeth being about one-thirtieth or one-fiftieth part of an inch: the effect was farther increased to 19.—The first smooth side was now scraped downwards, with the point of a fine file: its effect was 23. But the filing being repeated, and more thoroughly covering the surface, the effect rose to 26."—p. 81.

This curious property, Mr. W. Ritchie, A.M., Rector of the Academy at Tain, illustrates, "in a novel manner," in the January Number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, by a very simple diagram, and demonstration; which, however, hardly makes the matter clearer than the Professor himself has done: but, by following up the subject, Mr. Ritchie deduces,

"That the increased effect upon the focal ball, when a striated surface was (is) used; does not depend upon the increase of surface, but upon the quantity of heat reflected by the sides of the furrows."

5th March, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

SEEING, so frequently, short letters and inquiries, on a variety of subjects, in the Monthly Magazine,—I take the liberty of requesting, that you will stop a corner in one of your sheets with the following query:—

Persons walking the crowded streets of this vast and growing metropolis, are frequently struck with the nuisance of long cart-whips,—particularly in those narrow streets, emphatically said to be "in the City:" they are very annoying; so much so, that I feel compelled to enter my feeble protest against them, and earnestly to ask, Whether a remedy for this nuisance cannot be found?—Your's, &c. V.

London, 9th March.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XLIII.

Sir Egerton Brydges' Letters on Lord Byron.

WE have dwelt so long on the *Critical Philosophy of the Pulpit*, that the reader, we suppose, would be glad to see us again among the laity. We forbear, therefore, all further comment on the splendid and elaborate tirades of the *Reverend Dr. Styles*!—his eloquent Jeremiahs about “perverted genius, which hides the serpent’s venom under the serpent’s splendid garb” (p. 11); and “bloody revolutions, that have produced nothing but anarchy and despotism” (p. 13); and “emasculated* sensualists, and restless demagogues!” (p. 26), &c. &c. Even upon the super-orthodox denunciation (p. 10), of the pernicious “doctrine of universal philanthropy—which prevents those who adopt it from acting at all, or inevitably impels them to act wrong!” we shall

* Fine word, *emasculated*! and delicately chosen for the purposes of pulpit oratory! Suppose some young lady of Dr. S.’s congregation, desirous of understanding as much as she could of her pastor’s pious exhortations, should innocently ask him the meaning of this word. The Doctor (*perhaps*) might blush a little, or somewhat hesitate; and, in order to avoid the awkwardness of oral explanation, refer her to Dr. Johnson’s Dictionary. But, if she followed his directions, and conned over the etymologies and illustrations of our bulky lexicographer, might she not also blush a little, the next time her eyes happened to meet those of her spiritual guide? Ladies! ladies! who listen to the flowery declamations of pulpit orators, be not over-solicitous of understanding their metaphorical phrases; or your *imagination*s may happen to be as much tainted by a pious discourse, as by any thing that is to be met with in the avowedly loose pages of a Moore or a Byron. And yet there is danger, also, in the lack of comprehension. We have witnessed some awkward *titlers*, in mixed society, from young ladies very innocently repeating very pretty-sounding words, which they had picked up (*unexamined*) from no less grave authorities. Let these metaphors ring upon your ears, therefore, as pretty-sounding periods, like the tune of an Italian song, rather than be hunted into meaning through a naughty dictionary, or treasured in remembrance, as intelligible English, fit to constitute a part of your conversational vocabulary. “Emasculated sensualists,” would sound rather awkwardly from the rosy lips of “sweet sixteen!”

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only say, that hitherto we had supposed universal philanthropy to be the express doctrine of religion, as preached by Christ himself; and were, therefore, little prepared for its denunciation from the lips of a Minister of the Gospel.* But there is one passage, in particular, among a multitude of like complexion, in this political sermon,† which we must not quite forget; and which, we should suppose, will not be forgotten, in another quarter, at the next distribution of the *Regium Donum*.‡

“But what,” exclaims the preacher (p. 25), after having exhausted his invention and his indignation upon the *minor sins* of impiety and immorality—

“What, if the impious spirit that has breathed forth its execrations against God, should also?”—Mark, reader, mark the *climax*!—“should, also, presume to speak disloyalty of the king? What, if he should denounce every thing established, as an infringement upon popular rights; and every man of character and influence in the state, as an enemy to his country;—so that the great and the good, the wise and the virtuous”—terms synonymous, of course, with *men of rank and influence*—“should be held up to scorn and universal contempt?”

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* Dr. S., indeed, seems to be aware, that, in this instance, his rhetorical zeal had rather overshot the mark; and, accordingly, he subjoins a qualifying note, and seems disposed to admit a sort of *limited universality* to benevolence. But, in doing so, whence does this divine impugner of freethinking philosophy extract his saving clauses? From the texts of Holy Writ?—from the parable of the Good Samaritan, or the colloquy with the woman of heretical Samaria at the well? No: but from the pages of one of those “Infidels,” as they are called, whom he so vehemently reprobates—i. e. from “Godwin’s Political Justice,”—of the fundamental principles of which, the note in question is a mere abstract. What! steal from these freethinking philosophers, and then abuse them? Is this Dr. S.’s idea of “spoiling the Egyptians?”

† *Political*, not religious, most assuredly it is; as was also the like funeral malediction, pronounced by the same preacher on the demise of Napoleon.—See *Sermon X.*, vol. 2.

‡ *Regium Donum*. A bonus, fixed in gross amount, but discretionary in distribution, annually, or triennially, we forget which, dispensed, by the orthodox managers of the public purse, to such dissenting ministers as may be deemed *most worthy*! Mr. Croker, perhaps, may point out some equally efficacious mode of securing the independence of the Catholic clergy of Ireland.

2 E

We will say nothing about the exaggerations of this statement: what is oratory, even in the pulpit, without its exaggerations—its hyperboles—its poetical prose?—nothing of its perversions: for what becomes of the controversialist, theological, or political, if he be not permitted to twist and distort a little—to heighten and to discolour!—to dress up the phantoms of his own invention; and having run his lance against the airy nothing, embodied only that it might be vanquished, to boast his triumph over the real antagonist, whom, in fact, he had never encountered? Neither will we detail the anecdote, of a certain Lord Justice Clerk, who, on a similar provocation, is reported to have exclaimed, “An’ he had said a’ this against God Almighty, it had na’ sa much a signified, because he could tak his ain part; but to speak thus against our most gracious sovereign!—ah! what impiety!”

Whether such rhetoric be more accordant to the legitimate purposes of the pulpit or the bench, we presume not to determine; but, without further comment, take our leave of Dr. Styles, we hope and trust for ever: for, unless he should wander again from the strait and benignant paths of the Gospel, into the crooked and less sanctified bye-ways of critical and personal vituperation, neither his inspirations nor his eloquence will come within the sphere of our philosophical analysis of Contemporary Criticism.

A more welcome object of such analysis now lies before us; from which, indeed, we have suffered ourselves to be detained much longer than we intended.

The Letters of Sir Egerton Brydges on the Character and Poetical Genius of Lord Byron, come, in reality, more correctly under our consideration in this article, than almost any of the publications upon which we have been in the habit of animadverting. With respect to the latter, our object, generally speaking, has been to shew that, in their pretended criticisms, there is no philosophy at all,—nor criticism either; unless faction be philosophy, and personality and misrepresentation critical acumen. In the letters before us, we think, we descry the philosophy after which we inquire; genuine in its spirit, correct and beneficial in its purpose, acute in its discriminations, and temperate in its judgments; separating, indeed, the cockle from the grain, yet more solicitous for

the discovery of beauties than defects, and evidently more anxious to improve the general taste than to depreciate individual talent. Their high mightinesses, the periodical Reviewers, must slumber, therefore, a little longer in our neglect, while we proceed with our elucidation of criticism as it ought to be.

And, first, as to politics, as far as they are concerned: let us see whether the critico-political philosophy of the layman be not a little more christianlike than that of the divine. It is in p. 353 of this interesting volume that the topic is thus introduced:

“I have said nothing about Lord Byron’s *politics*; my concern with him has been as a poet: in politics I have always entertained opinions very different from his; but never in my life did I allow myself, or even feel the inclination, to intermix political prejudices with literary taste or judgment. I have seen too much of the bane and poison of this intermixture, in the last thirty years, not to have been cured of it, had I even been originally so disposed. It is the canker-worm, or rather the direct and rapid destroyer, of our modern literature.”

What say ye to this, ye censors of the Quarterly, of the Edinburgh, and, even, of the Westminster?—ought not this to be, also, a part of *your* philosophy? Sir Egerton proceeds to observe, that Lord Byron is accused of having been as licentious on this subject as upon those of morals and religion; and he does not deny, that “there are occasions in which the coarseness and bitterness of his personal satire cannot be justified,” and on which the noble poet “even indulges in unaccountable vulgarisms.”

“But here, again,” continues he, “the censure of Lord Byron has been much too indiscriminate, and carried much too far. If he thought, as many wise and good people have thought, that rational liberty was in danger, and that revolution had become necessary, to correct and cleanse the ruinous and deep-laid corruptions of power, he might be entitled to use very strong indignation, ridicule and wit, in favour of the principles he espoused, though still under the restraint of taste and decency.”—“To me, not all the cruelties of arbitrary power which history records can equal in horror the ferocities, the bloodshed and ruin of revolutionary anarchy;—but different minds may honestly make different calculations, and see things in different lights. When once the attention is awakened to the evil conduct, the follies, the mistakes, the intrigues, the treacheries, the corruptions of governments, it may find food for its denunciations, which will not

not easily be exhausted. A mind of intuitive perception, like Lord Byron's, a heart of quick and strong emotion, and a frankness and force of language to give vent to his impressions, were almost inevitably led to many of those scornful ebullitions of overwhelming ridicule, with which he has covered his political adversaries."

This, in our estimation, is in the very spirit of that philosophic candour, without which, criticism is but a cloak for hireling sophistry, and the servility, or the malevolence, of faction.

On the subject of personalities, there are also other passages, in these "Letters," breathing the same spirit of impartial discrimination. Thus, in p. 235, it is admitted, that

"Some of his *personal* attacks are malignant, low and mean, and could only have sprung from base and ungenerous passions; while some of his praises are as fulsome and unfounded as his censures! It could be easily shewn, that he has bitterly, foully and unprovokedly attacked some whom he, in his heart, admired, whom he studied intently, whose spirit he endeavoured to catch, and to whom he was indebted for many noble thoughts, and some powerful language!"

Illustrations of this must occur to the mind of every reader familiar with the writings of Byron and his contemporaries. Thus, for example, after having reprobated blank verse in general (even that of Shakspeare and Milton), and held up Wordsworth, in particular, to derision and contempt, the very next effusions he sent into the world, "The Dream," and, still more conspicuously, that wilder dream of desolate sublimity, "which was not all a dream," were blank-verse poems, in emulation of the very style of Wordsworth: and it may even be said of all the blank verse, of which the noble poet was afterwards not sparing, that it was then only good when the modulation of Wordsworth was evidently in his ear. His dramatic blank-verse was frequently very defective, and in apparently opposite extremes,—ostentatiously poetical in phrase, and affectedly prosaic in arrangement.*

* Abundant instances of this twofold defect may be found in his *Doge*, his *Foscari*, his *Sardanapalus*, &c., though, in the latter especially, there are passages of splendid and glorious exception. Sir E. Brydges takes little notice of the dramas of Lord Byron, except his *Manfred* and his *Cain*: in which, however, the critic is perfectly consistent; for he lays it down as a principle, to estimate an author by what he

Sir E. Brydges thus proceeds:—

"There are other blots of a similar cast, for which I can find no excuse. Is it not unmanly to insult the ashes of the dead, who have fallen victims to the greatest misfortune, the most lamentable disease, to which poor humanity is subject? And all this from *political*, not personal, antipathy! Are *political* antipathies to breed *personal* hatred, which shall insult the grave?—the grave, too, of the most gentlemanly, the mildest-mannered, the boldest-hearted man in Europe! These are traits, which, whenever I would feel admiration for the genius and the poetry of Lord Byron, I am necessitated to efface from my recollection. To me, no words of reprobation appear too strong for such an exhibition of horrible blackness of feeling!"*

Though not agreeing, entirely, with Sir E. Brydges, in *all* particulars, respecting the character of the personage alluded to in this passage, the sentiment it conveys has our unqualified approbation. The criticism is equally just in point of morals and of taste: and the poem referred to, if regarded in any other point of view than as a satire on the hollow and fulsome flattery of the no less profane Laureate, can scarcely be too severely reprobated. But, perhaps, this is not the only instance, in the writings of Lord Byron, which might induce one to admit, with the author of these Letters (if we could admit his *metaphor*), that

"The heart, for a moment, sinks in despondency, to behold, in frail human nature, the union of such frightful darkness with such *gigantic splendour*!"†

We have quoted enough, in the way of censure, to shew that Sir E. Brydges is

has done best, and not by his comparative failures. And this, in point of *estimation*, undoubtedly, is just; but, yet, the interests of literature as unquestionably require, that the defective should be noticed also. The shoals that are to be avoided should be pointed out, as well as the landmarks made conspicuous, that shew the port to which we steer.

* A "black feeling!"—the colour of a touch!!! The blind man, who thought scarlet must be like the sound of a trumpet, was nearer, one would think, to the mark. But more of this hereafter.

† What antithesis there can be between the *frightful* and the *gigantic*, or what greater affinity proportions of bulk can have to splendour than to darkness, we leave Sir E. Brydges to explain. Our business, at present, is with the philosophy of his criticism, not with the critical structure of his periods, or the congruity of his metaphors.

is no *partizan* of Lord Byron's, either in politics or in morals. Let us see, however, what, in reference to the latter, the candour of criticism has to offer in extenuation.

"It seems to me," says our author (p. 290), "that Lord Byron's personal character has been frightfully misrepresented and misunderstood. There is, in the world, very generally prevalent, a strange perversion of mind and heart, which forgives to young men who have no *redeeming* virtues or talents, that, as the venial folly of early life, which is branded with infamy in him who has genius and a thousand brilliant qualities of heart, and a thousand brilliant actions, which ought to efface even great irregularities and faults."—"Lord Byron has been tried by rules not applied to others,—not applicable to the qualities of our frail being; and, what is worse still, very often upon *assumed* and *invented* facts!"

Our liberal critic, after admitting the probability, "that Lord Byron had inherent in him, not only an excess of pride, but a good deal of vanity;" in other words, "that there was implanted in him a strong *love of distinction*,"—then proceeds to notice several untoward circumstances, which tended to give bitterness to these feelings, and superinduce that species of misanthropic irascibility, and defiance of public opinion, conspicuous in his works and conduct. Among these, his oppression and disappointment at Harrow are not forgotten; nor does Sir E. Brydges suppress his opinion,—that "there is nothing more illiberal than a *great school*, on the subject of fortune, manners and connexions;" in neither of which, notwithstanding the rank and antiquity of his family, was Lord Byron protectively circumstanced. Sir Egerton considers, however, the *Hours of Idleness* as indicating an effort of "the noble flame of a cultivated, amiable, and splendid mind," for the development of more congenial dispositions; and he "thinks it no exaggeration to say, that much of the colour of the eccentric part of Lord Byron's future life is to be attributed to that article" in the Edinburgh Review, in which that "effort of a grand spirit emerging from a cloud," "was turned into the most offensive mockery and contempt."

That it had something to do in the production of such effect, it is impossible rationally to doubt: for it compelled the poet, if he would not stoop beneath it, to make the first vigorous effort of his incipient power in that bitterness

and fierceness of spirit, which was the only alternative to the lethargy of despair. It was with the scorpion-lash of satire alone that he was permitted to demonstrate, that he was not the abject thing which the knot of conspirators, who had seized the throne and falsified the oracles of criticism, had pronounced; and certainly, if there be any circumstance, or combination of circumstances, that can palliate or excuse the perverted feelings, or misanthropic turbulence, which is sometimes the vice of superior minds, it is when such a mind is compelled, by persecution and proscription, to appeal to the fierce and angry passions, as the only energies of sufficient force to maintain its independence, or repel an overwhelming injustice. With provocations to the exertion of these fiercer energies, the juvenile years of Lord Byron were sufficiently visited. Isolated in his early education, with a fortune and connexions much below his rank, and the stirring consciousness of an incipient talent, to which all rank and fortune ought to be regarded as inferior distinctions, he grew up, even in the inhospitality of public seminaries, an isolated being; and when (prematurely, we confess) he attempted to emerge into intellectual distinction, and send his spirit socially abroad, he found himself encountered on the very threshold of literary effort by a dogmatical and illiberal confederacy, with whom a sneer was criticism, and unblushing falsehood was oracular adjudication; but whose very presumption had given them an influence over public opinion, which they basely exerted for the invidious purpose of his intellectual extinction.

We are speaking somewhat strongly, we perceive, upon the subject, and may be accused, perhaps, of warmth; but the interests of literature demand that we so should speak. Of the trammels and oppressions of the English press, the most grievous and intolerable, after all, are those which are imposed by the self-constituted federations that tyrannize *in the press itself*. It is by the conduct of those who should most protect its freedom, that its freedom is most violated and abridged. Joint-stock monopoly is the very spirit of their code; and *associated* reporters, and *associated* reviewers, with their organized partialities and sympathetic enmities, extol or proscribe, as faction, venality, or caprice may dictate, or the interest, perhaps, of a club of publishers,—and shut up

up against the unaffiliated and independent adventurer all the avenues to public notice and estimation: Hence the function of criticism, as exercised through the popular vehicles, is not to assist the progress of intellect, but to narrow the sphere of competition, and appropriate the channels of exertion; not to encourage and foster the germs of timidly-unfolding genius, but to crush and blight them in the very bud:—to proscriber, in short, to extinguish, to annihilate, whatever ability, of whatever description, any ill-starred wight may attempt to manifest, who is not either too important in station and alliance to be overlooked, or connected, by some link of party, of affinity, or association, with some one at least of these trumpeting confederacies.

Lord Byron, in his first effort for celebrity, stood in the full danger of this hostile predicament. Though a man of family, he was not of those families, nor his connexions of those circles, which constitute the omnipotent insignificance of what calls itself the *Fashionable World*;* nor was he either protégé or associate of those lords of the literary ascendant (the oracles or the echoes of that world,) the junta of the Edinburgh Review. And yet he dared to think he had some pretensions to poetic talent, and to print the juvenile effusions of his *Hours of Idleness*.

* Sir E. B.'s description of that heterogeneous amalgamation of the quackery of high life, though not sufficiently pertinent to our argument for insertion in the text, is nevertheless too *piquante* to be disregarded; and our readers will not be displeased to meet with it as an appended note:

"I will not degrade my pen by attempting to give a picture of the manner in which it acts, or an examination of the little despicable cabals, artifices, intrigues, passions, and insanities, on these puny narrow stages of life, where the actors and actresses have the folly and blindness to call themselves *the world*, as if these few hundreds of silly people formed the exclusively-important part of mankind!—nay, as if they monopolized title, birth; rank, wealth, polish, talent, and knowledge; and this at a crisis, when the ancient and great nobility keep themselves for the most part aloof; and when these *exclusionalists* are principally new titles, East-Indians, adventurers, noisy politicians, impudent wits of low origin, vulgar emergers from the City suddenly got rich, contractors, Jews, rhyming orators, and scheming parsons, who have pushed themselves into notice by dint of open purse or brazen face; and who get a little bad gilding, like the gingerbread of a rustic fair, by a few cast duchesses, countesses, &c., who, having come to the end of their own pockets, credits, and characters, are willing to come wherever the doors of large houses can be opened to them, and the costs of expensive entertainments paid!"

We may not quite agree with Sir E. B. even in the qualified degree of merit ascribed by him to that publication; but certainly a more shameless violation of every principle, not merely of critical candour, but of common veracity, than the pretended critical notice of it, could not well have been expected, even from the Edinburgh Review of those days, when slander, misrepresentation, and malignity had not ceased to be its discriminating characteristics. The Critique and the Poems are both before us. We speak not, therefore, from vague and fading recollections. The Reviewer invidiously selects some of the weakest stanzas from his most inefficient attempts; and, with unqualified audacity, thus pronounces—

"Now we positively do assert, that there is nothing better than these stanzas in the whole compass of the noble minor's volume."

To this we do as positively reply, that it is utterly impossible but that the writer of that article must have known, that he was thus positively asserting a most gross and malicious falsehood; and that there were in that little volume (though much is puerile, and much is commonplace,) not only much better specimens than those selected, but many flashes and indications of a highly poetic mind; many passages, which nothing but the dawnings of poetic inspiration could have produced; and some entire poems, which would not, as juvenilities, have disgraced the pages of some of those volumes which have been favoured with critical commendation.

We think, with Sir E. B., that causes of irritation did not cease with the triumph of our poet over his reviewers. And if the natural influence of that feverish popularity, which followed with a flush as intemperate as it was, perhaps, unreasonable, on the publication of the first two cantos of "*Childe Harold*," was much more likely to increase than to soothe an inherent excitability,—the incense of that adulation was but of short continuance: while, at the same time, if the song of triumph wrung in his ears, the yell and the cavil of malignant calumny mingled their sharpest dissonance—as indeed they ever do, with the pæan that acknowledges the attainments of intellectual superiority.

"In the midst of this burst of fashionable idolatry his enemies, and his traducers never left him. Not only were every error
and

and indiscretion of his past life brought forward and made the theme of every tongue, but all were exaggerated; and there were added to them a thousand utter inventions of diabolical malignity."

But whatever were the circumstances that influenced the moral temperament and consequent habitudes of the poet, it is certainly to them that we are indebted for the originality, the vigour and the peculiar characteristics of the poetry. They drove him from the circles of inanity and the routine of etiquette, to the free and boundless range of nature, and the romantic quest of adventure: from the monotony of the saloon and the drawing-room, to the phenomena of the forest, the glacier and the cataract,—of the desert and the ocean;—to the tent and to the rock that shelters the wandering Arab, or fortifies the mountain-robber; and to the ruin that records the desolation of glory, and the wrecks of empire and of mind:—from semblances, in fact, to realities: from the drill of conventional automatonism, to man in the untamed energies and diversities of native passion.

We can readily believe, with his epistolary critic, that "if Lord Byron, instead of being driven to the eccentric course which he adopted, had passed much of his time in the high circles of London, from the age of eighteen to thirty," instead of having written any "one of his loftier or more brilliant poems, he would perhaps have been a sarcastic and witty satirist, and would have written epigrams and sprightly songs."

Certainly the Corsair, and Lara, and the Bride of Abydos, he never could have written. They have all the freshness of the scenery, and the scene-begotten thoughts and feelings, which nothing but local familiarities could have suggested or sustained. There is little in them that could either have been conned in a fashionable "at Home," or descried through the spectacles of Books.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

WERE our clergy (like some of the apostles) mechanics, it would be unreasonable, now-a-days, to expect them to make tents or bedsteads for their daily bread; but, if they are Loiterers in their vocation, and take from the labouring husbandman the fruits of the earth, hardly earned by the

sweat of his brow, do they not come within the description of Isaiah's "greedy dross, who can never have enough,—who look to their own way, every one for his gain, from his quarter?"

To oppose the supposition of my hostility against the clergy, from my writing on the subject of Tithes, as I proposed in my former letter (No. I.), I at once declare, that I hold in veneration all such as manifestly do the duties of their pastoral office, and would not "muzzle the labouring ox," but feed him, liberally, with the finest of the wheat.—Therefore, I trust, that if, peradventure, I write with vinegar, it will be borne in mind, I do so on the sour subject of Tithes.

In this letter, Mr. Editor, I intended to have noticed the origin of tithes, when the minds of the people were overwhelmed with superstition and gross darkness; but, from the hubbub amongst enlightened men in different parishes in London, I am reminded of the "Horticultural Society of London," consisting of the most luminous, dignified and wealthy characters, not only in England, but all quarters of the globe; and already, in its infant-state, amounting to about two thousand Fellows. By their charter, granted by his late Majesty, dated 17th April, in the 49th year of his reign, power was granted to them, "to purchase, hold and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands of the yearly value, at a rack-rent, of £1,000."—(By the bye, not a word therein about tithes.) Pursuant to such power, thirty-three acres have been purchased by the Society, for their garden-ground; and immense sums already have been, and still will be, expended in the formation thereof, and incidental thereto; and the introduction of fruits and vegetables of every tithable description.

Assuming, therefore, (and no Fellow of the Society will think the assumption too high), that, in a very few years, each acre, in the aggregate, will produce fruits and vegetables, which will have cost the Society (or be estimated by them at) £1,000 per acre, the annual produce will amount to £33,000,—out of which the vicar (I think I am correct) would be entitled, by a composition at £10 per cent., to £3,000 a-year. Or, if he took the rarities in kind (in his option to do so), he might decorate his table with choicer luxuries than any nobleman in the king's dominions; and, moreover, have a superfluity for Covent-garden; and

and a rare dessert for the Lord Mayor's city-feast into the bargain.

That the Society, in their corporate capacity, will be disposed to do ample justice to the vicar, cannot be doubted; but it may be doubtful whether certain individuals would not deprive him of the tenth cabbage. On such characters, the following tragical tale may have a proper effect:—

"About, they say, D.C., *Augustine*, coming to preach at *Camerton*, the priest of the place makes complaint to him, that the lord of the manor, having been often admonished by him, would not yet pay him his tithes. *Augustine*, questioning the lord about that default in devotion, he stoutly answered, That the tenth sheaf, doubtless, was his that had interest in the nine; and, therefore, would pay none. Presently, *Augustine* denounces him excommunicate; and turning to the altar to say masse, publicly forbid that any excommunicat person should be present at it,—when, suddenly, a dead corps, that had been buried at the church-doore, arose, and departed out of the limits of the church-yard, standing still without, while the masse continued;—which ended, *Augustine* comes to the living-dead, and charges him, in the name of the Lord God, to declare who hee was. Hee tells him, that, in the time of the *British* state, he was *huius villæ patronus*,—and although he had been often urged, by the doctrine of the priest, to pay his tithes, yet he never could be brought to it; for which he died, he sayes, excommunicat, and was carried to hell. *Augustine* desired to know where the priest that excommunicated him was buried. This dead sinner shewed him the place,—where he makes invocation of the dead priest, and bids him arise also, because they wanted his help. The priest rises. *Augustine* asks him, if he knew that other that was risen? He tells him, yes; but wishes he had never known him,—for (saith hee) he was, in all things, ever adverse to the church, a detainer of his tithes, and a great sinner to his death; and therefore I excommunicated him. But *Augustine* publicly declares, that it was fit that mercy should be used towards him, and that he had suffered long in hell for his offence (you must suppose, I thinke the author meant purgatorie):—wherefore, he gives him absolution, and sends him to his grave, where he fell again into dust and ashes. Hee gone, the priest new-risen tells that his corps had lien there above. CLXX yeeres; and *Augustine* would gladly have had him continue upon earth againe, for instruction of soules, but could not thereto entreat him:—so he, also, returns to his former lodging.

"The lord of the town standing by all this while, and trembling, was now demanded if hee would pay his tithes; but he presently fell down at *Augustine's* feet,

weeping, and confessing his offence; and receiving pardon, became, all his lifetime, a follower of *Augustine's*."

THE HERMIT.

Under Ham-hill.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I FULLY agree in your opinion, as explained in page 8 of your last number, that the design of a new translation of the Scriptures into English ought to be to give a faithful representation of the original, and not to support the doctrines either of the church of England, or of any religious sect or party whatsoever.

To your quieries, suggested by an expression in my former letter, I wish to reply as briefly as possible.

1st: You ask, *Whether, if the translation be faithful, any accompanying observations can be necessary to make it intelligible to English readers?*—I answer, that they are necessary; because, without them, English readers will either annex to many expressions no idea at all, or ideas not designed or contemplated by the original writers. I shall take, as an example, the mention of the *crowing of the cock*; in the account of Peter's fall. The readers of the common translation, which is; in this particular, correct and literal, naturally conclude that the evangelists speak of the familiar sound of a well-known bird; and, accordingly, every picture and print upon the subject exhibits a cock, with its neck at full stretch, in the act of crowing. Nevertheless, the allusion probably is to the practice of blowing a trumpet at Jerusalem, to mark the third and fourth watches:—"the cock crew;" signifying, "the trumpet sounded." (a)

2dly. You inquire, *Whether it is possible that such accompanying observations, supposing them necessary, can be impartial?*—To be absolutely impartial, the comment upon every disputed expression must contain a just account of all the interpretations given by different critics, and of the facts and arguments by which those interpretations are supported. Although the execution of such a task would require a remarkable union of industry, skill, and candour, it does not appear to be beyond the bounds of possibility. (b) For examples of impartiality thus exercised, I might refer to many of the explanatory notes in the translation which I have pointed out to your readers in my former letter.

In

In these, the author, instead of giving his own opinion, states the views of the principal commentators who had written before him, as fully as appears to have been consistent with a proper regard to the bulk of his volumes.

You ask, 3dly, *Were it not better to leave the pure text to speak, in all naked simplicity, for itself?*—I answer, that to give a faithful translation of the Scriptures, without any commentary whatsoever, would be to render a great service to the public, and to the interests of religious truth; but that to accompany such a translation with suitable (c) explanatory remarks, increases the benefit. I shall also observe, that the mere task of translating cannot be faithfully performed without the addition of notes. (d) They must be appended, in order to give a view of the several translations, which, in the same passage, may be equally or almost equally eligible, where either the reading of the original text, or the proper mode of rendering it into English, is doubtful.

Your's, &c.

I. Y.

Birmingham, 14th Feb. 1825.

NOTES.

(a) Explanations of this description, elucidating customs, may undoubtedly display much learning, furnish a great deal of *curious* information, and be highly interesting to the historical antiquary; but what instruction do they furnish, in a moral and religious point of view? Of what practical utility are they to the multitude? Is our faith, or our piety, better assured, whether we understand that *the crowing of the cock* mean the resounding of the clarion of the hen-roost, or of the crowing of the trumpet from the citadel?

(b) That the comment upon disputed passages should “contain a *just* account of all the interpretations given by different critics;” may be *possible*: but how far is it probable? We can only say, that in no controversial survey, of whatever subject, did we ever find it *practised*; and in theological controversy we have found it least of all. Besides, if at large, how voluminous must be the commentary! if compressed, must not the compiler inevitably abbreviate least, what appears to him most important—that is to say, what most coincides with his own views? Strictly speaking, an *impartial* abstract is a moral impossibility. No human limbeck is sufficiently pure for such a distillation. Give the multitude, therefore, the pure text, we say, in its nakedness, and keep the drapery of commentaries and *readings variorum*, for schoolastics.

(c) What can possibly be meant by accompanying a faithful translation (of the

inspired volumes—the volumes of divine revelation) “with *suitable* explanatory remarks,” but superadding to it such remarks as the *commentator thinks* suitable?—that is, such remarks as are suitable to his views and opinions? It is then a Bible for a sect; not a Bible for Christians. It becomes a part of a controversial library; and, as such, may be valuable; but it has become unfit for a universal manual—unfit for the purposes of the multitude.

(d) To say that “the task of translating” the sacred writings “cannot be faithfully performed without the addition of Notes,” appears to us something like saying that the revelations of *inspired* writers cannot be understood without the assistance of *uninspired* expositors: which throws us back from the authority of heaven to the mere authority of man. We are aware, however, that there are sects of Christians who do not admit the inspiration of the writers of the books of the Old, or even of the New Testament—who look upon those books as the human records of divine events;—and, with such, we hold no controversy. If such opinions are the result of their own diligent examination of internal or external evidence, so long as they believe in what appear to them to be the facts and doctrines of those books, they have as much right to call themselves Christians, and to be so considered, as any other sect, although established by a thousand laws. All that we contend for is, that a Bible, for popular use, should neither be encumbered with their commentary, nor the commentaries of their antagonists; that, *whatever* be the authority of those books, that authority is weakened when we rely upon the commentary instead of the text; and that the unlettered multitude are puzzled, not enlightened, when they are told, that what is necessary to be believed and practised by all, can only be understood by the learned few. Again, and again, we say, compile for the learned as many commentaries and illustrations as you please; but give to the multitude the naked text; or you give them not the authority of the scriptures but of the commentator.—EDIT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

REFERRING to my former communications in your Magazine for the months of June and October last, I crave your attention to the following observations:

The arguments hitherto advanced against rail-roads have been altogether so puerile, as to render any remarks upon them unnecessary. That certain individuals may find this scheme encroach upon their estates, cannot be denied; but I know of no individual, however exalted by rank or station,

who

who would dare to proclaim his ignorance, by opposing his single interest to that of the public: an act of despotic oppression, which, to say the least of it in this boasted land of liberty, would form an anomaly of the grossest kind; indeed, those only whose ideas are clouded in voluptuous ignorance could harbour the thought, or suppose for a moment, that any individual objection could be countenanced, in opposition to public welfare. In the execution of works of national utility, a wise Legislature acknowledges no distinction from the beggar to the prince.

Now that public attention has been attracted towards my plan of a General Iron Rail-way, I hope those highly respectable companies formed in London, may be induced to listen to my suggestion of making a Grand Trunk Rail-way from London to Edinburgh, and also from London to Falmouth.

The plans now in hand seem intended as branches from one town to another; but these are secondary undertakings compared with the grand trunks, which ought to be the first step in the commencement of this national work. Were Government and the public sensible of the vast importance of this scheme, I am persuaded that every thing would be done to promote the accomplishment of my design; and that from the companies now formed in London might emerge a Metropolitan Board or Company, to direct the whole conveyance along these Grand Trunks: this is more particularly worthy attention at this time, when we witness the dreadful havoc and devastation of property under our present system of turnpike roads.

Rail-ways, unconnected with turnpike roads and canals, present the most perfect conveyance: but should any company be artfully persuaded to connect the rail-way with a turnpike road, the proprietors of the rail-way will be burthened with the whole expense without deriving the smallest benefit; and let it also be remembered, that wherever a rail-way may be connected with canals, the obstruction, so peculiar to the latter, will injure and impede the constant traffic which might otherwise be carried on by the former.

The propriety of laying down the rail-roads in direct lines and perfect levels, is so obvious in every respect, as to induce me to hope that no other course may be adopted by our engineers; however, lest they should re-

commend other plans, I take the liberty of calling the public attention most particularly to this point, as one of the very first importance; for should it be found impracticable to maintain one uniform level throughout the country, there can be no reason given for any deviation from the direct line.

From the descent of vehicles upon perfectly straight rails, and a favourable declivity, no danger whatever could be apprehended by passengers in case of defective machinery, for although the carriage might receive greater impetus, still the increased velocity would not, as on the common inclined plane with curves, produce any serious accidents, either to persons or goods, for the straight line would be the natural direction of the impetus given.

The direct line is the shortest, therefore the proprietors of the rail-way would reap quicker returns, with a less expenditure on the original construction, as well as in annual repairs.

Proprietors of steam-coaches, caravans, and waggons, would also perform their journeys in proportionately less time, and with less wear and tear, and with quicker returns; consequently, the charge of carriage and rate of fare would be reduced to the public.

On the other hand, should the enterprising spirit of engineers be tolerated, the rail-ways, most probably, will be carried through all the devious winding paths, as our canals; and the numerous curves and inclined planes (their favourite expressions) will form one continual round of misfortunes, both to persons and goods.—Yours, &c.

THOMAS GRAY.*

Nottingham, 1st March 1825.

[Upon this subject, we find the following observations, worthy, we think, of particular attention, in a recent number of the London Journal of Arts and Sciences:

“From a variety of circumstances, it is utterly impossible that canal navigation can be conducted with the same expedition as land carriage; and, from the inequalities in the level of the country through which the canal passes, it necessarily follows that the route must be circuitous: canals, therefore, are only suited to the conveyance of bulky and heavy merchandize, not to ordinary travelling, or the transportation of light goods. It is stated, that a horse will draw a load ten times as great upon a rail-way

* The fifth edition of whose “Observations on a General Iron Rail-way,” just published, contains ample information relative to rail-roads and locomotive engines, with plates.

rail-way as upon a good road of gravel or stone; still, however, the same objection exists on the score of expedition. Rail-ways and their carriages are not calculated for rapidity of movement; the smallest obstruction would throw a carriage off the rail, if it went with any considerable velocity, and the rails themselves, as at present laid, would fly up, or break, by any lateral pressure, or strain from the rapidly revolving wheels; to render iron rails, therefore, sufficiently strong and stable in their foundations to support carriages that should travel rapidly, would increase their present cost, at the least calculation, four or five fold. It is, therefore, obvious, that upon the score of celerity there is scarcely any preference between towing a barge upon a canal, and drawing a carriage upon a rail-way. The original cost of the canal may be ten times that of a rail-way (which is perhaps a fair general average); but the expense of horses' labour in towing the barge being only one-tenth that of drawing a carriage upon a rail-way, brings the two modes of conveyance to nearly the same point of costs, and of course to the same profit to the proprietors."

And as for locomotive engines, it seems that though Stephenson's have the advantage of all yet constructed, the greatest velocity at which they can be driven is three miles and a quarter per hour. Those that are to travel at the rate of from ten to twenty, exist at present only in newspaper paragraphs and prospectuses.]—EDIT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANTIQUE VASE found in the Bed of the Severn. [With a Plate.]

AS your very useful and widely-circulated Magazine is, I believe, open to antiquarian as well as other subjects, I am induced to send you a description of an Antique Metallic Vase, which was found in the bed of the River Severn, in July last.

The diameter of this circular vase is ten inches and a quarter; its internal depth is thirteen-sixteenths; and the thickness of the composition of which it is made, and which bears a great resemblance to bell-metal, is one-eighth of an inch.

Its internal area is divided into seven circular compartments, between which are triangular figures, each representing the head of a female, with wings:—these fill up the whole, and form it into one circle.

The centre division contains figures representing the story of Scylla, and the King of Megara. In the periphery is circumscribed the Latin, *Scilla metens crimem mercatur crimine*. The literal translation of which would, I think, be—"Scylla cutting his hair, purchases it by crime." The story runs thus:—Scylla, who was a daughter of Nisus, King of Megara, and who became enamoured of Minos, as that monarch besieged her

father's capital,—in order to make him sensible of her passion, informed him, that she would deliver Megara into his hands, if he promised to marry her. Minos to this gave his consent: and, as the prosperity of Megara depended upon a golden hair which existed on the head of Nisus, Scylla cut it off as her father was asleep, and from that moment the sallies of the Megareans were unsuccessful. Scylla was, however, disappointed in her expectations, and Minos treated her with such contempt and ridicule, that she threw herself from a tower into the sea; or, according to other accounts, she was changed into a lark by the gods, and her father into a hawk.—OVID, *Trist.* ii., v. 393; PAUSANIAS, ii., c. 34.

In the first of the circumscribing circles is represented, Ganymede being carried away by a flying eagle; and in the second, he is offering a cup of nectar to the feasting gods. The circumscriptions of these two, and which are hexameter lines, run thus:—*Armiger ecce Jovis Ganymede sustulit alis—Porrigat ut ciatos dis convivalibus apto (aptos)*. Which, being literally translated, would be read—"Behold! the armour-bearer of Jupiter has carried away Ganymede on its wings,—that he might offer cups fit for feasting gods."—Ganymede, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros, and brother of Ilus and Assaricus, was taken up to heaven by Jupiter, as he was hunting, or rather tending his father's flock, on Mount Ida,—and he became the cup-bearer of the gods.—HOMER'S *ILIAD*, XX., v. 231; PAUSANIAS, v., c. 24.

In the two next peripheral circles is represented the story of Orpheus, and his wife Eurydice. The hexameters are—*Legibus inferni motis—Proserpina reddi—Eurydicen jussit sed eam mors atra reduxit*. "Violating the laws of the infernal regions—Proserpine commanded Eurydice to be restored, but dark Death carried her back."

[The story of Eurydice being so familiar, we have not deemed it necessary to insert it. Those readers who are so disposed, may consult VIRG. *GEORG.* iv., *ver.* 475, &c.; PAUSANIAS, ix., c. 30; or the Translations of Dryden, Wharton, Ring, &c.]

The remaining two compartments contain figures characteristic of the goodness of Ceres, the goddess of corn; and which is thus described, in their circumferences:—*Mater larga Ceres miserata fame pereuntes—Triptolemi manibus commisit seminis usus*—which may be

COPY of FIGURES & DESCRIPTIVE LINES
ENGRAVED on the INSIDE of an ANTIQVE METALIC VESSEL.

Which was found in the Bed of the RIVER SEVERN.

JULY IX MDCCCXXIV.



Section of Vessel.



be thus Anglicized :—"Ceres, bountiful mother! pitying them perishing with hunger, entrusted to the hands of Triptolemus the uses of seed." Two figures are engraved in the first of these compartments,—the former representing Ceres, the latter an hungered mortal; to whom the goddess is in the act of extending her bounty. And in the other compartment, Triptolemus is shewn riding on a dragon; and strewing, as he moves through the liquid air, seeds for the use of mankind.

Triptolemus, who, according to the most received opinion, was son of Celeus, King of Attica, was born at Eleusis; in Attica. He was cured, in his youth, of a severe illness, by the care of Ceres, who had been invited into the house of Celeus by that monarch's children, as she travelled over the country in quest of her daughter. To repay the kindness of Celeus, the goddess took particular notice of his son. She fed him with her own milk, and placed him on burning coals during the night, to destroy whatever particles of mortality he had received from his parents. The mother was astonished at the uncommon growth of her son, and she had the curiosity to watch Ceres. She disturbed the goddess by a sudden cry, when Triptolemus was laid on the burning ashes; and as Ceres was therefore unable to make him immortal, she taught him agriculture, thereby rendering him serviceable to mankind, by instructing him how to sow corn and make bread. She also gave him his chariot, which was drawn by two dragons; and in this celestial vehicle he travelled all the world over, distributing corn to its inhabitants.—PAUSANIAS, ii. c. 14.—Your's, &c. JACOBUS.

9th March, 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE discussions which took place, during the last session of Parliament, respecting the formation of Joint-Stock Companies,—and which, if we are to place any confidence in the threats of the Lord Chancellor, are likely again to occupy the attention of that great legislative body,—have, necessarily, drawn the public mind to the consideration of a subject, fraught with so much importance to the commercial interests of the country. There never was a time, perhaps, when money was so

abundant: nor have we* ever witnessed the birth—in some instances, we may say the abortion—of so many schemes for the employment of capital, as are now springing up, in every form and direction.

Among the most conspicuous, and, under certain circumstances, the most advantageous, of these schemes, may be classed, the formation of companies for the purpose of insurance, but more particularly of LIFE INSURANCE; a science, which is now better understood than ever it was, and which is arriving, rapidly, at perfection, under the able direction of Messrs. Morgan, Milne, Friend, and others. Still, however, the system is far distant from maturity; for from the want of an accurate knowledge of its benefits, and of the ready method by which they are attainable, the insurance of lives has hitherto been very limited; and the different charities, for the relief of the widows and children of professional men, may be regarded as examples of the neglect of life insurance.

An Insurance Company may be constituted in three ways: it may consist of share-holders, or proprietors, independent altogether of insurers; or it may be formed entirely of mutual insurers, without proprietors: or of a combination of both. A great deal has been written and said as to the superior advantages of the one plan over the others; but, as far as we have been able to judge, it appears that a proprietary company, under certain rules and restrictions, is the most secure mode of transacting insurance. This, indeed, is the system in general use, and may be said, (to borrow the words of a writer on the subject), to be the sale of insurance or indemnity to those who are disposed to purchase, at such prices as will leave a profit to the proprietors. In these institutions, a large number of capitalists form a trading fund, and engage to pay a certain sum at the death of any person who, during

* We should be obliged to our correspondents if they would refrain from the use of this editorial pronoun; we are desirous that all correspondence should stand and appear as correspondence merely, for which the editor has no other responsibility than such as pertains to the fitness of the subject, and of the mode of treating it.—
EDIT.

during life; shall pay to them an annual premium, fixed by themselves.

In order to obtain insurers, various benefits have been promised, and various methods pursued in the mode of effecting the insurance. In some instances—and these, perhaps, are the most common—the insured are permitted to share, with the original proprietors, a certain proportion of the accumulated profits, after having paid their premiums during a certain number of years. In others, a reduction of the premiums has been made, with the same prospective advantages; and, in one instance, the West of England, the premiums have been reduced equably (we believe 10 per cent.) throughout, without admitting the insured to any benefit of the profits. In every instance, the reduction has been made on the tables calculated for the Equitable Society, which are found, by experience, to be, for more than one reason, by far too high to constitute a fair rate of premium. But premiums ought not to be reduced rashly; it is the greatest possible fallacy, to hold out prospects of superior benefit by an extensive and enticing reduction: for all such proceedings should be regulated by the most minute and rigid calculations. Thus, if a premium should be fixed, which cannot, by compound interest, realize a profit to the office, calculating upon the probable duration of life, the company will sustain a decided loss; for it must be obvious to every one, that if a person insures his life for £100, and he is of such an age, that the premium paid by him—we will say for the ten years, which, it is supposed, he will live—amounts, with the interest, to only £90—here is a loss of £10 to the company. This, of course, is putting the result of chance out of the question; for every office ought to proceed upon true and undeviating principles, and make its calculations accordingly. One of the most abundant sources of profit to an insurance company, is the effecting of insurances for limited terms: but this ought not to be taken into consideration, so as to affect the premiums of insurances for the whole term of life; and its result cannot, indeed, be ascertained till some years of experience have elapsed.

With regard to an indiscriminate reduction of premiums, as adopted by the West of England Office, we can see neither the wisdom nor the justice of

such a plan: for it is well known that there is not the same chance of profit upon old lives as there is upon young ones. The reduced rate of public interest has made the risk somewhat unfavourable, even upon the premiums of the elder lives, as calculated by the Equitable Society; and how a reduction of 10 per cent. upon those premiums can be safe or expedient we are at a loss to discover; but the West of England has tried it—with what success we are not rightly informed. That a reduction on the premiums of the Equitable may be safely made is indisputable; but they must be made with caution and judgment. The younger lives, to forty-five or fifty, will bear a more ample reduction than those which are older: but, even here, it must be gradual and nicely proportioned, and regulated according to the existing value of money, as indicated by the price of the stocks, and the rate of public interest.

The prospects of profit, which insurance societies hold out, are often splendid and captivating; but by those who are well acquainted with the principles on which these profits are to be realized, these sonorous annunciations will be received with caution. All must, and all *does*, depend upon the skilful and prudent management of the business. The Equitable Society has been too often considered as a model and an incitement for the establishment of similar institutions: but it must be remembered, that this society has had advantages which are not likely to accrue to any new company. It commenced its business at a period when it had but few competitors; and derived all the benefit of a low state of the stocks, and a high rate of interest: it has been managed, moreover, by William Morgan. Institutions, now established, have to contend with much energetic competition—with a high state of stocks, and a low rate of interest. It is true that they are enabled to proceed on more accurate data than the earlier offices; but the disadvantages which they must surmount are predominant.

The first years of an insurance company must be years of accumulation, but not of profit. It has been said by Dr. Price, and substantiated by experience, “that it is not to be expected that any society can meet with difficulties in its infancy; because, not till the run of many years after it has acquired its

its *maximum* of numbers, will the *maximum* of yearly claimants and annuitants come upon it." It is on this point that many are deluded. They consider the fund accumulated by the premiums as so much profit to the institution; not reflecting, that this accumulation, or rather the great bulk of it, is nothing more or less than a fund to answer claims which must inevitably be made upon the society. Under these circumstances, we are inclined to look rather suspiciously upon a quinquennial or a septennial division of profits, as those profits must be subtracted from a fund which ought to be husbanded with the utmost care. But neither the advantages nor the disadvantages of insurance companies are to be briefly enumerated; nor is it our present intention to enter deeply into the matter. The few hints which we have thus cursorily thrown together are intended rather to induce a more minute examination of a very useful and excellent science, than to explain even the principles and outlines of the science itself; for we have always regarded with great satisfaction that valuable mode of securing property which is afforded by insurance, and more especially by life insurance. It has been said, that it is much better merely to save money, than to trust it in the hands of a joint-stock company: but this is not an age when such a position will gain many advocates. For, in the first place, the object of saving money is, in most instances, to invest it in such a manner, as to secure some species of accumulation; and, to persons possessing but a small capital, no plan can be more eligible to answer this purpose than that of life insurance, in all its varied and comprehensive branches:—and, in the second place, we all know by experience, that the most prudent of mortals may be sometimes tempted, even upon the most trivial occasions, to trespass upon the little hoard of savings, which he may have accumulated by his cares, and have neglected or have been unwilling to invest.

One of the great benefits of life insurance is the facility which is afforded to professional men, to persons holding situations in public offices, and, indeed, to all who possess only a life-interest in their property, of providing against the exigencies of existence, and of securing, to the dearest objects of their esteem and affection, the means of a comfortable subsistence, when death shall have

deprived them of their principal stay and support. Previously to the establishment of insurance societies, persons thus circumstanced were compelled to have recourse to the slow, and often inadequate, means of providing for their families, by accumulating their savings through a long and deviating course of years—a method particularly liable to interruption from sickness, death, and the various incidental circumstances "which flesh is heir to," and consequently attended both with anxiety and uncertainty. Left to this precarious mode of making a provision for those whom he most loved and valued, how frequently has it happened, that the anxious husband or parent has been cut off before his prudent but scanty savings could enable him to rescue his widowed partner, or his helpless orphans, from impending poverty, and, perhaps, from irretrievable distress!

Now, the privileges and benefits of life insurance obviate all this, by rendering a very ample return for a comparatively small annual payment. A person, by insuring his life, has the consoling reflection, that, however speedily he may be called away from this world, he has placed his family beyond the peril of depending for their support upon the galling and precarious charity of others.

Under all these circumstances, we have regarded with a favourable eye the establishment of the several new insurance companies. That monstrous creation, *THE ALLIANCE*, has, however, been an object of wonder rather than admiration; because it is so avowedly speculative in its principles, and so decidedly tyrannical in its proceedings. The powerful monied interest of Mr. Rothschild, the original projector of the scheme, has induced the leading partners of the company to arrogate to themselves a degree of consequence that does not at all become the conductors of a joint-stock company, which, after all, must mainly and eventually owe its success to the patronage of the public. We do not like this undisputed exercise of unlimited aristocracy. It is bad, even in those who have nothing to expect from public patronage; it is much worse, therefore, in those whose dependence is, or ought to be, upon public favour. In a scheme so glaringly speculative, we must confess, we should not like to embark. Its present success is doubtless great and splendid; but it would evince no superfluity

fluity of wisdom to look no further than the present moment.

Of the PALLADIUM, we think much more favourably. Its Directors are men of known liberality, probity and talents, and, with their excellent management, success is certain. It professes to combine the advantages, and to remedy the defects, of other establishments; and a prompt payment of six years' premium will entitle the assured to the benefit of a seven years' insurance. Another novel feature is the office of mathematical inspector—a sonorous title truly, but *cui bono*?—The same gentleman, Dr. Young, we observe, is the physician; who will be thus enabled to cast a problem with one hand, while he feels the pulse with the other.

But the most novel, and, all things considered, the most interesting, is the “MEDICAL, CLERICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY;” although we must confess, that, in the first instance, we were not inclined to place much confidence in this tremendous union of the two professions. Professional men, be they either divines or medical practitioners, are notorious for their ignorance of what is technically termed “business;” but the auspices under which this new company has come forth are such, as to ensure, at all events, a favourable reception. Even the novelty of its plan will obtain this; for a very striking feature in it is, the extension of the benefits of life-insurance to such persons as have been excluded by the majority of the other offices; in other words, by insuring lives, deviating from the common standard of health, but not tending, necessarily, to shorten life; and these are the necessary restrictions imposed:—

“1. That they make a declaration, stating the nature of their complaints, the dates of their first attacks, and the names and addresses of the medical practitioners who attended them then, or in any subsequent return of their disorders.

“2. That they pay an increased premium, proportioned to the degree of hazard.”

Now, it is stated in the prospectus, that a considerable proportion of the Directors (we believe one-half) will consist of eminent medical practitioners, whose object, of course, it will be, to regulate the admission of these lives, upon principles of the strictest fairness and equity. This being the case, the institution will always be safe, while the assured will be justly and honourably

treated. This measure will prevent, most effectually, any subsequent litigation, with regard to the validity of the policy; for it is a very common practice, for persons labouring under interdicted maladies, to obtain policies upon such terms as should only be granted on lives perfectly healthy: a practice, however, necessarily fraught with great risk to the assured. In several other respects, the objects of this society are very laudable; and the unassuming manner in which it comes forth—not as a rival, but as an associate—must secure for it, at all events, the respect of the public.

But, although these institutions are, for the most part, calculated to do good, still the abuse, which they may have the power of exercising, should be guarded against. In many—indeed, in most cases—a company is established, not with the consideration of merely benefiting the public, but for the purpose of obtaining ample interest for capital advanced; and a company so constituted may become a very extensive and enormous evil. When we consider how deeply the comfort of hundreds of individuals is involved in the honesty and success of such institutions, we cannot be surprised at the interference of the Legislature with regard to so important a subject. It appears to us, indeed, that this very interference will become, eventually, a great benefit to the public; for it has been well observed by an able contemporary journalist, that those societies which will become established under the sanction of these new regulations, will necessarily rest their foundations upon a basis which no ordinary occurrence can undermine: and such, in fact, ought to be the stability of every joint-stock company. The formation of a company merely as a matter of speculation, is nothing less than an extensive act of swindling; and some effectual provision should therefore be adopted, to prevent the calamity, which the failure of such a scheme would necessarily entail upon the majority of those concerned.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHY MADE EASY:—*Prospectus of a new Joint-Stock Company for the Manufacture and Supply of Science, Intellect, and Genius.*

..... “Make systems still,
And then let Nature follow, if she will.”

IT is now quite necessary for every one to become a philosopher, unless he wishes to proclaim to the world his
own

own ignorance, and, what is of still more importance, his utter want of taste and fashion: and how can any lady or gentleman dream of understanding a common newspaper; or even a newspaper advertisement, without having dived into the regions of philosophy? Impossible. This, above all others, is the age of philosophy. We have the philosophy of history, the philosophy of brewing, the philosophy of arithmetic, of gardening, and of cooking: washing and milk-selling obey her laws; barbers shave and crop upon philosophical principles; and tailors and shoemakers are entirely guided by the philosophy of mensuration in the practice of their respective crafts.

How charming is divine Philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose;
But musical, as is Apollo's lute;
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

How lamentable must it be for a very feeling heart to reflect on the immense number of our fellow-countrymen, who, from a defective education, are incapable of following these ingenious pursuits in a truly philosophical manner! Possessing myself a heart which is ever desirous of benefiting the species, I have taken the hard case of these our fellow-countrymen into my serious consideration; and flatter myself with having discovered, after much study, an effectual means of obviating their misfortunes. As I am not desirous of sordid gain,—honour and an applauding conscience being my only aim,—I send forth at once my plan to the public; conscious, however, that the power of carrying it into execution must finally rest on myself alone. For, much as I detest puffing, and abhor vanity, I must nevertheless be allowed to declare, that a person conversant with every species of philosophy is not to be found in every age.

The first part of my plan consists of a joint-stock company, similar in principle to those laudable institutions with which we abound so much at present. It will be called the “Joint-Stock Philosophical Company,” in 10,000 shares of £100 each; and, to prevent an inordinate monopoly, I must insist that no person take more than ten shares. Though I am fully aware of the great premium the shares will bear on entering the market, I commence on this small scale to convince every one of its importance and practicability, to drown the detractions of envy, and the secret

insinuations of slander: I shall then reconstruct it on a more splendid scale, which shall be equally worthy of the plan and its object. There is one slight remark I must here make, of which every gentleman will see the propriety—that the interests of the company necessarily demand that its direction be vested in myself alone.

Having thus despatched the mechanical part of my subject, I now proceed to the intellectual one.

My object is, as stated above, to supply my country with philosophy; and whoever may be the applicants, and of whatever article they may stand in need, the company will be equally prepared with an ample supply. The “Philosophœcia,” or “Philosophy House,”—for thus will be named the office of the society,—shall consist of a variety of departments, each of them being fitted up with pigeon-holes (according to the receipt of an illustrious statesman, now no more); and from these pigeon-holes the demands of all classes and members of society will be unerringly supplied.

One division of this national establishment will be devoted exclusively to the interests of tradesmen, each trade being allotted its particular pigeon-hole. The philosophical principles of trade in general,—such as the philosophy of puffing, of credit, and of cutting a dash,—with an abstract of the philosophy of the King’s Bench, may be procured by the tradesman, separately or conjointly, with that of his trade. I have in my eye a gentleman, who is peculiarly qualified for conducting this department, having been five times a bankrupt; and, being constantly in rules himself, he must be highly capable of giving them to others. As unforeseen demands may be made, and bright suggestions sometimes offered, I hereby pledge myself to keep a sufficient number of steady, careful, and expeditious philosophers, who will be always prepared for every emergency.—N. B. A few philosophical tradesmen wanted for this department. None need apply who have not been three times bankrupt, and are not thoroughly acquainted with the King’s Bench, Fleet and Marshalsea.

It would be tedious and unnecessary to go through the circle of trades and professions, in order to prove the perfection of my plan. A word to the wise is enough. It will be sufficient, therefore, to remark, that the philosophy of all

all other professions and callings will be found perfectly developed in well-stored pigeon-holes. Merchants and gentlemen of the Stock Exchange will learn with pleasure, that the utmost pains have been taken in the philosophy of credit and accommodation-bills, loans, jobbing, betting, and joint-stock shares. The learned in physic will experience equal delight, from the extensive assortment of valuable prescriptions, warranted never prepared; also, from the new philosophical discovery of an universal prescription, equally efficacious in every disorder; and from the Philosophical Dictionary of Soft Compliments, with an appendix on external wisdom and gravity, prepared, with much labour, for their exclusive use.—Divines, also, of every sect, will be astonished at the labours of the Philosophical Company in their behalf. Not only are the nature and properties of brimstone clearly unfolded,—the whole duty of the clerical justice and clerical soldier happily illustrated,—and the art of preaching, at one and the same time, in any number of churches, however distant, greatly simplified; but, as labour should meet its just reward, we announce a highly original system of gathering tithes, exacting voluntary contributions, and making collections, to a heretofore unprecedented amount. As it is, at the same time, evident that the reverend mind cannot always be thus on the stretch, the Company have subjoined, for their relaxation, Elements of the Philosophy of Fox-hunting, with a critique on the life and character of Six-bottle Jack. One thing, only, remains; and this alone will be sufficient to carry down the name of the Company to the latest posterity. And here, reader, pause and consider from what trifling accidents the greatest philosophical discoveries have arisen: Sir Isaac Newton's most important discovery originated in the fall of an apple; and our own, from a cursory glance on that child's toy called the Myriorama, which consists of small pieces of pasteboard, each having a house, a tree, or small portion of landscape, painted on it, and of which, according to their arrangement, an endless number of landscapes may be formed. Our discovery consists of a certain number of pieces of paper, each containing a portion of orthodox matter; and these pieces are capable, if put together in any arrangement, of forming a consistent, orthodox and eloquent sermon: the number of combina-

tions, or of different sermons, the same pieces of paper will admit by this means, is upwards of two millions!!—Two millions of splendid sermons!!—a union of religion and philosophy that quite surpasses the conception of man. And what a vast saving of reverend time and labour:—incredible! By the simple admission of a few slips, containing brimstone matter, the sermon may be raised to any degree of heat; or, by their total exclusion, will become soft as the streams of milk and honey. The text also—for we scorn to do things by halves,—the text, upon the same principle, is capable of 493 different biblical combinations—a number, it is conceived, quite adequate to every demand.

A large department of our concern will be appropriated to the law. Of the numerous philosophical discoveries we have made in this science, I shall only mention one or two that are devoid of technicality, *viz.* the art of setting a whole neighbourhood by the ears in three months, three weeks, or three days; the philosophy of consistency, or the art of holding three contrary opinions, on the same subject, at the same time; the principles of doubting, carefully compiled from the practice of a first-rate legal character; the art of expressing one's-self unintelligibly in the greatest number of words: in this last art an experiment has been made on a law student, who, in the course of two days, was enabled to speak, two hours together, in such a manner, that no person, who had not been twenty years at the bar, could comprehend a sentence of what he said—he also learnt, at the same time, to expand a single idea over sixteen close folios.

Our collection, under the head of Political Philosophy, is stupendous: the mere titles of the sub-divisions, or pigeon-holes, would fill a volume; still we are puzzled how to select specimens that shall be intelligible to the uninitiated. A new system, that first strikes our attention, proves decidedly that cows and cabbages increase in arithmetical progression, and little boys and girls in geometrical progression, and that, of course, in a short time, we shall be pinched for room; fools say the theory is erroneous because such has never been the case; but philosophy asserts it, and if it is not so, it ought to be. Passing over the philosophy of hole-digging, the solution of a problem, that a guinea, value 27s., is only worth a pound

note and a shilling, &c. &c. we come to that sublime specimen of modern philosophy, the Sinking Fund, or the art of a nation's gaining immense sums by paying money to itself. To such an extent has this art been carried, that the only fear is, lest the debt should be paid off too fast, and the nation gain too much. This bright idea originated with a certain physician, who, when prescribing for himself, was, nevertheless, observed still to receive his fee; for he took a guinea from his right hand breeches pocket and put it carefully into his left. Ignorant persons might imagine it to be a fixed principle that debt is a bad thing: in nothing, more than this, do the errors of ignorance appear; for we have triumphantly proved that a national debt is the sure sign and cause of the wealth, happiness and glory of a country. The ignorant, also, foolishly presume that there was something like inconsistency in the two assertions of a celebrated modern political philosopher, that the starvation and misery of a country is caused by there being too much food in it; and that the same effect arises from there being too many mouths to be fed with it, or, as the vulgar would interpret, too little food—facts, which we have fully confirmed and illustrated, for the edification of all those wrong-headed persons who have hitherto been so ignorant of the philosophy of political paradox, as not to know that, in politics, contradictory positions may *demonstrate* each other.

The greatest difficulty is apprehended in meeting the wishes of those ladies and gentlemen who turn philosophers for want of something to do. Although, to give universal satisfaction in this respect, has been hitherto deemed impossible, we do not despair; for we engage to supply, not one particular kind of philosophy, but any kind whatever that may suit the tastes and inclinations of this class of our customers. Some ladies and gentlemen will prefer the philosophy of Diogenes, which consists in being in a tub, snarling at their neighbours, and going out at noon, with a lantern, in search of an honest man, which it is clear they cannot find at home. Other persons appear captivated with the Pythagorean philosophy, which holds that the souls of men inhabit, after death, the bodies of brutes:*

* Or kidney beans:—Pythagoras had a prodigious respect for beans; thinking that, in a state of pre-existence, he had been himself a bean.—EDIT.

a mutation for which they may wish to prepare themselves in the most promising way, during this their state of probation. Elderly unmarried ladies, &c. would seem, from the affection they shew to lap-dogs, cats and monkeys, to be staunch admirers of this doctrine: and, from them, we expect a great demand for the principles and particulars of the philosophy of Pythagoras. We expect, however, a far greater—a universal demand, for one species of philosophy which has held unrivalled sway, in ancient as well as modern times. The founder of this sect was the famous Epicurus. That such expectations are neither wild nor visionary must be obvious to all on a moment's consideration. Are not the portly Aldermen, the high and mighty rulers of this great metropolis, particularly devoted to this philosophy; and must not he who aspires after similar honours direct his studies in a similar way? That this philosophy is the most generally attractive clearly appears from the following particulars:—that if a society, for instance, be formed to convert the Jews, it can only succeed by means of dinners; a lying-in hospital can neither be founded nor continued but by similar means. If gentlemen differ, and lay a wager, a rump and dozen is the only conclusion. Are we joyful ourselves, and desirous that others should be merry also, we give a dinner and plenty of wine? Are we sad, and desirous of evincing our lasting grief for the loss of "*the Pilot who weather'd the storm!*" we must consume "every delicacy of the season," and wash them down with deep potations, until, at last, sorrow get so far the better of reason, that we fall insensible under the table. Are we desirous of founding a Bible society; then must we still resort to a dinner, as the only true means of comparing the vanity of worldly pleasures with the unfading delight of spiritual enjoyments.

Should any gentleman be desirous of universal knowledge, we engage to supply him with an abridgment of Aristotle's Categories, which, though consisting only of nine words, will enable him quickly to know all about every thing. Those who are so modest as to doubt whether they really do exist, and who do not even "think they are thinking," may be equally accommodated with improvements on Berkeley.

It should also be fully borne in mind, that this company affords to the public

the only means of changing their philosophy as often as they please: *Fresh and Fresh*, is our motto; and families may be supplied with philosophy by the day, week, or year. The liberal mind, desirous of earning extended fame, may infallibly acquire it, by purchasing, from us, the sole right and property in an entirely new system of philosophy, equal to any one existing; and the utmost secrecy will be observed in the transfer. The supply, in this branch, must necessarily be extremely limited, as we have, in our possession, only nineteen such systems, and cannot expect to procure them at will.

In the greater part of this prospectus, I have spoken of the society as if it were actually in existence: it is so, in every essential respect, the only requisites, at present, being capital and shareholders.

Desirous of removing every prejudice against philosophy, and understanding that a bad effect was produced by an incorrect report of a transaction that took place some years ago, before such high legal authority as the late Recorder, I hasten to give the correct version.—When this Lord High Fortune-teller, as he was called at the Old Bailey, was one day laudably employed in putting down a philosophical society, a worthy alderman asked him what philosophy was,—fearing, no doubt, that it might be some illicit drug for adulterating porter, or, at least, a dangerous innovation in the kitchen. “Why,” replied his sable lordship, “modern philosophy is so frittered away, that it is difficult to say what it is!”

The reader will observe, that it was only *modern* philosophy his lordship alluded to; and that ancient as well as modern philosophy can be had, at all times and prices, at the office of THE NEW JOINT-STOCK PHILOSOPHICAL COMPANY! G*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PRISMATIC CHEMISTRY.

THE Experiment of the Prism, duly understood, is, at once, the most curious and important of any in the whole circle of science.

GRIMALDI, an Italian experimentalist, was the first who published details of it;—DESCARTES treated of it, fully, in his *Natural Philosophy*;—NEWTON repeated their experiments, and built on them his own theory of colours.*

* Herschel discovered its chemical action, and Marietti, the magnetizing influence of the violet end.

Newton's theory was founded on an hypothesis about light, which was then generally adopted, and has never been disputed with success; but, if the hypothesis is wrong, then his theory would utterly fail.

It would be still more important to shew, that a false hypothesis not only led to an erroneous conclusion, in regard to the effect and tendency of the experiment; but, by correcting our views, to make it appear, that the experiment demonstrates a great deal more than has, hitherto, been suspected.

What is Light?—Does it consist of identical atoms, flowing from the luminous body, with a velocity of twelve millions of miles per minute, to the place of vision, which was the theory adopted by Newton? Does it consist, according to Euler, of undulations or waves of the medium of light? Or, according to the theory lately promulgated in the *Twelve Essays* and *Four Dialogues*, does it consist of the mechanical propulsion or protrusion of trains of atoms, within the space in which the luminous body is situated?

It seems to require as much faith as would remove a mountain, to conceive, while looking upon a small burning taper, that it explodes any atoms at the required velocity,—which atoms, nevertheless, have force enough to pass perpendicularly in straight lines, through solid transparent media. But Newton, like other philosophers of his time, was a ready believer in all kinds of miracles! Is it more necessary that atoms producing light should travel identically, than the atoms which produce sound? No person insists on the latter—why on the former? We have only to change the mode of action, from the gross vibrations producing sound, to the excitement of single atoms at the luminous surface; and as atoms exist in continuous trains all round, the excitement of one would affect the others,—just as children play at soldiers with bent cards; and in this mode of action, we have a complete solution of all the accidents and phenomena, even of particular ones, wholly inexplicable on the hypothesis of travelling atoms.

Modern chemists have even enlarged on the superstitions of the 17th century, and converted light into an Element,—thereby producing a most whimsical confusion of things, and adding blunder to blunder. Certain mechanical affections of atoms, they call the element, or fluid, or matter of CALORIC!

Other

Other affections they call the element, or fluid, or matter of LIGHT! Why have they not called other affections, the element, or fluid, or matter of SOUND?—If they had done so, the error would have been manifest; but they were shielded from vulgar ridicule, in regard to the two former, by certain obscurities of action,—though, by exact parity of reasoning, there is just as much an element of SOUND, as there is one of Caloric or of Light—aye, as an element of Electricity, or any, if not all, their modern elements!

One of the consequences of this blundering mode of reasoning, or, more properly, sophisticating, to shield the reputation of names, will appear, in considering the Experiment of the Prism, in accordance with the new hypothesis relative to light.

The truth is this,—that all these Elements or Qualities, *per se*, are merely so many varied mechanical affections of the same, or different atoms; and their alleged qualities consist, entirely, of their *relative* actions and re-actions; for all our tests are material, and our estimates of all qualities are the action of one material thing on another material thing.

If light does not consist of identical rays flowing from the luminous body, but is merely an excitement or propulsion of the trains of atoms, existing within the space in which the luminous body is situated,—then, when the prism decomposes light, it does not decompose any atoms flowing from the luminous body, but it decomposes all the atoms of the surrounding gas excited by the combustion, as the constituents or bases of the atmosphere, for example,—and thereby displays or analyzes the actual atoms composing the gaseous atmosphere.

In this respect, it is the finest experiment in Natural Philosophy; but its importance has been misconceived, owing to light being considered as a distinct element *per se*, flowing or travelling from the luminous body; and it has been mistakenly imagined, that the prism decomposed this light or element: whereas, as light is merely an excitement of the atoms of the atmosphere or the gas of space, the prism actually decomposes and exhibits the varied atoms of the medium in which the excitement takes place.

Hence, the harmony of the Prismatic and the Diatonic Scales,—since tones are merely the affections of different

sets of atoms, and not blended affections of the whole gaseous mass. (*Vide Essays and Dialogues.*) The decomposition or action of the prism on the same composition of atoms being mechanical, so the mechanical re-action of vibrations is, in regard to other mechanical affections of the same atoms, produced in the very same proportions.

The chemical effects are equally striking, and accord with the known chemical affections of the atmosphere—except that the prismatic decomposition is far more perfect and delicate than any of the tests and experimental means afforded by chemistry. Contrasted action has afforded knowledge of the two ends, but much remains to be discovered and applied, relative to the intermediate parts.

The atoms thus separated by the prism, compose, in fixed and compounded states, all the solids in nature, as well as the fluids and gases.

Those at the two ends of the spectrum, separated by other means, produce, likewise, all the phenomena of Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism.

By this view of the subject, we arrive at the most general and comprehensive inductions, in harmony throughout, like the system of Nature, which is, *necessarily*, a system of relative fitness and harmony. Instead of jarring elements, existing co-extensively and incomprehensively, we have, in the same exciting motions, and in varied atoms; detected and determined by the prismatic spectrum, the direct cause of Light and Colours; of Regular Tones; of Heat; of the Active Agencies of Chemistry; of the Electric, Galvanic and Magnetic Phenomena; of the Energy of Animal Life; &c. &c.—the details of which include the whole circle of philosophical inquiry, and the economy of all nature.

COMMON SENSE.

Brighton, March 12, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

A LONG-cherished fondness for the sublime and magnificent imagery of the Northern Eddas, drew my attention to the ensuing criticism, in a recent number of the "*Revue Encyclopédique*;" and thinking it not an unfit article, at least, to hang a few notes upon, relative to a subject to which I am anxious to attract a larger portion of public attention than it has yet received, I caused the critique to be translated, and sub-

joining my own version of the poetical quotations, and the commentary which you will find below, I thought it might not be an unacceptable ingredient, as adding, at least, to the variety of that literary *table d'hôte*, which you are in the habit of spreading, on the 1st of every month, before the public.

“*Balder, Fils d’Odin*,” &c.—*Balder, the Son of Odin—a Scandinavian Poem, in Six Cantos; with Notes on the History, Religion and Manners of the Celtic Nations, by the Editor, M. L. De St. Génies.* Paris.

THE notes attached to this new poetical work of M. L. de St. Génies, which are, in general, interesting and instructive, are contrasted, by their number and length, with the shortness of the cantos to which they are intended to serve as commentaries. It is one of the principal inconveniences of subjects taken from the Scandinavian mythology, that they require so much explanation. Most of the gods and heroes of the north are unknown to us—their names do not awaken in us the idea of any particular attribute or event, and, therefore, necessarily call for notes, which inform us of that of which we are ignorant.*

* How true soever all this may be with respect to the *litterati* of France, even whose professed critics upon the subject do not appear to have been very accurate in their researches; we trust it is not exactly the case with respect to those of England: at least, it will be admitted that it ought not so to be—since not only we are ourselves, in reality, both as primitive Saxons, and as admixt with Norman alloy, of Scandinavian origin; but since we derive also many of our customs, and no small portion of our yet not entirely obsolete superstitions, from the sources of Scandinavian mythology. How imperfectly French writers are acquainted with this subject, is, in fact, apparent, even in the very title-page of the present article, in which the Scandinavians are directly confounded with the Celtic nations; although their races were not only distinct, but their very superstitions and mythologies in evident hostility with each other: the sacred misletoe of the Celtic Druids (to mention at present no other circumstance) being an evident object of abhorrence to the worshippers of Balder, and the: theogeny of Odin; and the deities and mythological fables of the two (as far as we can trace them) being evidently as distinct in circumstances as in names. Mallet, in his “*Antiquités des Nords*,” commits the same error: which Dr. Percy, in his translation of that work, had, accordingly, to rectify; as he had also

Hence arises the almost unavoidable constraint attached to the compositions wherein these persons are celebrated, and from which, even the beautiful poems of Ossian, or of Macpherson, are not exempt.* This it is, perhaps, more than either its obscurity or its monotony, which has so quickly worn away all traces of the wonderful religion of Odin.—M. de St. Génies has well said, and in very good language—

“Olympus and Tartary have reigned long; Valhalla and Nاستmus [*Niflheim*] came opportunely to replace them. It was time that Odin should reclaim the thunder from Jupiter,† tired of its weight. It was
for

to do with some other errors of the gallic author. So that, by an occurrence not very common in literary history, the translation is much better than the original—the sauce than the meat: the principal value of the work, as we now have it, being derived from the sources of the translator’s own erudite mind. Something has, of late, been done among us, even to popularize the traditions of this ancient and wildly magnificent system of superstition: from which, indeed, our immortal Milton had derived many of his sublimest images, and from which Shakspeare, through whatever channels, had caught many glimpses of that imaginative and sublime supernaturalism with which he has invested his weird sisters—exalting them in poetic portraiture so immeasurably beyond the vulgar conceptions of broom-striding witches, upon whose supposed existence, nevertheless, he rests his claim on popular credulity. Our poetry, and even our stage, is becoming, of late, familiar with the imagery and the fables, which constituted once so large a portion of the religion of our forefathers; and the traditions of which remain, to this day, so indelibly impressed on the tables of our calendars, and the necessary language of familiar life.

* If the Poems of Ossian had any genuine claim to so remote an antiquity as has been pretended, they would undoubtedly have been marked with more distinct traces either of the Celtic, or of the Scandinavian superstition, or probably with an admixture of both (for the Northmen and the Celts had been freely mingled at the time of the supposed Fingal): but we look through those poems in vain, for any unequivocal evidence of familiarity with the mythology of either of those superstitions. The poet and his heroes seem to have had a sort of dim-described religion of their own, of which little evidence is to be found in any other record, or remote composition.

† Which thunder, however, *Odin*, or *Woden*, never is represented as wielding: that was entrusted to the hand of Thor.

The

for the imagination, the discovery of a new poetical world."

This new world is already antiquated; and, if they must make choice between them, the majority of readers still prefer the more ancient, more gay, more varied, and, above all, more familiar superstition. It appears to me, that the author employs a bold argument, when he defends the Scandinavian wonders, by the great beauties which the author of the *Caroleide* has drawn from this *théogonie*—p. 11. These beauties are of rather an equivocal kind, and I would not counsel any writer to imitate them. So M. d'Arlincourt may say, without scruple—

*Balder vint a son tour, resérénant les airs,
Astre paisible et pur, consoler l'univers.*

Then Balder's star * *serenes again* the sky, Calms the pure air, and spreads the boundless joy.

The thunderer was but a secondary deity in the system of the Eddas. He ruled, indeed, the elements; but the War-god (with his hundred descriptive names or epithets) was the God of Gods—the All-Father, the Fountain of all—the fountain of knowledge—the awarder of victory—the omniscient, the dispenser of justice, the oracle of the decrees of destiny, &c. &c.—and his sceptre was not the thunder-mace, but the sax, or scimitar—the scythe of war.

* Balder was one of the sons of Woden; and guided the horse of the sun—for the gods of the Scandinavians were not charioteers, as those of the Celts, from national customs, inevitably would be, but equestrians. He was killed with a branch of mistletoe, by his brother Hoder, through the malice of Lok; and, not dying in battle, descended to the regions of Hela. This is an evident allusion to the hostility between the Celtic and Scandinavian races and mythologies, which, nevertheless, the French antiquaries invariably confound. The mythological fables of the north, in general so wildly terrific and sublime, abound, in reference to this mystery, as also in reference to the mythic legends of Frea, Iduna, &c. with passages and incidents of exquisite beauty and tenderness: and Balder and his steed might furnish images and descriptions of splendour not inferior to any which can now be added to those we have derived from the classic Apollo on his Grecian car. The following description of morning, from the lips of a Saxon votary of the Scandinavian superstition, may be quoted as an attempt to apply such images to the purposes of poetry.

The scene is the lake of Savadan (Llan-gorse Pool). The sun rising above the neighbouring mountains—

But, though I might overlook this boldness in him, I do not hesitate to blame it in M. St. Génies, who, generally, writes more chastely. It is the same in the following couplet of this unusual construction of verse:—

*Et tu vois les jours sans alarmes,
Comme les flots de mers, innombrables, couler.*
And thou, unwarn'd, canst see thy days
below,
Unnumber'd, like the waves of ocean, flow.

And in this other instance:—

*De leurs jeux belliques ils placent les apprêts;
Là, les prix des vainqueurs; là, le but de
leurs traits.*

The means they there of hostile sport prepare,
There place the victor's prize, the quarrel's *
object there.

M. de Lamartine, himself, could not, with impunity, have said, *l'un sur l'un*, "the one upon the one."

I might produce other blemishes which disfigure the poetry, otherwise correct and elegant, of M. de St. Génies; who is distinguishable for his facility of composition, but which he sometimes abuses. The greatest fault of his versification is, that it is too negligent:—it may be read, indeed, without any effort, and frequently with pleasure; and it would be more easy for me to justify this praise, than to expose his faults.—I select the passage painting the desolation which followed the death of Balder, the hero of the poem:—

*Du trépas de Balder la nouvelle sanglante,
A rempli de terreur la nature tremblante:
Le soleil, sans rayons, sombre, décoloré,
Pleure le deuil du monde et Balder expiré.*

On

Rouenna.—The shades of night disperse, and o'er
the hills

(The eastern bound of Cambria) Balder's steed
Rushes with reinless neck, and to the winds
Gives his bright mane of orient, streaming far
Through the illumin'd sky. The dazzling ray,
With tint reflective, over stream and lake,
Plays with the morning breeze; and leaf and flow'r,
Moist with the tears of evening, bend surcharg'd
With mimic radiance: every crystal sphere
Pencil'd with rays minute—as though instinct,
Each with its fairy sun—a fairy world.

Fairy of the Lake.

* The criticism is in this instance so verbal and idiomatic, that the passage seems to defy illustrative translation. The word *quarrel* must here be accepted in the archer's sense,—now, like the military games of archery to which it pertains, become obsolete. The *quarrel* is the arrow of the cross bow; and the quarrel's object must, therefore, be received as signifying the but, or aim of the arrows.

*On n'entend point le ciel, par le voir du tonnerre,
Annoncer sa vengeance, et menacer la terre :
Tout frémit en silence, et dans le ciel muet,
La foudre épouvantée elle-même se tait.*

The direful news of Balder's mortal doom,
Involv'd all nature in convulsive gloom :
The rayless sun, in darkness, veils his head ;
The widow'd world beweeps her Balder dead.

No peals of vengeance thro' the skies re-
sound,

Nor subterranean thunders tear the ground :
But one deep, silent tremor thrills the
whole,

And heaven's own thunder lacks the power
to roll.

The concluding idea is very fine, and the whole description is strikingly beautiful. There are many similar passages in this poem,—which is the sum, however, of the praise we can bestow.

As I have not been fortunate enough to meet with the poem itself (or I should, probably, have been tempted to translate the whole), I can only add to the partial commendation of the reviewer, and in reply to what I regard as his prejudices,—that enough has, I think, been quoted to shew, that the Northern Mythology is quite as susceptible of poetic treatment as the threadbare fables of the gods of Greece and Rome, to which the critics of France are so bigotedly, and exclusively devoted. And so, recommending the subject to the notice of your poetical correspondents, I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

A DESCENDANT FROM THE
SCANDINAVIANS.

TOPICS of the MONTH.

An Attic Scene.

..... "After short silence then,
And summons read, the great consult began."

E. It has been objected, that the Topic of the Month ought not to appear in the front of our miscellany; and the objection is good, if it were only from the awkward necessity it imposes, that the first pages of the work should be last printed. Besides, the Topic of the Month is not always an important one; and a frivolous commencement of an important series is like a prologue of jests, and clenches before a tragedy—which throws the auditors out of unison with the performance.

Q. Is it not, in fact, unreasonable to assume, that every month will have a topic?—at least a topic, like the circulation of the Monthly Magazine, universal? The Stock Exchange, St. Ste-

phen's, the circles of Science, the coteries of Fashion, the Belles at their toilettes, the Dandies in Bond-street, the Poets in their garrets, and the traders in their counting-houses,—have they not, each, their separate topics—not for the month, but for the day?

Our Cambrian Antiquary, however, would persuade us, that the very first day of March offered a topic worthy, not only of the conversation of the month, but of the world.—It is

THE LEEK

that is worn upon St. David's Day!—

For, is it not, he inquires, the emblem and memorial of the anniversary and birth-day of all nations? Was not Adam a Welchman? and are not the Hebrew and the Greek and the Phœnician and the Hindoostanee and all the languages of the world, derived from the Welch, or Cumrac?

E. On the other side of the Severn we would, perhaps, for peace-sake, admit his doctrine to be orthodox; nor will we, at the hazard of an angry controversy, call in question his inferences here. So, let the world, for the present, be born upon St. David's Day; let the serpent tempt Eve in the triads of Talliessen; the Welch language be the primitive mother of all tongues; and the leek be the symbol of all theogenies; and, as such, be worshipped by all. But, as our antiquarian researches are not equally confined to the ages before the flood, can you refer us to any more probable conjecture, relative to the origin of this symbol of Cambrian nationality, than that which is usually assigned?

C. I have a treatise in my hand, upon that very subject, which, if you please, I will read to you.

E. Nay, give it to the compositor, for that purpose, at once; for it is necessary that he, at least, should be able to read the hand-writing of every communicant—and we have some correspondents who would much oblige us if they would take the hint.

"It is a common error to trace the origin of the Welch custom of wearing leeks on St. David's-day to a victory, gained by Cadwallo, in the sixth century, near a field of leeks. It is a much more probable supposition that they were a *Druidic symbol*, employed in honour of the British *Cend-ven*, or Ceres. There is nothing strained or far-fetched in this hypothesis. The Druids were doubtless a branch of the Phœnician

Phœnician priesthood. The latter is accused by Isaiah, a writer on the spot (Canaan), of addiction to a similar oak-worship: 'Ye shall be ashamed of the OAKS that ye have chosen.' Moses, himself a member of the Egyptian priesthood, (*i. e.* an Egyptian scribe) erected a Druidic cromlech, or CIRCLE OF TWELVE PILES, on arriving in the same country. During the funeral rites of Adonis, at Bythos, LEEKS and ONIONS were exhibited in 'pots, with other vegetables, and called the gardens of that deity.' The leek was worshipped at ASCALON, (whence the modern name of *scallions*), as it was in Egypt, at which latter worship Juvenal sneers:

'*Porrum nefas violare ac frangere morser.*'

LEEKs and onions were also deposited in the sacred chests of the mysteries, both of Iris and Ceres, the Cendven of the Druids. LEEKs are frequently seen among the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Sometimes a LEEK appears on the head of Osiris; sometimes in an extended hand. Thence, perhaps, the Italian proverb: '*Porro chi nasce nella mano*;' a LEEK that grows in the hand for a virtue. *Porrus*, a LEEK, is derived, by Bryant, from the Egyptian god *Pi-orus*, who is the same as the *Baal-Peor* of the Phœnicians, and the *Bel* or *Belinus* of the Druids."

Q. But, after all, how many of our readers, think you, have made this green god of the *Welch Phœnicians and Egyptians*, or any thing connected with it, the topic even of their thoughts, half an hour longer than while the procession of its sky-coated worshippers was passing before their eyes?

R. What say you, then, to

ETON AND HARROW?

E. That is a topic of more importance. Recent events are calculated to awaken reflection and inquiry into the moral, the intellectual, and the political consequences of the present system of education at public schools; their fitness to the existing state and prospects of society; and some of the *accomplishments* so much patronized by those who have so been educated. I see you are prepared: so let us have your disquisition on the subject.

"The two events which have occurred at Eton and Harrow, both exhibiting how deeply those seminaries are infested with the degrading slang and habits of the pug-

listic system, have excited, as they deserve, much public attention, and revived all the dormant objections against the established system of education. In the instance at Eton, the application of brandy, as practised by 'the fancy,' was resorted to: in that at Harrow, the language of the same class of persons, composed generally of thief, black-leg and bully, was the chosen vehicle of discourse employed by the classical students of Horace and Virgil! At Eton, if the fight was fair,—which it appears to have been, in all respects, but such as concerned the administration of brandy,—the astonishing neglect, we will say ignorance, of Cooper's tutor of his dangerous condition, and the astonishing ignorance of his companions, in mistaking the lethargy preceding death, for sleep,—are the most remarkable features of the transaction. But there, courage was shewn; while the affair at Harrow exhibited, as its principal feature, an unmingled cowardice; or, if mingled with aught besides, degraded by the pertinacious ferocity of the assassin, and the hardened brutality of the prize-fighter. What can, what must result, from such a system of education? It has been justly contended, that it is inadequate to the spirit of the age, in both points of view—its intellectual and its moral training. Its great, irredeemable deficiency, however, is decidedly in its moral purpose. Its two defects are, *first*, that boys, for years, are employed in repeating phrases and lessons by rote, of the meaning of which they have no definite comprehension during the whole period of the process; and, *secondly*, that while their intellectual faculties are rather darkened than illuminated by this vague method of proceeding, their moral characters, rendered equally vague, are left to chance, to produce weeds or fruits, wheat or tares—just as the fortuitous seeds of future experience, communication, or example may happen to fall upon the fallow, rank and neglected soil. Milton, Locke, Addison and Cowper have all, by turns, expatiated on the disadvantages of the present system of education. 'We do amiss,' says Milton, 'to spend seven or eight years in scraping together so much miserable Greek and Latin as might be learned otherwise, easily and delightfully, in one year.' So much for the intellectual training. Locke touches the moral division of the subject, in deciding for private education against public. 'If,' says he,

'I keep

'I keep my son at home, he is in danger of becoming my young master; but, if I send him to a public school, it is scarcely possible to keep him from the ruling contagion of rudeness and vice.' But neither of these objections go to the entire depth of the evil. Chastisement is employed at a period when children are incapable of knowing distinctions of right and wrong, or have never heard them properly explained; and flogging is added, in order that the youthful mind may be ultimately suspended between the enjoyment of tyranny, and disgust at injustice—between the blind subserviency of the bond-slave, and the petty oppression of the task-master. A more debasing result than such a system is likely to produce on the future man, it is impossible to conceive. Is this the way to make legislators and good citizens? What the immediate fruits of so evil a root are, we have, indeed, seen at Harrow—cowardice, ferocity, oppression, long-premeditated malignity of action, accompanied by revolting brutality of expression! 'This should be reformed altogether.' "

Q. But, how many prejudices will be in arms at the very proposition! How many fond arguments will be ready, in the mouths of the *regularly educated*, to defend the vices of the system in which they have been themselves matured! What devotion to the baubles of their own nursery! What *esprit du Corps*! What cant terms and hard names against those who would touch their consecrated temples! "Great is Diana of Ephesus!" Great are St. Eton! St. Winchester! St. Harrow! St. Westminster! and all the other saints in the calendar of scholastic idolatry! Besides, would not reform, commenced in the public schools, endeavour to profane the Universities?—those venerable institutions, encrusted with all the wisdom, the holy rust of centuries, and penetrated with all the *social virtues* of monasticism! the very badges of which constitute so proud a distinction, not only between those who have an education, with or without knowledge, and those who have only knowledge without what is called an education,—but, also, between the orthodox and the heretical. Might it not even come to be a question, whether a dissenter had not as much right to be admitted to the advantages of a national education, towards the support of which, in some shape or other, he must be a

contributor, as he who believes according to Act of Parliament?

E. Before we ramble into so wide a field of inquiry, let the compositor take charge of this paper also; and, if there be so many objections to its doctrines as you seem to suggest, our pages are open to the controversy. We should like to know what can be said in *favour* of these seminaries.

M. As far as relates to the recent occurrences, Eton requires no defence. The event is tragical; but I do not see how the seminary is responsible. If school-boys quarrel, school-boys must fight it out, as the best way of making them friends again. It is part of the duty of their tutors to know nothing about it; and, above all, to hear no tales. It is almost the only saving virtue of our public schools, that they occasion our ingenuous youth to grow up in a settled abhorrence of tale-bearers, spies and informers. The moral of the tale points in a different direction. While the brutal conflicts of prize-fighters are stimulated by the bets and patronage of the opulent and the illustrious, and the slang of the ring (or the *fancy*, as the idiotism of fashion calls it) continues to jargonize our language and vulgarize our manners, you must either monasticize our youth entirely, (cut them off, completely, from all knowledge of what is going on in the world,) or, whatever be your system of education, blackguardism and brutalization will find their way among them: the venom of the cocatrice will infect them in the egg! Their quarrels will no longer be the mere casual contests of young gentlemen—the trials of strength between lads of spirit and honour: the schools will have their prize-fighters also, their bottle-holders and their *bettors*, to influence the combatants to rancour,—to dose them to insane and obstinate perseverance; to pour the false courage of brandy down their throats, till it rushes, in convulsion, to the brain, and the blow within, becomes more fatal than the blow without; while their comrades (like their seniors, whose example they imitate) exchange the sympathies of humanity for all the baser passions; and look upon the bruises and maimings of their comrade as the Roman populace heretofore on the slaughter of gladiators; or as the blacklegs and gamblers of Newmarket, now, look upon the race, by whose issue their pockets are to be filled or emptied.

E. Part of your insinuation, I should hope, is unfounded: but it would be well if it could be ascertained what *bets*, if any, were pending between the partizans of the respective combatants. But you have said nothing of the affair at Harrow.

R. Of the atrocities at Harrow (for they deserve no softer name, if the statements that have gone forth are true), little more needs to be said, than that, in all logical induction, they are fatal either to the system, or to the management of the school.—Either the tyrannical immorality—the recklessness of spirit, evinced by the boys of Harrow, on this occasion—the insolent and unfeeling contempt for the rights, the property, the limbs and even lives of their fellow-beings, who are placed in humbler situations than themselves, might have been prevented from growing up among them and breaking out into such overt acts; or it might not. It is, therefore, to be deplored, that there is no tribunal, by putting the *masters* upon their trial, before which the question might have been brought to issue: for, if the facts be as they have been stated, either the very system of the school itself is unfit to be endured, or they are unfit to have the conduct of it.

E. Enough of this. What are our Topics for

POLITICS

AND

POLITICAL ECONOMY?

P. The Continent presents little to excite a present interest. FRANCE is retrograding, step by step, in all that can be done by the intrigues, the corruption, and the consequent influence of the government, over a mockery of legislative representation: but the general mind of France can never be brought back to its former standard; and there, as every where, as science and literature are extending, essential liberty will continue its progress, in despite of the encroachments of institutions. SPAIN is still in chaos; and, what is to result from the war of disorganized atoms, conjecture seems even to have ceased to calculate. The HOLY ALLIANCE has little opportunity, at present, for the exertion of its pious and benignant energies; and the three heads of the Cerberus of legitimate Despotism may, perhaps, ere long, from the want of other employment, find occasion to snarl and growl at each other—if not to bite. GREECE and TURKEY, Spanish pretensions, and South American independence, are subjects upon which their

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opinions (*i. e.* their interests) are not likely entirely, or permanently, to agree.

For home consideration we have topics enough. The annihilation of Spanish rule in South America, by the total defeat of the remnant of the Royalist Army in Peru, which may lead to the still further extension of our political and commercial relations with that continent; the *exposé* of the finances of Great Britain in 1824-5, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the *partial* relief that has been conceded, and the *expected* reliefs that have not been conceded, from the oppressive burthens of taxation; the vast numerical increase of the Standing Army, which, whatever may be the pretence, is always secretly looked to, and always will be used, to convince the people of their weakness, and sanction the encroachments of power, and the suppression of popular rights;—the Catholic Association, and the anticipated concession (as it is called) in favour of the Roman Catholics—that is to say, the bargain of compromise, which is said to have been struck between the Catholic leaders of Ireland, and the English Government, to betray, upon certain conditions, the yet existing rights of the people there, and set an example for further encroachments on the elective franchise here;—in other words, the consent reported to have been given, by the few Catholic nobles and gentry, to be assistant in the political annihilation of the plebeian *multitude* (by the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders), upon condition of the removal of certain religious disqualifications, which would open to *themselves* the doors of the senate, a participation in the good things of government, and the proud distinctions of power and office;—these are the occurrences and the speculations which have been the topics of political consideration and controversy during the present month. And here is my disquisition upon the subject, if your compositor can make it out.

“Without at all concurring in the lavish anticipations which, at present, prevail, of prosperity to be derived from South America, in consequence of the political changes which have there taken place; we rejoice in the downfall of Spanish domination, and hail it as a step well made, towards the goal of social order amongst mankind at large; but, with the maxim in view, that “*improvement is not necessarily, or universally a consequent of change,*” we can-

not feel insensible of the possibility of "change without improvement."—The same maxim will also apply to the long list of reduction of taxes, proclaimed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 28th Feb., and hailed with such universal accord by all classes of persons. The comfort and enjoyment of a community, no more follows, as a consequent effect of a remission of taxes, than improvement follows change; all taxation might be abolished, and privation and misery might still prevail: but, as a matter of history, and, at the same time, adding our mite of approbation, in the most unqualified degree, for the sincerity and goodness of the intention (let our opinion be, and the result of the measures prove as they may), we here exhibit a list of all the reductions of taxes, which have been made since the Session of Parliament 1821; including those proposed to be made during the present Session.

Taxes Reduced.	Rates.—Amount.
<i>Session of 1821.</i>	
Horses used in Husbandry.—	
<i>Repealed</i>	£480,000
<i>Session of 1822.</i>	
Malt, 3s. 6d. per bush. to 2s. 6d.	1,400,000
Salt, 30s. per cwt. to 26s.	1,300,000
Remainder to cease 5th. Jan. 1825:.....	300,000
Leather, 3d. per lb. to 1½d.	300,000
Tonnage Duty on Shipping, <i>repealed</i>	160,000
Hearth and Window Duty in Ireland, <i>repealed</i>	150,000
Partial repeal of Union Duties in Ireland, <i>repealed</i>	150,000
<i>Session of 1823.</i>	
Spirits in Ireland and Scotland, to 2s. per gal.	800,000
Partial repeal of Assessed Taxes	2,360,000
<i>Session of 1824.</i>	
Rum, from 11s. 7½d. per gal. to 10s. 6d.	150,000
Coals, Coastways, <i>partial reduc.</i>	100,000
Raw Silk, 5s. 6d. per lb. to 3s. } Thrown do. 14s. 8d. to 7s. 6d. }	450,000
Horn Sheep's Wool, 6d. per lb. to 1d.	350,000
Law Stamps <i>repealed</i>	200,000
<i>Session of 1825.</i>	
Hemp, 9s. 4d. per cwt. to 4s. 8d.	100,000
Iron, 7l. 10s. per ton. to 30s. ..	50,000
British Plant. Coffee 1s. per lb. to 6d.	150,000
Rum, 10s. 6d. per gal. to 8s. ..	225,000
Wine, French, 11s. 5½d. per gal. to 6s.	800,000
Wine, Port, &c. 7s. 7d. to 4s. }	
British Spirits, distilled from malt, 10s. 6d. to 5s.	750,000
Ditto from grain 10s. 6d. to 6s. }	
Cider 30s. per hhd. to 10s.	20,000
Mules carrying Coals	137
Four-wheel Carriages drawn by ponies	857

Occasional waiters	1,343
Ditto grooms	
Coachmakers' licences	354
Carriages sold by commission ..	3,391
Taxed Carts, assessed at 27s. each	18,913
635,936 Houses for Window Duty, not having more than seven windows	91,000
171,739 Houses, assessed for House Tax, at Rentals under 10l. per annum.	144,000

Total since 1821 £10,675,000

As a set-off to this flattering flourishing view of the financial condition of Great Britain, 12,000 men have been added to the *standing army*; and when an honourable member of the Commons, in a Committee of Supply, moved the following propositions; *viz.* "that 86,438 regular troops, 9,000 royal marines, 7,800 artillery (in addition to the troops serving in India), together with 53,258 enrolled militia, yeomanry and volunteers in Ireland; 55,000 militia, and 43,000 yeomanry and volunteers in Great Britain,—must be unnecessary in time of peace, and incompatible with a free constitution, and the rights and liberties of the people," only *eight* out of 658 members were in their places to approve of the propositions, whilst 102 were present to express their dissent from it!!!

Q. Put these together, by simple addition, they make 110 out of 658; that is to say, one-sixth part only of the hon. members of the hon. House, present at the discussion of so momentous a question. Does this not go far towards proving, that the persons composing that house have some other motives for bribing and intriguing for a seat there, than mere zeal for the service of their country? and that they must have some stronger inducement than solicitude for the security of the lives, liberties and property of their constituents, to induce them to forego occasionally their ease or their enjoyments, by occupying the seats they have by such honourable means procured?

E. With respect to the Irish *compact*, it ought in candour to be acknowledged, that though affirmed on one hand, it is denied on the other, and that the proof is not yet made out: and the explanations and expositions are worth some attention, which were given at that recent most extraordinary meeting—where, though the Electors of Westminster lost their petition, they gained more than an equivalent, since the demagogue, whose contentious turbulence so long has frustrated every hope and measure of the friends of liberty,

liberty, has, most providentially, lost himself. [*See Chronology of the Month.*]

Q. But has Architectural Criticism nothing to say on the present occasion? Have the improvements going on and projected in the metropolis suggested no topic for animadversion?

A. Certainly, there is room sufficient both for censure and commendation. New streets and new edifices intrude upon us every where—pretensions of grandeur, and disregard both of convenience and congruity;—profusion of expence with penury of taste. It is high time, for the sake of national reputation; that the subject were taken up in a critical point of view. In the mean while, it may be admitted, that the re-alteration in Palace Yard seems entitled to some commendation. The demolition of Mr. Soane's Brobdingnag twelfthcake (a strange model for a public edifice!) and the substitution of an appropriate wing to the Hall of Rufus, in the same antique style of architecture, wants little but the addition of a correspondent wing, which probably is intended, and some little relief to the Quaker-like plainness of the lower part of these additions, to ensure a very grand effect. But the principal architectural topic has been, and for some time, perhaps, will continue to be,

COLONEL TRENCH'S PROPOSED QUAY,
ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE THAMES,

On which I present you with a few remarks. "Among the projects, which the leisure of peace and the redundancy of capital have lately engendered, I know of none more commendable, in point of practicability and utility, than that introduced to the House of Commons, on the 15th, by Colonel Trench, for building a quay and terrace on the north bank of the Thames. The House was singularly divided on this occasion. Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Peel and Mr. Croker opposed the project: Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Baring supported it. The opposition to the measure assumed, that it would invade private property; that instead of £400,000 or £600,000, as stated in the prospectus, five millions would be requisite to complete it; that the mud-dock, contemplated by the plan, would be a great nuisance; that the inhabitants of the streets running from the Strand to the river would lose the light up to their first-floor windows; that the view of the Thames from the land side would be hid by a brick-wall, thirty feet high, and thirty feet wide; and finally, by the suspensive argument employed by Mr. Croker and Mr. Peel,

that it was impossible to calculate the effect of the new current which would be created by the removal of London Bridge, and that it was better to wait till that result was determined. To these objections it was answered, that, although it might at first injure private property, it would, in the end, materially benefit it: that persons of the highest qualification had undertaken to execute the improvement, at the highest estimate, for £688,000; for a plain erection, £400,000: that the mud-dock, forming no necessary part of the project, might be got rid of, and a market be established there; that the light would not be excluded from the neighbouring streets, since the terrace would be occasionally supported by columns and arches; and, that the removal of London Bridge, by lessening the volume of water in the river, was all in favour of the plan. In fine, the bill was brought in by a majority of 85 to 45. An inspection of Col. Trench's prospectus and illustrations will invalidate most of the arguments adduced against him; the landviews of the whole line, extending from Arundel-street to Blackfriars'-bridge, will be decidedly improved and embellished, instead of being impaired, while the water view will be superb; at present, it is disgraceful.

The chief magnificence of Petersburg and Paris results from their noble quays. Terraced quays, descending to the river Euphrates, were the noblest features of London's greatest commercial predecessor, Babylon. At present, the squalid and wretched chaos of buildings, on the banks of the river, are not only disgusting, but unhealthful. They obscure and degrade the noblest buildings, of the metropolis, as viewed from the river; and their removal would produce incalculable benefit, by ventilating the metropolis; by furnishing its inhabitants with salubrious promenades; by opening waste spaces for markets; and finally, by furnishing that rapid and unobstructed communication, between the extremities of the metropolis, which is the soul of commercial prosperity. The leading thoroughfare, from the West to the East, is, as Lord Palmerston and Mr. Baring urged, at present greatly and notoriously impeded. The proposed measure, in short, unites advantage with ornament; its practicability is unquestioned; it will increase the momentum of commercial profit; promote the health of the nation; and contribute to the splendour and durability of the metropolis."

REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of the EMPRESS CATHERINE II., between the YEARS 1763 and 1768.

(Continued from No. 406, page 47.)

LETTER XXV. contains a recommendation of a lieutenant of the regiment Ismailow, of which the empress calls herself the colonel.

XXVI. *Autograph.*

I transmit you, herewith, copies of letters received from Constantinople, and the Marquess Maruzzi, at Venice. You will see from them the bad situation of the enemy, and the progress of our fleet. Moreover, you will perceive from them, that the Sultan has ordered the troops of Romilia to march straight from the Danube to the Morea. These troops form the main of their forces. This intelligence is likewise confirmed by the Prussian Minister at Constantinople. Thus the greater part of the forces will be directed against the Count Orloff; and although I firmly trust, in the help and mercy of God, that our enemies will return with shame and scorn, I would not omit informing you of those circumstances immediately, in order that you might, on the one hand, inquire into the truth of these reports; and on the other, as you will be unopposed on the Danube, you may take such means as will, if possible, divide, by some movement or enterprize, the enemy's forces, in order to assist our troops that have already landed, and those that have joined them,—and who are said to amount, by this time, to 20,000 men.—But it may be that matters are different. You will find it very difficult, as it seems at first sight, to open a communication with our forces in the Morea, and thus obtain intelligence from them by a shorter road, and be better enabled to see what measures are to be taken, in order to succeed in our undertaking. I have ordered a copy of the best map of the countries, situated between the Danube and the Mediterranean, which I shall send you as soon as it is completed, and which, I hope, you will find useful under existing circumstances.—For the rest, I wish you good health, &c.

8th May, 1770.

XXVII. *Autograph.*

Having been informed, by letter from Count Panin, from *Mishurin-Rog*, that the army under his command is in full march towards the Dniester, I suppose that you will not delay marching against the place, which you consider as the bulwark of Bender; and give him every other assistance he may require. I am sure that your zeal will also prompt you to take every measure, in order to stop the progress of the plague, which has shewn itself in some places; so that it may not reach the army. You know yourself, sufficiently, how necessary it is for us to increase our forces against

our faithless enemy, in order to facilitate, by a defeat from your side, the measures I have taken against them, in various parts, with the view of compelling them to accept of the desired peace;—wherefore, you will do your utmost, in order to supply the army, in Moldavia, with the stores requisite, not only for this campaign, but also for the ensuing winter-quarters. It is a pity that you left Bucharest before the time; but I trust to the help of God, and your abilities in warfare, that you will not neglect to make up for this by such deeds as will acquire you glory, and prove your great zeal towards your country and me. The Romans, when they had but two or three legions together, never inquired the strength of the enemy to whom they were opposed, but *where* he was, attacked and defeated him, thus conquering, with a few troops, the innumerable armies of their opponents; and *we* are Russians,—the favour of God, and our just cause in this war, are for us. I have appointed you commander of an army, whose bravery is well known; and praying to the Almighty for a happy result, I hope in his protection.—I remain, &c.

25th May.

XXVIII. *Autograph.*

Last evening I received through *Oserow* (whom I immediately appointed major-general, and knight of the order of St. George, of the third class), the unexpected, but very agreeable intelligence of your victory, so glorious for yourself and the Russian arms, over the army of the faithless sultan, under the command of the vizier in person, near the river *Kagul*. I thought it to be my first duty to bend my knees before the Almighty God, and thank him for His innumerable favours; which was done, to-day, in the church of *Vrasan*, with the firing of artillery, and the universal joy of the people. Having returned to the palace, I remembered, during dinner, *him* who, by his ability, zeal and prudence, had given us cause to rejoice, and drank, under a discharge of ordnance, the health of Field-marshal *Rumjanzow*. In congratulating you on this new dignity, which you so well deserve, I must testify, that there was not, at the table, a single individual who was not moved to tears, on my rendering justice to their fellow-citizen. Who can see with more pleasure than I, the progress and victories of my incomparable army?—but the greatness of my joy is easier felt than described. In a word, they may all, from the greatest to the smallest, be assured of my favour and gratitude, which I request you to tell them. I also thank you for your displaying, in your deeds, that which is said of the Romans, that they did not inquire how strong the enemies might be, but *where* they were. I feel convinced that you will not fail to name those to me who have distinguished themselves, in order to enable me to give them

them their due. I have appointed Count Woronzow and M. Iltshaminow, colonels, on your recommendation. For the rest, I remain, &c.

St. Petersburg, 2d August 1770.

P.S.—I thank you for having despatched a brave and meritorious officer. I have undoubted news from the Archipelago, that our fleet has beaten and dispersed that of the Turks; but, I have no letters yet from our people, for which reason, I have not published any thing about it.

LETTERS from LADY MARY MONTAGUE
and LADY MARGARET CREIGHTON.

[Continued from Vol. 58, No. 400, p. 142.]

LETTER V.

From Lady Mary Wortley Montague to Lady Margaret Creighton.

YES, my dear Lady Margaret, I can love up to all the rules; and you are unjust to me in fancying it possible for you to be more my friend than I am yours. Why was you so surprized I should distinguish between the effect of friendship and a meddling humour; it would have been impertinence in Mrs. ——. It was kind, it was obliging in Lady Margaret. Who I once called my friend, has power of saying what they please to me, or exacting what they please from me; 'tis my maxim, after the heart is once given, all reserves are foolish; I have, nor can have, no trust so great as giving my affection, nor can I give that, but what I dare give all things; you talk to me sometimes of a divided heart, as if 'twas impossible to have a great love and a great friendship in the same breast? in my circumstances one may.—M—is alive, but dead to me; I talk and think of him, as something eternally irrecoverable, and, I may almost say, you are the only inclination I have on earth, for t'other only exists in imagination; an invisible object is next to no object at all, and I may say, like Cortez in the Indian Emperor—

“—if to one I am untrue,

By Heaven, my falsehood is to him, not you.”

I can hardly reconcile, to my constancy, the indulging any other tenderness. Dear Lady Margaret, don't I love you too well, when I can be pleased to see you, even to the wishing no other pleasure? Ought I to forget so far? I have no way of excusing it to myself, but by saying, I love you for the resemblance; I love in you what I have lost in him; the wit, the good-nature, the generosity, the softness, the jarring attributes of judgment and gentleness, the penetration to find, the indulgence to pass over a fault. I would pursue the character; but have already said more than is to be found any where else; should I not think myself happy that I please the only two of either sex that can, possibly, entirely please me? No—absence—why? I shall run mad if I pursue this farther: I have spent the last

two days in a very apt preparation for it; Mrs. Lowther could not have been more perfectly a dulcimer; Monsieur Galiam has been with my sister; the whole afternoons have been spent, at the lower end of the garden, hearkening to his flute, by the side of the fountain; to finish my distraction, he came from the D. of O.; M— was there, and being delighted with his company (as all the world is) interlarded his discourse with perpetual repetitions of what he had said the day before—what were my thoughts?—what they always are. I know no accident can lessen, or increase my love and my despair; after this, can you say 'tis impossible to retain an inclination—no—no, all those thoughts are injuries to me; I will love you and M— eternally, and I will never love any thing else.

From Lady Margaret Creighton to Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

I was just going abroad with Lady L—d when I received your letter; I read it once in going to the coach, and again when I was in it, but that was not enough; I am now come home on purpose to read it over and over again; how could you think of burning the letter you writ for me? it seems you don't know the joy and pleasure a letter can give—if you did, you could never think of letting me live a day without hearing from you; I wish you could but know the transport I am now in; sure none but you ever knew how to give such happiness—even in absence you can give pleasure—may I know it?—does it look indifferent? No more, since 'tis you that give it, I would not suffer another to put me in such a humour—but how do I rave—this joy is but for a minute, I shall quickly feel the pain of absence return with all its anguish. I'm engaged to be abroad this evening; I could not resolve to spend the whole afternoon without the pleasure of thanking you for so obliging a letter as I received to-day; did ever any but me leave company to come home to write, when the letter cannot reach you till Monday. My mind was so full of you, I could not be easy unless I writ to you this very minute. Adieu, I am just going out; I don't know when Lady L—d will see you: I do all I can to advance it when she does; why may not you be so much out of order as may excuse your not waiting on her to the garden. I am sorry I cannot answer your letter in the way it was writ; I have no genius that way: till now I never knew I wanted it; that way of writing allows of more elevated thoughts—'tis extravagant in the common way, which is pretty; I'm at a loss by wanting this, without it 'tis impossible to express les beaux sentimens que j'ai pour vous; I'm almost asleep. I must ask you though how matters go with Mr. K—g; I'm told, he says all is ended.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS.—No. III.

[It ought, perhaps, to have been acknowledged, when the first number of this series of Fragments was introduced into our Miscellany, that they consist of detached passages merely, which, in the revision of an unpublished national poem, have been rejected by their author either as exuberances, or as not critically consonant with the general character of the composition, or the situations in which they stood. The "trim gardener's" definition of a weed—"any plant or shrub growing out of its place," is certainly not less applicable to the storeage of literature than of horticulture: but whether these loppings and luxuriances, which the author considered as weeds in their original position, may be regarded as having been such from position only, and may pass for flowers in their own separate parterre, must be left to the judgment of the reader. It may be well, however, to add, that, inasmuch as they have reference to a general subject, the assignable chronology is the commencement of the seventh century.]

THE SHORES OF ALBION.

FAIR swells to view thy southern line of coast,
Oak-nurturing Wessex, Albion's regal hope!
With cliff diversified, and Vecta's isle:—
Gay-blooming Vecta! on smooth Solent's

wave

Gently reclining; like some smiling babe
Cradled beneath its nursing-mother's eye!
And, nigh at hand, that harbour's famous
mouth

(Predoom'd how famous! in some distant day,
When Albion shall his naval cross unfurl,
And awe the subject ocean!) where brave Port,
In arms first landing, with the filial pair,
Benda and Megla, to the well-fought field
Led his bold bands, and left his deathless
name

Recorded in his foot-prints on the shore.
Thence, as in narrowing channel pent, full oft,
Chiding its bounds, the raging ocean roars;
While, all majestic, beetling o'er their base,
The chalky rocks of Cantia seem to threat
The half-meeting coasts of Gaul.—Proud
Cantian cliff!

Hereafter by the eternal halo crown'd
Of sacred poesy!—than that Grecian hill
More glorious, while the Swan of Avon sings
High o'er thy highth, or, ploughing the
still'd wave

That laves thy feet, the upgazing song renews,
Whose lingering echoes thro' all time shall
ring.

MALCONTENTS.

THINK not that patriot-virtue swell'd alone
The ranks of Malcontent; for some there
were,—

Nor these unknown; nor of the meaner sort,
Urg'd on by darker impulse—daring spirits,
Whose bold bad services, perchance, had met
Short of their hop'd reward; or who, inflam'd
By private rancour, or the hope of spoil,
Clamour'd of wrongs; nor thirsted less for
change,

Than those of better mould, the patriot few,
From sacred love of Freedom:—for that name
Blends not unfrequent, in one common cause,
The best and worst: * and Virtue (pain to
think!)

Must ofttime, in her politic workings, use
Such doubtful ministry;—the pure of heart,
Perchance, too meek, too timid, and too few,
To cope with tyranny's collective might.

EPITAPH

ON A FAITHFUL DOG.

A VICTIM only to the lapse of age,
Here lies a faithful friend; the storied page
Of History, and the Muse's dirge proclaim
What sorrow fain would have concealed—his
name.

Him whom his master's fostering hand had
rear'd,

Whom heedless Fortune's slaughtering tread
had spared,

And bloody-handed Fury left untorn
The slow unerring tooth of Time hath worn.

Then hither, Sisters of the sacred spring,
The solace of your sweetest music bring,
And in sad numbers chaunt his homely praise,
While tears responsive flow to your soft lays;
Praise ye his honest face, his curly hair,
His nonchalance and independent air;
His tongue, that never knew the liar's brand;
His faithful watch, unbrib'd by treacherous
hand;

His deep-ton'd bark, surpassing all belief,
The well-known terror of each nightly thief;
Lay up his ashes in yon virgin-bower,
Where the white snow-drop and sweet violet
flower;

And on the urn write, "Strangers, pause
and see

The grave of one without hypocrisy,
He lick'd the hand alone that would caress:
But struck, he snapped, with honest peevish-
ness;

He guarded well the house, nor left his
home

At night, in search of lady-dogs, to roam,
But was a holy Friar in his cast,

And lived in single bliss e'en to the last.

To his pure shade be better homage given
Than man deserves, who shuts him out of
Heaven;

Nor deem the vow unhallowed—that the
boon

Of peace eternal be the lot of Scroon."

S O N G.

I.

A WREATH I wove of many a flower—
Carnation, rose and lily white,
That bloom'd at morning's waking hour,
Embalmd with dewy tears of night.

* It may perhaps be instructive to the hunters of supposed plagiarism to be informed, that this passage was written several years before the appearance of a very similar one quoted in our last Supplement, p. 536, from Lord J. Russell's *Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe*.

To her fair breast, by Laura held,
The lilies seem'd no longer fair,
But blush'd to see their tints excell'd—
Then droop'd, and died of envy there.

II.

The roses stole the lilies' hue,
As on the wreath her cheek she laid;
And paler the carnation grew
To see her ruby lips display'd.
The dews that on the blossoms rest,
But seem'd the tears of their despair:
For, plac'd upon the maiden's breast,
They droop'd, and died of envy there.

III.

But there are flowers that Love entwines,
Whose breathing balm is Beauty's sigh,
That seek no sunny ray that shines,
Unless it beam from Beauty's eye:
And, sure, Affection's fragrant flower
Is 'shrin'd within that bosom fair;
And, braving Time's destructive power,
Will breathe, and bloom for ever there!

L. L. T.

SERENADE.

I.

O! LISTEN to thy lover's lay,
For, sweet, thou art not sleeping;
I see thine eye, like rising day,
Through yonder casement peeping.
For thee I wake my wild guitar,
And breathe my passion free, love;
Thou shin'st above me, like a star,
And I will worship thee, love.

II.

Oh! while I seek thy breast to move—
Though rude the song I'm breathing,
I'll envy not—should'st thou approve—
The brow that fame is wreathing.
Tho' half the world is laid to rest,
No object's miss'd by me, love;
For, with thy beauteous presence blest,
I've all the world in thee, love.

L. L. T.

SONNET TO SPRING.

ONCE more, lov'd Spring! to earth a wel-
come guest,
Thy rural beauties meet my ravish'd eyes:
Cloth'd in thy mantle of luxuriant dyes,
Once more thy bowers, sweet nymph, in
pride are drest.
Once more I view thee robe the leafless
trees,
Fair Queen of Beauty! with thy hues so
green;
Whilst genial Zephyr wakes the balmy
breeze,
And loads with fragrance all thy breathing
scene:
And scatter'd down yon hawthorn dale
profuse,
Yon hedge-row's bank, or tufted woods'
green side,
In one wide blush of sweetly-mingling hues
Thy flowers, O nymph! in nature's vernal
pride,

O'er moss-grown heaths and vales and
mountains drear,
Deck with rich tints the youthful, smiling
year.

Banks of the Darent.

ENORT.

THE BARBER'S GHOST.

THE light was fading rapidly,
And night came gathering in;
When, mounted on his palfrey grey,
A weary horseman urged his way,
Up to the village inn.

Dark was his brow, his forehead high,
And lordly was his air;
But yet, beneath his flashing eye,
And up-curl'd lip, you might descry
A fiend-like spirit there.

It was the village-wake, a day
Of feasting and of glee;
The streets were crowded,—young and gay,
And old and grave, kept holiday;
While from the inn there brake away
Loud sounds of revelry.

Out came the host obsequiously,
And bowing lowly, said:
"I'm loth to tell you, Sir, that we
Are now so full of company,
You cannot have a bed."

"I'll ride no more to-night, at least!"
In haste the traveller cried;
"Stable and corn, for this poor beast,
Is all I ask,—for I can rest
Full easy by his side."

Mine host looked wise, and scratched his head,
As if to speak he wanted:

"There is a room—," at last he said;
"A vacant room, Sir, with a bed;
But then—the room is haunted!"

"Haunted!" cried he, and gave a grin
That made the landlord stare:
"Good Boniface, why what d'ye mean?"—
"Laugh not," he answer'd, "for I've seen
The lion, that, ere morn, has been
As frighten'd as a liare."

"'Tis just a dozen years, this day,
The time I well did note,
Since a rich barber, who, they say,
Had lost a heavy purse by play,
Slunk to that fearful room away,
And there he cut his throat.

"And, ever since, his ghost unblest
The razor there has wav'd;
Nor will he suffer you to rest,
But, soon as midnight strikes, the pest
Glides to the bedside of the guest,
And cries, 'Will you be shav'd?'"

"'Tis well!" the stranger cried—"this night,
Within that room I'll harbour:
Air well the bed, and place a light;
'Twill give my very heart delight,
To have a confab with this sprite,
This gratis-shaving barber!"

"O, Sir," the landlord cried, "beware!"—
But suddenly he ceased, and
Awed by the traveller's scornful glare:

And

And instantly with bustling care,
Began refreshments to prepare,
And lodging for his guest.

The guest was hungry, but soon made
His appetite abate:—

The guest was weary, and to bed
Was, by the honest landlord, led;
Who, with a boding shake of head,
Resign'd him to his fate.

He look'd around, pried every post
Where flesh and blood might creep;
Then laid him down. A while there cross'd
His brain, odd thoughts about the ghost,
Until these thoughts in dreams were lost,
Of overpowering sleep.

And now that hour portentous struck,
Which bids the ghosts to roam;
When suddenly his slumbers broke,
And starting, to himself he spoke:—
"I hope the barber hears the clock,
For now's his time to come."

He listens—all is silent gloom:—
But, bark! that sudden roar!—
Say, bursts the barber from the tomb?
For straight, as fearful of his doom,
Our hero darts across the room,
And skulks behind the door!

No, 'tis not terror makes him flee,
Nor is the barber there:
Then, is it curiosity,
The cause of that uproar to see,
That leads him to withdraw the key,
And through the lock-hole stare?

O what a spirit-stirring sight
Does to his view unfold!
Lo! in the chamber opposite,
A troop of busy gamblers sit,
Eager to win—ah! look at it—
A tempting prize of gold.

Now watch the sparkling of his eye!
Some daring plan, I ween,
Is hatching there; or, tell me, why,
Soft on his tip-toes, does he hie
Back o'er the room again?

All ghastly pale he makes his face,
With whitening from the wall;
Then does, with many a sooty trace,
His nose and face and eyebrows grace,
And on his reddened throat portrays
The bloody gash withal.

Around his stately form he throws
The flowing snow-white sheet;
His right hand grasps a razor close,
The left outstretch'd a napkin shews,
And lather-box complete.

Meanwhile, around the table, there,
The eager gamblers sit;
No sound invades the list'ning ear,
All palpitates 'twixt hope and fear,
The golden prize is drawing near,
And who shall pocket it?

But, hist! whence comes that sudden noise?
The door flies open wide!
The startled gamblers raise their eyes,
And see, with horror and surprise,
A spectre onward glide!

A giant-form it was to view,
Wrapt in a winding-sheet;
His face was of a corpse-like hue,
And his cut throat, gashed thro' and thro',
Seem'd, as each moaning breath he drew,
With life-blood trickling yet.

And out he held a razor-blade,
That red with blood was dyed;
And, with a voice might make the dead
Start in their cold sepulchral shade,
"Will you be shav'd?" he cried.

Up started all the company,
And scamper'd to the door,
For who so bold as dare to stay
To carry e'en the prize away?
Life is of value more.

So off they ran, and after them
The spectre-barber rav'd;
He shook the lather-box again,
He held the razor to their ken,
Rebellowing to th' affrighted men,
"O, will you now be shav'd?"

On through the passage, wing'd with fear,
And down the stairs they rush'd,
The Barber following up the rear;
But when he saw the coast was clear,
Straight he return'd to seize the gear,
And soon the boards he brush'd.

Back to his bed he then repairs
To wait return of day;
And soon as morning light appears,
Dresses, and hurries down the stairs,
Determin'd to cut short affairs,
And hasten on his way.

"How have you pass'd the night, good
Sir?"

Exclaim'd the trembling host;
"Night! such another night, for sure,
I would not for the world endure,
No wink of sleep could I procure
For that infernal ghost."

"No wonder, Sir," the Host replied;
"'Tis well your life is spar'd;
A party in a room beside,
While eagerly the dice they plied,
Far worse than you have far'd.

"For when the stakes were running high,
In came the ghost, slap-dash;
Full quickly did he make them fly
Down stairs, pell-mell, with hideous cry;
And then, d'ye know, the goblin sly
Convey'd away the cash!"

"My horse!" the stranger cried; "for here
'Tis an accursed place."
He looks around in feigned fear,
As though he saw the Barber there;
Mounts as the steed approaches near,
And gallops off apace.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE
VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

RAPIDLY-Moving Images of the Fixed Stars, similar in effect to the well-known image of a firebrand, or other incandescent body, whirled rapidly round, or else moved quickly to and fro in the same line, have been exhibited and carefully examined by Dr. T. Forster: this he effected in the field of a telescope, causing either circular or rectilinear streaks of light to appear therein, according as the object-end of the telescope was made to revolve rapidly in a small circle, or else vibrate backwards and forwards, by the action of mechanism applied to the stand of the telescope, whilst observing therewith the stars, the moon, and the planets.

The star *Arcturus*, the planets and the moon, were each found to afford continuous and uniform streaks of light; but the luminous images occasioned by several others of the larger fixed stars, under the same circumstances, instead of such streaks of light, uniform in colour throughout, consisted of separated portions or sectors of differently coloured light, arranged prismatically round the circle, when the telescope had a quick revolving motion, or else along a straight line, when the object end of the instrument reciprocated.

In the circular image occasioned by the star *Lyra*, the blue colour was not only the most intense, but occupied a considerably larger sector than any others of the coloured sectors, which were red, yellow, green and indigo, in this succession:—*Spica Virginis* shewed nearly the same phenomena as *Lyra*, only the blue was still more preponderating; a *Cygni* shewed a preponderance of indigo, with less yellow and blue; *Betelgeus* produced yellow, intense red, and green sectors; *Sirius* shewed much indigo violet, and portions of bright white light; *Capella*, much orange, red, green, and less of the more refrangible colours; *Aldebaran*, principally red, with some green, and very faint orange.

In very rapid revolutions of the telescope, the circle appeared broken, and small sectors of darkness intervened between the coloured sectors; which dark parts were soon bordered, next the colours, by narrow sectors of rather intense white light, except in viewing *Arcturus*, when no separation of the circle of light, by intervening dark and light patches, could be produced; and so, also, with *Aldebaran* and *Betelgeus*, the dark patches were but faintly indicated. In concluding his account of these novel and curious experiments in the *Phil. Mag.* No. 313, Dr. Foster asks, "Does the fact, that *Arcturus* resembles the planets, in not affording the colours in any great degree, afford grounds for considering him as the nearest of the fixed stars,

and that distance of the stars is one cause of the disposition of the light to be easily separated?"

A Meteor, one of the *Satellitulae* of our planet, was observed by several persons, near London, on the evening of the 16th of November last, about seven o'clock, moving upwards from the eastern part of the horizon; it would seem from the observations made in this instance, and from what has been inferred from numerous former observations on this class of satellitic bodies, that this satellitula's course through the higher region of our atmosphere was such, that, for two or three seconds, after it became visible (through the air's resistance to motion, and its oxigenous action upon it) it was advancing so nearly towards the eye of the spectator, as to appear almost stationary at about 15° of elevation; from which position it shot upwards with an apparently accelerated velocity, and in clear sky instantly vanished on passing again without the oxigenous limits of the atmosphere, to continue, unseen, its elliptical course: it does not appear that, during this perigeic visit, any meteoric fragments were thrown off by this body. It is much to be regretted, that observations are not made on a concerted plan, at two or three places sufficiently distant, and perseveringly carried on, to ascertain the periodic times of some of these satellitulae: the plane of the orbit of the one above-mentioned seems to lie so nearly parallel to that of the earth's equator, that a series of recorded observations, of no very long duration, would, it is believed, suffice, for approximately determining its periodic time of revolution about the earth. See our 54th vol. p. 301; vol. 56, p. 270; vol. 58, p. 239; and p. 58, herein.

Volcanic Islands seem unfitted for Pendulum Observations, having in view the determination of the ellipsoid form and proportion of the earth's mass; because the basis of such an island, especially a small one, may be presumed to contain large caverns, as compared with the bulk of the island, either now wholly or partially empty (except as to air or some gaseous fluid), from which caverns the materials had been vomited, which raised such island from the ocean's bottom, to its present elevation above its surface; or at most, as to the attractive force acting beneath such an island, seawater now, in no inconsiderable part, occupies the place of the former substrata of the island. Yet the pendulum observations, lately made by Captain Basil Hall and Mr. Henry Forster, on *Abingdon Island*, one of the *Galapagos* group in the Pacific, near to the Equator, in lat. $0^{\circ} 32' 19''$ N., and long. $90^{\circ} 30' W.$, which

is volcanic, do not appear to confirm this reasoning; for they there found the second's pendulum to be 39.01717 inches long: whereas, the most probable ellipsoid figure of the earth, when all the best geodetical and pendulum measurements, and some astronomic phenomena, have been taken into the account, by Count Laplace, has a flattening of $\frac{1}{230.75}$ and the calculated length of a pendulum thereon, in lat. $0^\circ 32' 19''$, would be 39.01170 inches: but on Abingdon Island it is found .00547 inches longer; indicating an increased, instead of a diminished, gravitating force there; answering, when compared with Captain Kater's London observation, to a flattening of $\frac{1}{284.75}$, and when compared with Captain Sabine's Melville Island observations, of $\frac{1}{291.14}$, which are flattenings considerably larger than is, with probability, due to the latitude of Abingdon Island; and shewing, that a greater number of equatorial pendulum observations, where volcanic caverns cannot be supposed to affect the results, are still wanting, to infer therefrom any thing satisfactory as to the exact figure of the earth. But, after all, is the mass of Abingdon Island really volcanic? or has merely the wild theory of Hutton, as to basaltic and other rocks, been resorted to, in fixing its denomination?

Whether Strata of Basalt have, in any instances, been formed of the ejected Matters from Volcanoes, has been much doubted by many geologists, since ascertaining that the basaltic, or toad-stone strata of the Derbyshire Peak Hundreds, and of several other districts, interlay regular strata, abounding in subaqueous zoophytes, and have no pretensions to the volcanic character which had been assigned to them: but a discovery lately made in *Auvergne*, by Count de Laizer, between two rivers which bear the name of Coreze, seems, undoubtedly, to shew that the basalt there has been ejected from a volcano, in the present state of our planet; because, the volcanic sand and tuffa, on which it rests, contains the bones of several kinds of large dryland quadrupeds, which it is impossible to confound with the remains of the subaqueous animals found in the regular stratification, without any admixture of dryland beings. A race of animals antecedent to the existence of man, and part of those which, in other situations, are found imbedded in diluvial matters, upon the regular strata; such are here found, nearly similarly imbedded and preserved with the animals of Pompei and Herculaneum, except that they have undergone a more complete mineralization, and that, upon the tuffaceous matters which contain them, vast strata of basalt have been formed.

The cause of increased Temperature in deep Mines, the experiments and arguments upon which, as applies to Cornwall,

we have noticed in our 55th vol. p. 121 and 531, and in vol. 56, p. 314, has, we think, obtained a final elucidation from Mr. M. P. Moyle, in No. 48 of the "Annals of Philosophy." This gentleman, after admitting a chief cause of this heat to be the *lengthened column of the atmosphere* in the bottoms of very deep mines (which principle Dr. T. Cooper, in America, and Mr. Matthew Miller, in England, were the first, we believe, to advance), shews that the vainly-imagined *central heat* of the Plutonic faction in geology, has nothing to do in the matter. The temperature of the air in *Oatfield* engine shaft, at the depth of 364 yards beneath the surface, was, a few years ago, 77° of Fahrenheit, whilst the air, circulated through that part of the mine, and the mining operations were in full activity; but now, since the mine is disused, and become full of water, and the atmosphere has been some time excluded, a self-registering thermometer, let down through the water to the same place in the shaft, which before shewed 77° , indicates no greater heat than 54° ! this being the nearly uniform temperature of the water from top to bottom of this deep shaft. On the contrary, in *Herland* engine shaft, when full of water a few years ago, the register thermometer shewed the temperature of the water therein, to the depth of 200 yards, to be uniformly 54° ; but lately, on emptying this mine of water, the air, in the same shaft, at 200 yards deep, was found to be 66° ; at the same time that the thermometer, let down twenty yards deeper into the stagnant water, shewed the temperature there still to remain 54° ! These results were confidently foretold by Mr. Moyle, before the late filling of one, and the emptying of the other, of these deep mines, took place; and, surely, no greater proofs can be offered, that the cause of increased temperature in a deep mine lies in the external atmosphere, and not in any internal source of heat.

A cause for the constant Setting-in of a Current through the Strait of Gibraltar, has lately been attempted to be assigned by Mr. Smyth, who, by a series of experiments with Six's self-registering thermometers, around the island of Sicily, at twenty to forty yards deep, found the heat of the sea-water there to be 73° to 76° of Fahrenheit, at the same time that the heat of the water, outside of the Strait, was only 63° to 64° ; and he thence argues, that increased evaporation, owing to this excess of heat, causes a constant lowering of the surface of the Mediterranean Sea. However the fact may be, as to an excess of evaporation, above the quantities of water supplied by the surrounding rivers of this sea, it is evident that the subterranean heat of Sicily is far too local, and lies too near to the surface, to affect, in any sensible manner, the whole of the Mediterranean.

The *Progressive Rise of the Sea*, at spring tides over-topping, at frequent intervals and with increasing height, the sea-walls or embankments in front of marshy and low-lying coast lands, which banks had, until our day, through a series of ages, protected these tracts of land from inundations, is a fact which can no longer be denied, or its consequences disregarded.—Our ingenious correspondent, Mr. John Farey, hazarded an opinion, in our 56th volume, p. 199, that the periodic cause (for such he considers it to be) of the sea rising higher and higher, and then again progressively lowering, within the limits, perhaps, of fifteen, twenty, or thirty feet, perpendicular height, through periods of, perhaps, two or three centuries, or more, before the tides return again to their highest or to their lowest states, at any given spot, on the British and the opposite continental coasts,—that this cause might, he conjectured, be connected with that mysterious cause which regulates the going and returning of the magnetic needle from the true north and south line, and that, therefore, 1819 might have been the year when the tides here, having gained their greatest height (at the same time with the needle's greatest west variation), would begin to decline again. Most unfortunately, this conjecture and expectation is not realized; for the spring-tides of the 3d and 4th of February last rose so high, as to overtop the southern banks of the Thames, near Crayford, which had, heretofore, protected extensive marshes lying behind these banks, and did very great mischief. Sheerness-town, and several villages, were also deeply inundated. The same thing happened at Ipswich, Harwich, Lowestoffe, Great Yarmouth, and Scarborough,—the water here, rising near six feet higher than before known, floated two new vessels off the stocks, damaged the Spa buildings, &c.; and at Newcastle, &c. similar devastation has been occasioned.

On the opposite coasts, accounts state the water to have been eleven feet deep in the streets of Flushing! Hamburg, also, suffered severely from the same tides; which, in the Weser, from Brake to Blexen, rose two feet higher than the memorable tides of 1717, completely overtopped the banks, and inundated vast tracts of flat country: the port of Greetzel has been ruined; that of Emden greatly damaged; and thence to Oldenburg, the sea-banks and the whole of the country have been overflowed.

This appears a subject on which a serious investigation, by our scientific men, ought speedily to take place, in order to warn the proprietors and occupiers of marshes, stocked with valuable cattle, and the inhabitants of low-situated towns and villages, of the indispensable necessity of systematically raising and strengthening their sea-walls, embankments, quays, &c.; and of providing, and

keeping in constant repair, close-shutting and self-acting valves or sluices, to the exits of the drains and sewers, through the sea-walls, &c.; and of otherwise providing for excluding still higher occasional tides, than any the present generation has witnessed.

The *Wood Plant*, or dyers' weed (*isatis tinctoria*), has been tried, with success, in North America, as an autumn-cultivated green vegetable, capable of sustaining, unhurt, the greatest severity of their winters, and in March and April furnishing green food for their cows, which they readily eat, with apparent good effects on their health, and without diminishing or communicating any perceptible taste to their milk or butter.

The *Elm-bark Insect*, whose ravages on the trees in St. James's Park we have described in our 57th volume, p. 166, was there referred to the genus *Hylesinus*; but this has lately been shewn to be a mistake, in No. XI. of Curtis's "British Entomology," where this insect is engraven and described, under the name of *Scolytus Destructor*, a specific designation well becoming its mischievous habits.

That *Manna exists in the Celery Plant*, although, heretofore, it had been thought that no European vegetable contained this substance, has been shewn by Dr. Vogel, in a paper in Schweigger's Journal, vol. vii. The leaves and stems of the *apium graveolens*, besides manna, contain a colourless volatile oil, in which resides the peculiar odour of the plant; a tremulous jelly, which acquires a gelatinous consistency, by the action of very dilute acids;—both nitrate and muriate of potash are amongst the other products of celery: the process for separating the manna from which plant, may be seen in No. 47 of the "Annals of Philosophy."

The small and brilliant cubes of *Titanium Metal*, noticed in our 55th vol. p. 171, and our 57th vol. p. 360, continue to be found in all those of our blast-furnaces, for smelting the argillaceous ores of the coal-measures, where they are properly sought for. Mr. E. S. George lately found these cubes thickly dispersed in the ferruginous matters which had penetrated the grit-stone hearth of the *Low-moor* furnaces, near Bradford in Yorkshire: and from them he has formed, and ascertained the composition of, the *Chlorides of Titanium*, as follows, viz.

	Proto-chloride.	Per-chloride.
Titanium	61.2	66.6
Chlorine	36.4	79.4

Ann. of Phil., No. 49.

The *Silvering of Specula*, for optical and astronomical purposes, has been improved by M. F. Lancellotti, who forms an amalgam of three parts of pure lead, and two of mercury, which are fused together, and quickly and dexterously thrown over the surface

surface of heated glass, cleanly wiped, which is intended to be silvered; the metallic coat, thus formed, adheres very firmly and uniformly to the glass, provided that the amalgum is carefully skimmed, and the glass equally heated in every part, and allowed to cool in the same uniform manner.

An *Ear-trumpet*, or hearing-tube, has lately been described and recommended by Dr. T. Morrison of Aberdeen, for the assistance of persons partially deaf,—which, instead of having its nearer end diminished, so as to enter the patient's ear, and therein, not unfrequently, causing mischief, in case of the tube receiving any accidental thrust; this end of the improved trumpet is, on the contrary, expanded,—so that, when applied to the side of the head, the whole ear is included, and remains uncompressed, whereby distinct hearing, through these tubes, is greatly promoted.

Dr. Bryce's *Test of Perfect Vaccination*, now in very general use in Scotland, consists in vaccinating the other arm with matter taken from the pustule on the arm first inoculated.

Animal Dye.—A kind of grass, called *Polygonum minus*, abounds in the deserts of Ukraine. Towards the end of the month of June, this grass is torn up by the roots, which are covered with maggots, of an oval shape, that become indurated as soon as they are exposed to the air: they are sold by the spoonful to merchants, are pounded, and the water in which they are steeped, with a little alum, assumes the colour of the most beautiful crimson. The wives of the Cossacks dye their thread with them; and the Russian merchants buy them for their wives to paint their faces with. The Armenians sell large quantities in dyeing their silks, their moroccoes, the tails and manes of their horses, and their own hair, beards and nails. The name of *coccus Polonorum* has been given to these maggots.

Oil of Mace.—Some experiments made on oil of mace, by Mr. William Bollaert, communicated to the *Journal of Science* (January 1825), have proved that this oil contains a peculiar principle, detected by repeated distillations of essential oil, obtained from the common oil of mace. It is of a whitish appearance and crystalline texture, perfectly insoluble in water, insipid, inodorous, and very fusible. Its boiling point is about 600°, at which temperature it may be distilled without much decomposition. The oil of mace affords about one-half of this peculiar principle.

Benzoic Acid.—Mr. Bollaert has detected the presence of benzoic acid in Botany Bay gum, in the proportion of about six per cent.; and in oil of cassia—a deposit from which formed crystalline filaments, consisting almost entirely of benzoic acid.

Addenda and Desiderata.

Barometrical Pressure.—The *maximum* pressure, in 1824, was one-quarter of an inch higher than in 1823; the *minimum* pressure, one-fifth of an inch less. The mean pressure was $\frac{30.9}{30.0}$ inch less, but agreeing, within 3.000, with that of the last ten years.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the external air, a few feet from the ground, was, in 1824, nearly one degree and a half more than in 1823, and nearly one quarter degree more than in the preceding eight years.

Rail-Roads.—On a well-made road a good horse will draw a load of one ton, in a cart weighing 7 cwt., at the rate of two miles an hour. On a rail-road of the best formation, at the same rate of travelling, a horse will draw 15 ton, including the vehicle. Thus, then, this computation referring, only, to a *velocity of two miles an hour*, the effect produced by the draught of a single horse is ten times as great on a rail-road as upon one of ordinary construction. But the laws of *friction*, as established by Coulomb and Vince, present results that will, perhaps, shock the faith of practical men, though the principle from which they flow is admitted, by all scientific mechanicians; we allude immediately to this—The friction of rolling and sliding bodies, nearly but not precisely, follows the same law as velocity; and that law is, that the *friction is the same for all velocities*.

Crystallization.—Little is known of the forces and influences which cause the formation, and still less of those that produce, the diversity of forms of crystals. This is a subject which has afforded scope for, and baffled the diligent research of many; and even the learned Haüy has been unable satisfactorily to explain the matter. Theories have been framed, and others may be: yet, to use the words of Mr. Brooke, in a paper, (printed in the 23d number of the *Edinb. Phil. Journ.*), “there does not appear to be any hypothesis capable of accounting for the variety of forms under which crystals present themselves;” and the observations of Sir H. Davy (in the *Phil. Tr.* for 1822) “render it not improbable that natural crystals are formed under very different states, both of pressure and temperature.” The paper alluded to contains many very accurate details of experiments, tending to elucidate this subject; but still it must, perhaps, remain involved in obscurity; and though the progress of discovery has been so rapid latterly, that it is hazardous to venture to predict its boundary in any direction, we cannot but think that the *laws of crystallization* will be great and lasting PUZZLERS to many an accurate and experimental chemist yet to rise, and *illuminate* (in many things) “this fair orb.”

Artificial Leather.—Dr. Bernhard, of Larris,

Larris, in Germany, has made a very interesting discovery, for which he has received a patent; by means of which he obtains from animal substances, of which, hitherto, no use has been made, a product perfectly similar to leather. A manufacture has been established at Gumbold, near Vienna, where this new species of industry is practised with the greatest activity. This composition is capable, when in a fluid state, of being formed into boots and shoes.*

New Amputator.—A physician, of the name of Buller, residing at Hamburgh, has lately invented a new surgical instrument,

* In the M. M. for November last, vol. 58, p. 354, there is an account of a patent granted in the August preceding, for preparing certain materials as a substitute for leather; but Dr. Bernard's is evidently quite a new invention.


by means of which he can amputate a leg in one second, and which has the effect of benumbing the pain of the patient, by a simultaneous pressure which accompanies the operation.

Green Colour from Coffee Berries.—A method has lately been discovered at Venice, for composing a fine unchangeable emerald green colour; a certain quantity of coffee is boiled in river water—spoiled coffee (*Cafè avari*) is preferable. By means of a proportionate quantity of pure soda, a green precipitate is obtained, which is suffered to dry for six or seven days upon polished marble, stirring it about occasionally, in order that every part of it may be in contact with atmospheric air, from which it receives a new vivacity of tint: the green, obtained by this process, has resisted the action of the acids, and even the influence of light and moisture.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead,
by DR. T. FORSTER, for February 1825.

Days.	Therm.	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Sky.	General Remarks.	Days.	Therm.	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Sky.	General Remarks.
Feb 1	36	30.14	SW	Rain.—Fair.		Feb 15	40	29.92	S	Fog and clouds.	
2	—	—	SW	Sun and Clouds.	Snowdrops.	16	44	29.91	S	Clouds and fair.	
3	—	—	SW	Fair.—Snow.	Very raw day.	17	46	29.86	SW	Clouds and sun.	Windy.
4	—	—	NW	Showers of snow	Very raw air.	18	44	29.94	SW	Cloudy.	Damp day.
5	—	—	NW—N	Cloudy.	Yel. crocus flw.	19	45	30.10	NE—E	Fog.—Fair.	
6	31	30.07	N	Clear frost.	Calm fine day.	20	50	30.17	NW—W	Sun and clouds.	
7	41	29.85	W	Rainy p. m.	Blue crocus in the house.	21	53	30.30	N—W	Fair.	Spring flowers abundantly.
8	37	30.00	W	Clear p. m.	Calm air.	22	45	30.25	S.	Cloudy.	
9	41	30.29	NW	Clear & clouds.	Calm day.	23	34	30.18	—	Clouds. [stars.	
10	43	30.37	W	Cloudy.	Pleasant day.	24	34	30.18	—	Clouds. — Few	Fine day.
11	32	30.40	SW—N	White frost.	Fine spring d.	25	35	30.26	—	Cloudy. [rain.	
12	32	30.40	N	Fog.—Clear.	Pleasant p. m.	26	36	30.00	—	Clouds.—Slight	Slight snow
13	34	30.36	W	Clear.		27	38	29.46	—	Cloudy.	in morning.
14	33	30.16	NE	Cloudy.		28	36	29.60	—	Cloudy.	

 The thermometer is taken at 10 P.M. unless otherwise stated.

CALENDAR OF FLORA.

Feb. 1.—The snowdrop, *galanthus nivalis*, in flower; also, here and there, the yellow spring crocus, *crocus masiacus*. The sweet coltsfoot, also, still blows abundantly in my garden; and there are a few flowers of the marigold and leopard-base out.

—2.—Snowdrops out in plenty. Abundance of polyanthus and primroses blow.

—14.—Yellow crocus abundant. A few of the white variety in flower.

* Candlemas.

† Owing to accidental absence from my own house, I was unable to record the thermometer and barometer till the 6th February.

—19.—The blue spring crocus, *crocus vernus*, in flower. Polyanthuses and primroses of various colours in full blow. The red, the blue, and the white hepaticas, *anemone hepatica*, in flower.

—21.—Bees abroad gathering honey from the primæval flowers. The great jonquil, *Narcissus* —, in blow.

The greatest cold we have had this year, has followed a clear candlemas day, which ratifies the old proverbial adage:

“Si sol splendescat Maria pudisficante
Major erit glacies post festum, quam fuit ante.”

Feb. 24 to 28.—Serene days of frost.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held four sittings in Feb. On the 3d, when Dr. Kidd's paper "On the Anatomy of the Mole-cricket" was concluded; and a notice read, "on the Nerves of the Human Placenta;" by Sir E. Home, bart., v. p. r. s. On the 10th, was read a "Notice of the *Iguanodon* a fossil herbivorous reptile found in the sandstone of Tilgate forest;" by Gideon Mantell, F. L. S.; communicated by Davies Gilbert, esq., v. p. r. s. On the 17th a paper "On the Maternal Fœtal Circulation," by David Williams, M. D., was communicated by Dr. John Thompson, F. R. S., and a part of it read.

LINNEÆAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 1.—A paper by W. S. Mc Leay, esq., A. M., F. L. S., "On the Structure of the Tarsus in Tetramerus and Trimerous Coleoptera of the French Entomologists," was read;—its object is to correct an error in the arrangement of Coleoptera; and to show that the trimerous (three-jointed) insects of the French are, in fact, tetramerus. On the 15th Feb. the New Holland birds, presented by Mr. Icely, were exhibited. M. C. S. Kunth, of Berlin, and Prof. Fr. A. Bonelli, of Turin, were proposed as foreign members. Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear's paper "On the Birds of Norfolk and Suffolk" was read, in continuation; as was, also, Dr. Hamilton's "Commentary on the *Hortus Malabaricus*."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 21.—A paper was read, "On the Fresh-water formations, recently discovered in the environs of Sete (Cette) at a short distance from the Mediterranean, and below the level of that sea;" by M. Marcel de Serres, Prof. Min. and Geol. to the Faculty of Sciences of Montpellier: which have been examined by means of several wells, sunk near Sete, in the South of France. —On Feb. 4, the anniversary, the following were chosen officers and council for the year ensuing:

President: Rev. W. Buckland, F. R. S. *Prof. Geol. and Min. Oxford.*—*Vice-Presidents:* Sir A. Crichton, M. D., F. R. and L. S. *Hon. Memb. Imp. Acad. St. Petersburg;* W. H. Fitton, M. D., F. R. S.; C. Stokes, esq., F. R. A. and L. S.; H. Warburton, esq., F. R. S.—*Secretaries:* C. Lyell, esq., F. L. S.; G. Poulett Scrope, esq.; T. Webster, esq.—*Foreign Secretary:* H. Heuland, esq.—*Treasurer:* J. Taylor, esq.—*Council:* Hon. H. Grey Bennett, M. P., F. R. S. and H. S.; R. Bright, M. D. F. R. S.; Sir H. Bunbury, bart.; H. Burton, esq. W. Clift, esq., F. R. S.; H. T. Colebrooke, esq. F. R. S. L. and E. F. L. and Asiat. S.; G. Bellas Greenough, esq. F. R. and L. S.; T. Horsfield, M. D., F. L. S.; Gideon Mantell, esq., F. L. S.; Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, K. G., F. H. S.; W. Hasledine Pepys,

esq., F. R. S., L. S., and H. S.; J. Vetch, M. D.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 1.—The silver medal was presented to Mr. G. Lindley, a corresponding member, for a paper "On the Classification of Peaches;" which has been printed in the Transactions of the Society. Papers, by T. A. Knight, esq., F. R. S., "Upon the apparently beneficial effects of protecting the stems of Fruit Trees, from frost in early spring;" and by Rev. G. Swayne, Cor. M. "On the management of Hot-house Flues, so as to keep up an equal temperature, during the night," were read; and on Feb. 15, a paper, by Mr. T. Allen, "On forcing established Cherry-trees, under glass."

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 11.—The fifth annual general meeting (H. T. Colebrooke, esq., President in the chair) was held at the Society's rooms, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

The Report was read by Dr. Gregory, and ordered to be printed. The Report congratulated the Society on its growing prosperity, and on the increasing evidence of its utility. It proceeded to state, that the council had deemed it desirable that tables of precession, aberration, and mutation should be computed. It then noticed the very valuable collection of astronomical tables lately published by Dr. Pearson, the Treasurer; which constitute only a part of a comprehensive treatise on Practical Astronomy, upon which Dr. P. is still engaged. It then adverted to the visit of Mr. Herschel (the foreign secretary) to Italy and Sicily, from which the society had derived increased facilities of communication with the continental astronomers, nearly the whole of whom are now numbered among its associates. After alluding to the acquired stability and acknowledged utility of the institution, the report stated that the expediency of an application to the crown, for a charter of incorporation, would most probably engage the consideration of the Council for the ensuing year: and concluded—"let the zeal, activity and talent of the members and associates for the next ten years but keep pace with the efforts of the last five, and the most interesting, brilliant and beneficial results may unhesitatingly be anticipated."

A list of the papers, followed by a numerous list of benefactors, and a gratifying statement of the society's finances, was then read, after which the following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected.

President: F. Baily, esq. F. R. S. and L. S.—*Vice-Presidents:* C. Babbage, esq., M. A., F. R. S. L. and E.; Rev. J. Brinkley, D. D., F. R. S., Pres. R. I. A., *And Prof. Ast. Univ. of Dublin;* Davies Gilbert, esq., M. P.

M. P., V. P. R. S. and F. L. S.; George Earl of Macclesfield, F. R. S.—*Treasurer*: Rev. W. Pearson, LL. D., F. R. S.—*Secretaries*: O. G. Gregory, LL. D., *Prof. Math. Roy. Mil. Acad. Woolwich*; J. Millington, esq., F. L. S., *Prof. Mech. Phil. Roy. Inst.*—*Foreign Secretary*: J. F. W. Herschel, esq., M. A., F. R. S. L. and E.—*Council*: Capt. F. Beaufort, R. N. F. R. S.; Major T. Colby, *Roy. Eng.* LL. D., F. R. S. L. and E.; H. T. Colebrooke, esq., F. R. S. L. and E. and L. S.; Bryan Donkin, esq.; Rev. W. Dealtry, B. D., F. R. S.; B. Gompertz, esq., F. R. S. S. Groombridge, esq., F. R. S.; E. Riddle, esq.; R. Sheepshanks, esq., M. A.; E. Troughton, esq., F. R. S. L. and E.

SURREY LITERARY INSTITUTION.

An institution under this name has been recently opened at the Mansion-house, Camberwell, under favourable auspices; at which a public lecture, on the progress of literature, from the earliest ages to the present time, was delivered, by the Rev. J. Peers, A. M.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 5.—The Society met at the usual hour: H. T. Colebrooke, esq., Director, in the chair. After the minutes of the former meeting had been confirmed, several donations to the Library and Museum of the Society were reported, when the secretary read a paper communicated to him by W. H. Trant, esq.: containing an account of a peculiar sect, existing in and about Delhi, termed Sad: this sect, the author of which was an enthusiast, pretending to have received a divine revelation, sprang up about 170 years ago. Their peculiarities bear a very striking analogy to those of the Quakers, and their affirmation is received, in the courts of justice, in lieu of an oath. Bhowance Dos, one of their leaders, gave Mr. Trant two works of the sect, which he presented to the society.—Thanks were voted.

The secretary then read a paper from Dr. Morrison, respecting a very remarkable secret association which has been discovered to prevail among the Chinese at Java, Malacca, Penang, and other places; it is designated by a term equivalent to the Triad society, alluding to heaven, earth and man, the objects of their veneration. It is described as concealing, under the mask of philanthropy, very dangerous and immoral designs. The same, or a similar society under another name, existed in the reign of the late Emperor, who pursued its destruction so determinately, that, in the language of the imperial proclamation, not a single member of it was left to breathe the air beneath the ample cope of heaven. They are, however, now more numerous than ever. Dr. Morrison institutes an analogy between the externals of the society and those of the Free-Masons. Thanks were voted; and Godfrey Greene Downes, esq. and R. Dent, esq. were balloted for and elected.

At a special meeting, held Feb. 9th, to elect officers and members of council, H. T. Colebrooke, esq. in the chair, the following were elected:—

President: The Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn; —*Director*: H. T. Colebrooke, esq.; —*Vice-Presidents*: Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.; Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B.; Sir A. Johnstone, knt.; Col. Mark Wilks; —*Treasurer*: Jas. Alexander, esq.; —*Secretary*: G. H. Noehden, LL. D. —*Council*: —Duke of Somerset; Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer; Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley; Rt. Hon. Lord W. H. C. Bentinck; Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn; Rt. Hon. Sir G. Ouseley, bart.; Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.; Sir J. E. Colebrooke, bart.; Sir E. Hyde, East, bart.; Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B.; Sir A. Johnstone, knt.; Sir J. Mackintosh, knt.; Jas. Alexander, esq.; Col. J. Baillie, H. T. Colebrooke, esq.; Neil, B. Edmondstone, esq.; Richard Heber, esq.; Capt. H. Kater; Andrew Mackle, esq.; W. Marsden, esq.; G. H. Noehden, LL. D., Capt. Jas. Todd; H. St. George Tucker, esq.; C. Wilkins, esq., and Col. Mark Wilks.

At a sitting, Feb. 19th, H. T. Colebrooke, esq. in the chair. After the minutes were confirmed and several donations reported, the following gentlemen were balloted for and elected:—Lieut. Col. J. Carnac; Capt. Chr. Clarke; T. Pell Platt, esq., and G. Reid, esq.;—after which the Secretary resumed the reading of Mr. Lachlan's paper, concerning the Brahmaputra river; and its supposed connexion with the Assamese and Ava rivers; the conclusion of which was deferred till the next meeting.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

The minister of the interior solicited the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris*, to nominate a candidate for the vacant professorship of the cultivation and naturalization of exotics, in the Jardin du Roi. M. Loiseau de Longchamps communicated a supplement to his memoir, on the means of obtaining several crops of silk in the year. Dr. Villermet continued the reading of his memoir on the comparative mortality of the middle and poor classes of people.—M. Jomard communicated an extract from a letter dated September 27, 1824, relating to M. de Beaufort's expedition into the interior of Africa.—M. le Baron Cagniard de la Tour read a memoir, entitled "Reflections on vibrating chords; experiments in support of those reflections."—M. de Ferussac read a notice on an animal of the genus *Argonauta*.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, PARIS.

"Among the papers lately read at a sitting of the section of surgery, was one by Professor Roux, on the suture of the Velum Palatinum; a most ingenious operation, invented a few years ago by that skilful surgeon, and which he has already put in practice

tice twelve times; the object of this operation is to restore the free use of speech to those who are deprived of it, by the division of the velum palatinum, a defect in the conformation of the inside of the mouth, which is almost as common as the labia leporina, or hare lip.*

* The demonstration of the practicability and efficacy of such an operation, is undoubtedly an occurrence of high importance; as it may supersede the doubtful expedient of attempting to supply the deficiency by the mechanism of artificial organs: an expedient often inefficacious, always troublesome, and frequently productive of injurious, and even dangerous consequences. It ought not, however, to be forgotten, that Mr. Thelwall has, in several instances, most satisfactorily proved the possibility of superinducing a perfectly intelligible enunciation, and even an agreeable intonation of the voice, without appeal either to such operation, or the use of any artificial organ. See his *Results of Experience in the Treatment of cases of Defective Utterance from Deficiencies in the Roof of the Mouth, and other Imperfections and Malconformations of the Organs*, 8vo. Arch, Cornhill, 1814.—The method pursued by Mr. Thelwall is, that of teaching those portions of the organs of the mouth that are in a state of completeness, to supply the hiatus of those that are deficient or imperfect; and of so directing the organs of the glottis, the larynx, &c., as to make them perform, in a considerable degree, those functions of elementary and syllabic pronunciation, which, in cases of more perfect organization, are performed in the mouth. He found, by successive experiments, that the desirable effect could be more completely secured in this way than by any assistance from the mechanism of artificial palates, &c. If the operation, however, can be safely and effectually performed, it is better still. It may be doubtful, however, whether the patient, unless the operation be performed very early, would not have great difficulty in acquiring the proper use of the new organs.

Bruxelles.—The institution of the Sciences, Literature and Fine Arts of the Low Countries, have offered a golden medal, or the value, to the amount of 800 florins, for the best answer to the following question: What were the qualities which principally distinguished the music of the Belgians, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th, centuries? and what has been the influence of the sojourn of Belgian artists in Italy, on the schools of music formed soon after that period? The members of this institution, but not the correspondents, are exempted from replying to this question. The reply must be directed, post-paid, before the 1st of May 1826, to the secretary of the 4th class; “à l'Hôtel de l'Institut, sur le Kloveniers Burgwal, Amsterdam.” It may be written either in the Dutch, French, English, Italian or German language; but it is to be written in Italian, not German characters.

SWEDEN.

The Academy of Lund have elected the Prince Oscar for their chancellor. The following is an extract from the speech made to him on the occasion: “It is the duty of princes to protect the light and liberty of thought; for God has said, ‘let there be light.’ You, young prince, who have shewn that you know how to defend our liberty, must now cover with disgrace those, who shall dare to consider it as a crime to enlighten the minds of the people: thus will you live in history, while the tyrants who have banished the freedom and nobility of sentiment will perish for ever.”

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To WILLIAM JAMES, of *Thavies Inn, London*, for certain Improvements in the Construction of Rail-Roads, which Rails or Roads are applicable to other useful Purposes.—28th February 1824.

THE inventor states these improvements to consist, 1st, in the construction of hollow rails, with the object of reducing the quantity of material in the rails, and at the same time to retain the necessary strength; 2dly, in a method of constructing a double railway with three rails only; 3dly, in affording the means of conducting water, gas, or other fluids, from place to place along the hollow part of the rails; 4thly, in employing the hollow rails as a trunk or tube to receive ropes, chains, or rods passing from a standing engine, or other actuating power, for the purpose of protecting these ropes or chains from external injury; and, 5thly, in attaching to such rails or tram-roads certain rods, wheels, and endless chains, for the purpose of drawing or impelling carriages on the railway—these rods

or wheels to be put in motion by a stationary engine, worked by steam or other power. The patentee does not describe any peculiar method of forming hollow rails, nor specify any peculiar form for them, neither does he point out how the necessary breadth of middle rail is to be obtained, in order to keep the carriages clear of one another, without more expense of material than is necessary for the ordinary rails. But he states that the advantages of the broad rail for reducing the number of lines may be obtained without the hollow rail, by constructing these central lines of pieces of stone joined together, which should be coated with plate iron or planks of timber. When the hollow rails are to be employed for conveying water, there is no peculiar method specified for securing the joints from becoming leaky, in consequence of the jarring and pressure of the carriages, nor of protecting the pipes from freezing in winter. The mode of applying the rods and chains to move carriages, which is described in the specification, consists

sists in inserting a series of rods or shafts in the hollow part of the central rail, similar to those shafts called lying shafts in mills, and these shafts are to be made revolve by means of wheels and pinions, worked by a stationary engine at some convenient point in the line of rail-road. The line of revolving shafts is to have bevelled pinions at proper distances, to move cross shafts provided with arms; and each carriage is to have a species of ladder fixed to its side, the steps of which the arms of the cross shafts are to act on, and by that means impel forward the carriages, the cross shafts being at such distance from one another, that the next in succession may act on the ladder before the preceding one quits it.

The patentee also proposes to effect the same purpose by causing the pinions on the series of lying shafts, or rods, to impel drums with endless chains from drum to drum, the chains to be supported on rollers. The carriage or carriages to be provided with jointed legs for laying hold of the chains, and consequently be moved forward in the direction of the motion of the chain.

To CHRISTOPHER POPE, of Bristol, for a Composition of certain Metals, to be used for the purpose of Sheathing the Bottoms of Ships, and of Roofing the Tops of Houses, and other Purposes.—8th April, 1823.

THIS invention consists in the union of tin and zinc, or of tin, lead and zinc, and the application of thin sheets of these alloys to cover roofs, the bottoms of ships, and other things of a like description which are exposed to the action of sea-water, or to the weather. To effect the union of tin and zinc, the patentee directs a certain quantity of zinc, in the state it is usually made, to be melted in the usual manner, in an iron pot or boiler, or other utensil; and when it is melted, an equal quantity of tin is to be added, the mixture is to be stirred together in a fluid state, and then cakes of it are to be cast in moulds of about eight inches in breadth, ten inches in length, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

To unite tin, lead and zinc, the patentee melts a certain quantity of lead in an iron pot, or boiler, in the ordinary manner, and adds to it twice the quantity of tin, and casts this alloy in small lumps of any convenient size. He then melts three times as much zinc as he had previously melted of lead, in an iron pot, and adds the small lumps of the alloy of tin and lead to the melted zinc, and casts the compound in cakes of the size before described. This he states to be the best mode of incorporating the lead with zinc in the composition; and he states that in melting the various metals, no more heat should be applied than will just suffice to make them unite thoroughly, as more intense heat hardens the composition, and will of course render it brittle.

The process described for extending the cakes into sheets is the same as that adopted

for forming sheets of copper, excepting that it is an advantage in rolling or hammering these alloys that the cakes should be warmed to the heat of boiling water, the metals being more malleable at that temperature.

Though the proportions given for the alloys are stated to be the best, they may be varied according to the judgment of the manufacturer.

A metal or alloy that has the firmness of copper, and is free from its poisonous quality, and at the same time less expensive, is much wanted for certain parts of the roofs of dwelling-houses. Zinc is too brittle when used alone, and it is also difficult to join pieces of zinc together so as to render them water tight. Lead is too soft for many purposes, and, as it expands permanently by the heat of the sun, if not left free at the joints, it seldom remains long in a state of good repair. One of the purposes to which the alloy of tin and zinc would most likely be applied with advantage, is, for making pipes for beer-drawing machines; for certainly lead pipes are not proper for conveying a liquid which often contains a free vegetable acid. The ill effects resulting from the use of lead pipes in the manufacture of cider, ought to render people cautious of using this metal, in any case where a portion of it is likely to be dissolved in a common beverage.

To Mr WILLIAM HARWOOD HORROCKS, of Stockport, in the County of Chester, for his new invented Apparatus for giving Tension to the Warp in Looms.—Sealed 15th June, 1824.

THE principle of this improvement upon the various contrivances for giving tension to the warp in looms, consists in a method of restraining the delivery of the warp by friction, by means of a hoop embracing a wheel at the end of the warp-beam. A wheel or pulley is fixed at the end of the warp-roller, and a standard of iron, with a semicircular band at the top of it, is made fast at the bottom to a block stationed in the ground; a corresponding piece of iron, with a semicircular band, is also attached to the standard by screw-bolts; the pulley will be pressed by the two semicircular-bands or hoops which embrace it according to the screwing up of the bolts; and as the warp is drawn off by the work-roller, in front of the loom, the pressure of the hoop against the periphery of the pulley will create so much friction as to restrain the turning of the beam or roller, and thereby keep the warp-threads at a proper tension.—Enrolled, December last.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS, which, having been granted in April 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.

April 1.—For an improvement in kitchen ranges and stoves: to THOMAS DEAKIN, of St. John-street, Middlesex. (Monthly Mag. vol. 31, p. 557.)

- 1.—For improvements on a Micrometer :
THOMAS WILLIAM STURGEON, of Howland-street, Middlesex.
- 2.—For a secure and economical mode of laying foundations : and in some cases of proceeding with the superstructure of works, of stone, brick, or artificially composed materials : to SAMUEL BENTHAM, of Hampstead, Middlesex. (Monthly Mag., vol. 33, p. 257.)
- 5.—For a new telescope for viewing distant objects, and other useful purposes, with a stand for the same : to CORNELIUS VARLEY, of Paddington, Middlesex.
- 10.—For certain mechanical means by which the conveyance of coals, minerals and other articles is facilitated, and the expense lessened : to JOHN BLENKINSOP, of Middleton, Yorkshire. (Monthly Mag., vol. 34, p. 139; and vol. 37, p. 394, with a cut.)
- 11.—For improvements in the construction of wheels for carriages : to JOHN TAYLOR, of Greenwich, Kent.
- 11.—For a method of making nails of wrought iron : to WILLIAM FINCH, of Birmingham, Warwick.
- 24.—For a machine for the manufacture of bobbin-lace, or twist-net, similar to the Buckinghamshire lace-net and French lace-net : to JOHN BROWN, of New Radford, Nottingham.
- 24.—For improvements in the method of manufacturing shag tobacco : to JOHN STOCKWELL, of Bristol.
- 24.—For an improvement on Stringed Musical Instruments : to WILLIAM BUNDY, of Camden-town, Middlesex. (Monthly Mag., vol. 32, p. 573.)
- 24.—For a new method of manufacturing gun-skelps : to JOHN BRADLEY, of Colborn-hill, Amblecoat, Staffordshire. (Monthly Mag., vol. 32, p. 49.)
- 27.—For an improvement in the manufacture of soap : to wash with sea-water, hard-water, or soft-water : to WILLIAM EVERHARD BARON VAN DOORICK, of Broadstreet, Golden-square, Middlesex.
- 27.—For an improvement in the Register belonging to a mould for casting Types : to WILLIAM CASLON, of Salisbury-square, London.
- Feb. 1st.—For an improved method of making bricks, tiles, &c. : to EDWARD LEES and GEORGE HARRISON, of Little Thurrock, Essex.—Six months.
- 1.—For a method of constructing a roasting-jack : to JOHN THIN, of Edinburgh.—Two months.
- 1.—For certain apparatus for measuring and registering the quantity of liquids passing from one place to another : —Six months.—Also, for an improvement in the construction of gas regulators or governors : to SAMUEL CROSLLEY, of Cottage-lane, City Road, Middlesex.—Six months.
- 3.—For a locomotive, or steam carriage : to TIMOTHY BURESTALL, of Bankside, Southwark, and JOHN HILL, of Greenwich.—Six months.
- 10.—For a new composition of malt and hops : to GEORGE AUGUSTUS LAMB, D.D., of Rye, Sussex.—Six months.
- 10.—For improvements in the winding, doubling, spinning, throwing, or twisting of silk, wool, cotton, &c. : to RICHARD BADUAL, jun., of Leek, Staffordshire.—Six months.
- 11.—For improvements on the method of manufacturing silk : to JOHN HEATHCOAT, of Tiverton, Devonshire.—Six months.
- 19.—For improvements in waterworks, and conveying water for the purpose of flooding and draining lands : to EDWARD LEES, of Little Thurrock, Essex.—Six months.
- 19.—For an apparatus for bottling wine, beer, and other liquids, with increased economy and despatch : to THOMAS MASTERMAN, of the Dolphin Brewery, Broad-street, Ratcliffe, Middlesex.—Two months.
- 19.—For a new apparatus to feed fires with coals and other fuel : to EDMUND LLOYD, of North End, Fulham, Middlesex.—Two months.
- 19.—For improvements in buildings, to render them less likely to be destroyed, or injured by fire : to BENJAMIN FARROW, of Great-Tower-street, London.—Six months.
- 19.—For a new apparatus for combining and straitening wool, cotton, &c. : to JESSE ROSS, of Leicester.—Six months.
- 19.—For improvements in fire-arms : to JACOB MOULD, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex.—Six months.
- 19.—For a new rotary or endless lever action : to HENRY BURNETT, of Arundel-street, Middlesex.—Six months.
- 19.—For improvements in water-closets : to JOHN BEACHAM, of Paradise-street, Finsbury-square.—Two months.
- 19.—For improvement of bolting-mills, for the dressing of flour, &c. to JAMES AYTON, of Trowse, Millgate, Norfolk.—Six months.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in January and February, 1825.

Jan. 18.—For his improved method of securing small piano-fortes "square piano-fortes" from injury from tension of the strings : to FRANCIS MELVILLE, of Argyle-street, Glasgow.—Six months to enrol specification.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

UNIVERSAL Historical Dictionary; or, Explanation of the Names of Persons and Places in the departments of Biblical, Political and Ecclesiastical History, Mythology, Heraldry, Biography, Bibliography, Geography and Numismatics. Illustrated by Portraits and Medallie Cuts. By GEORGE CRAEB, A.M., Author of the Universal Technological Dictionary, &c. To be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts. 4to. Parts I. and II.—Of the importance of a work like this, to men of literary pursuits, if the execution be equal to the design, there can be but one opinion. Of that execution, however, to speak at large, in any very positive terms, would, in the periodical critic, be little less than presumptuous quackery. We never yet met with, or heard of, more than one voracious reader who read through a whole dictionary [Rees's Encyclopedia, 1st edition, for example, was the subject of the experiment alluded to], article by article, from great A to crooked Z; and, as "the proof of the pudding" must go according to the vulgar proverb, it is only progressively, by repeated references as necessity or fancy may happen to whet the appetite, that one becomes properly acquainted with the extent and general sufficiency of the respective ingredients. Judging, however, by the degree of examination we have found it practicable to extend to the two parts already published (a sixth of the purposed whole), our opinion would, in this respect, be very favourable. Of the nature of the plan, a few examples, perhaps, will give the reader a better idea than any practicable description, or prospectus. The articles, in general, of course, are short (for it is a dictionary, in the strict sense of the word, that is designed, not an alphabetic abstract of history and biography); but references to the sources of information, where they are requisite, appear to be subjoined. As, for example—

"AARON, or, according to the Arabians, *Harûn Arraschid*, son of Mahdi, a Babylonian Caliph, began to reign in the year 170 of the Hegira, A.D. 780, and died in the year 192 of the Hegira, A.D. 802. He was a valiant and successful warrior, and a distinguished patron of learning, but perfidious towards the conquered, and capricious towards his own subjects. Presents were interchanged between him and Charlemagne. *Theophan. Chronog.* ann. 773; *Paul. Diacon. l. 24, c. 4*; *Siegebert, Chron.* ann. 802; *Pocock's Abul. Pharaj. Hist. Orient.*"

Where a name is comprehensive, as having reference to a race or series, the whole succession is brought into one view, thus—

"ABBASSIDES (*Hist.*), the second line or race of Saracen Caliphs, descended from Abbas, the

uncle of Mahomet, who raised themselves on the ruins of the house of Ommiah, and reigned over Persia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Africa and Spain. Their empire, which was kept entire until A.D. 910, was completely overthrown A.D. 1258, by the irruption of the Tartars.

Chronological Succession of the Abbassid s.

Abûl Abdûs Al Saffah, grandson of Abbas, the uncle of Mahomet, after the overthrow and death of Merwan, was acknowledged caliph in the year of the Hegira 132, A.D. 742, died 136—746."

And so on with the whole race, thirty-six in number, to its extinction in the year of the Hegira 656, A.D. 1266. So, again—

"ABD'ALLAH (*Hist.*), or, as it is variously written, *Abd'ala*, *Abd'ollah*, *Abd'ulla*, *Abd'ula*, &c., a name common to many Saracen princes and distinguished persons:"

which follow, in chronological succession, under the respective heads,—*Saracen Princes in Asia of this Name*—*Saracen Princes in Africa of this Name*—*Saracen Princes in Europe*—*Distinguished Persons of this Name*. The whole including seventy-four names, and occupying nearly three 4to. columns, closely printed in small type, with references to the historians, &c. affixed to every name of the respective dynasties.

In the same manner, after—

"AC-COINLU (*Hist.*), or *white sheep*, a family of Turcomans, who reigned in Asia, so called from the ensign they bore,"

follows the *Chronological Succession of the Ac-coinlu*, to their extinction in the year of the Hegira 915, A.D. 1525.

The geographical article ALGIERS, which, in a brief paragraph of two sentences, gives the position, boundaries and territorial division of that country, and to which is subjoined a table of the respective towns, with their modern and ancient names,—is followed by "ALGIERS, the capital;" and that, by a chronological sketch, "*History of Algiers*," from the time of Julius Caesar, to the expedition of Lord Exmouth in 1816, compressed into less than half a column.

In one of the minor clauses, however, of the article ARABIA, upon which we casually cast an eye, we find an inaccuracy (probably from some error of omission in the press) which renders the passage unintelligible. Under the clause, *Extent, Boundaries and Division*, we had been told that "Arabia was divided, by the ancients, into *Arabia Petraea*, now *Burab*; *Arabia Deserta*, now *Berjera*; and *Arabia Felix*, now *Aigaman*, *Aiman*, or *Jemen*." But the next clause, or section, stands thus—

"Principal Towns.—The principal towns of Arabia Petraea, were Petraea the capital; *Bostra*, now *Bassora*; *Medava*, or *Medbah* and *Tor*;—that of Arabia Deserta,

Deserta, or Anna on the Euphrates;—those of Arabia-Felix, are Mecca, Medina, Zebid, and Mocha, Battrin, Lahsa, &c."

In this paragraph, the member, "that of Arabia Deserta, or Anna on the Euphrates," as here it stands, inasmuch as it is at all intelligible, is so only to be fallacious,—for it represents "Anna on the Euphrates," and "Arabia Deserta," as convertible terms: whereas, *the town of Anna*, on the Euphrates, is the capital only of *the district Anna*, one of the three principalities into which Arabia Deserta is subdivided.—It behoves the editor of such a work, to look sharp after errors of this description, some occurrences of which, from inaccuracies of the press, are perhaps inevitable in so heavy a labour; and, at least, to notice them in a list of *errata*; for in no species of publication can accuracy be more important, than in those of the present description.

Without the illustration of cuts, any specimen of the Numismatics would be nugatory; but these, we suspect, will not be found the least interesting articles—especially to the antiquary.

The quotations from the Greek and Latin poets, illustrating the different epithets that have been applied to particular countries, &c., and which, in some instances, occupy a very disproportioned space, are the only parts of the general plan of which we are disposed to question the propriety. The only class of students (*authors*, we should say) to whom, we should suppose, these would be particularly acceptable, are those who wish for a royal road to the reputation of classical erudition.

Seven plates of very beautiful engravings, exhibiting 140 historical portraits, including medals from the antique, accompany these two Parts.

Memoirs and Recollections of Count Segur, written by himself. vol. I, 8vo.—

Among our many notices of works this month, it would be eminently unjust to pass over these Memoirs. An apology, indeed, is necessary for not being able to afford more space, than merely to recommend them to perusal. They contain matter of much general information respecting the various political events of Europe, from the era of Louis XV. up to the present time. The causes of the several changes and revolutions that have agitated the different states are given, with a distinctness and clearness which none but an actual and observing participator could lay down. It is one of those books, which is not only important in its generation, but whose value will increase with time, and which will be referred to as a treasury of authentic documents, by the historiographer of distant ages.

Outlines of Philosophical Education, illustrated by the Method of teaching the Logic Class in the University of Glasgow: together with Observations on the Expediency of extending the Practical System to other Academical Establishments, and on the Propriety of mak-

ing certain Additions to the Course of Philosophical Education in Universities; by GEO. JARDINE, A.M., F.R.S.E., Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in that University. 8vo. Second edition.—We have great pleasure in noticing this valuable work, and hope that our numerous temporary vocations will allow us future opportunity for more particular remarks. At present, the press of other matter allows us to do little more than make two or three extracts. The very title, probably, will be a *scare-crow* to many; but, we think, a rich treat awaits those who are not to be so repelled. Our first quotation shall be from the preface of these "Outlines," as they are unassumingly called—

"The approbation which the system of practical education has received from the public, has encouraged him (Prof. Jardine) to propose an extension of its principles to three additional classes, which, in his estimation, appear necessary for completing the course of professional study. He has ventured to recommend, that professors should be appointed to give lectures on the philosophy of history, on political economy, and on the improvement of eloquence considered as an art."

The subjects, here alluded to, are more particularly dwelt upon in the last two chapters or sections of the work, *viz.* those on "Means of improving Systems of Education," and on "Professional Education;" but the Professor seems to have forgotten that, in the University of Cambridge, a Professorship of Modern History (the able lectures attached to which *are* [were, at least, in 1820,] *very numerously attended*) was founded by George I. in 1721; and that, in the same university, Lectures on Political Economy, analyzing the causes of national prosperity,—shewing by what means this may be augmented or diminished, and assisting the reader of history, by explaining the phenomena of the strength or weakness, and the rise or fall, of states,—have been delivered, since 1816, by G. Pryme, esq., A.M., late Fellow of Trinity College. Our Glasgow Professor, especially, objects to the usual practice of *reading*, adopted by lecturers at universities and elsewhere. We perfectly agree with him, that "a constant reader of written lectures is, in the eye of youth, a sort of mechanical performer; and can seldom avoid becoming tiresome and monotonous in his delivery." Indeed, we recommend the whole passage, (p. 265-7,) though too long for quotation here, to particular attention. To this, we can only add *one* short passage more—

"The great end of philosophical education, however, is not to be attained by a mere theoretical acquaintance with the mental faculties, as explained in lectures, or even by the ablest writers in this department of knowledge. It consists rather in improved habits of directing their several energies; in thinking correctly, in reasoning closely, and in the acquired facility of conducting the various processes of generalization, invention, and communication, by speech, or by writing. A well-educated man," accordingly,

cordingly, is not merely distinguished by his knowledge of particular theories, as to the arrangement and distribution of the powers of the mind, but by the command which he has acquired of his faculties, so as to apply them, as occasion may require, in the prosecution of science, of art, or of business. "It has been unfortunately forgotten," says Dr. Barrow, "that communication of truth is only one-half of the business of education, and is not even the most important half. The most important part is the habit of employing to some good purpose the acquisitions of memory, by the exercise of the understanding about them."

Appendix to Euclid's Elements: containing Original Propositions in Geometry, designed for the Young Student, as Exercises under the various Propositions in Euclid's Elements and Data. By I. NEWTON. 8vo.—"However, (says the author in his preface), in order to become a geometrician, it is not enough to read Euclid's Elements: the student must have SOMETHING more on which to exercise his ingenuity"—therefore, Mr. Newton presents them with one deduction from each of that great master's propositions: and we will not take upon ourselves to say but that some of these may be original. Mr. N. adds, also, 140 promiscuous propositions (which are, perhaps, equally original), and some exercises in trigonometry, and a new method of transferring maps, &c. As this volume lay on our up-heaped table, we promised ourselves much enjoyment when we might be able to peruse it. The reader may judge of our disappointment at finding, when the wished-for moment came, little more than a collection of problems, which had been the familiar subjects of our meditation—*lang syne*. To the tyro, then, we commend it; fearing, that if he avail not himself of its contents, no one else will pay much attention to this supplementary Euclid.

A Catechism on the Works of Creation; intended to assist Parents, or Tutors, in conveying to the Youthful Mind a general Knowledge of the Objects of Nature, with suitable Reflections. By P. SMITH, A.M., Author of "A Practical Guide to the Composition of the English Language," &c. 16mo. —A Catechism of this—a Catechism of that—when will there be an end of Catechisms? Our present author, in his preface, tells us, "Among the modern improvements in the system of tuition, the introduction of Catechisms on the Arts and Sciences, may justly be regarded as one of great importance, as they contain the most essential branches of knowledge, abridged, &c."—Shall we say *Aye* to this? Certes, the *ayes* have it: but look to that word *abridged*—take special care that these "dull abridgments" (epithets which have been applied even to Goldsmith's and Robinson's Histories, &c.) are not driven into the heads of youthful scholars, and the reading classes of society (as Mr. Smith speaks) to the total exclusion of those works from which they are con-

tracted. Notwithstanding the rapidity with which we are obliged to get over the contracted space allotted to this part of our work, Mr. Smith must pardon us for extracting one query, and one answer, from a little book, which he states to be "defective in many respects."

"Q. Does not heat as well as light proceed from the sun? Tell me next what are its properties." Page 9.

"A. The springs that issue from the ground, or from mountains, percolate through the different strata of the soil, fructify the earth in all directions, and furnish water to quench our thirst." Page 22.

Is this the way in which these abridgments are to *simplify* the comprehension of science?

A Manual of Pharmacy. By W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S. *Underwoods*, 1825.—The high reputation of Mr. Brande as one of the first chemists of the day, is sufficient passport to the scientific reader for any work emanating from his pen. The present work appears to be of that intermediate character, between a pharmacopœia and a popular treatise on the virtues of the respective pharmaceutical preparations; which is not only highly interesting to the general reader, but possesses the far more valuable quality, of applying the present advanced state of chemical knowledge to the *modus operandi* of such preparations on the human body. Such a work will not, of course, admit of any extracts in our brief space. But the observations of Mr. Brande on all those substances (according to alphabetical arrangement) which are liable to prove poisonous, are extremely lucid and judicious. And his "Manual" has the great merit of being written in a style of simplicity, within the comprehension of any scientific or intelligent reader, instead of being loaded with the technicalities which have hitherto served to obscure many able works on medical science.

A Letter to the Editors of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal, upon the Correspondence between Sir James Edward Smith and Mr. Lindley, which has lately appeared in that Journal. By JOHN LINDLEY, Esq., F.L.S. &c. &c.—This pamphlet deserves attention, as exposing that illiberal party-spirit which finds its way into almost every thing in this country—even science. Every botanist in Europe, excepting Sir James E. Smith, allows, it is affirmed, that the French are pre-eminent in that science. Mr. Lindley calls the attention of the public to a new theory of vegetation, by M. Aubert du Petit Thouars, expressing his surprise, that it has not been noticed here by the compilers of elementary works on botany. Sir James E. Smith, it is said, who despises all French works, acknowledges he perused Du Petit Thouars' theory, for the first time, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, yet professes to have had the same opinions, since 1807. Mr. Lindley

ley asks for evidence of this; and warns the president of the Linnean Society against identifying himself with the heterodox Anti-Linneists of France. Fired at this remark, Sir James writes a warm rejoinder to Mr. Lindley's reply; and the latter answers it by an attack on the reputation of Sir James' Smith; and asserts, that, instead of having the smallest claim to originality, he is, and is generally considered to be, a mere judicious compiler of books, and twenty years behind his contemporaries in botanical knowledge.

Correspondence relative to the Prospects of Christianity, and the means of promoting its Reception in India. 8vo.—This semi-volume, of 140 pages, was first printed in America, at the Cambridge (U.S.) University Press, 1824, "in the belief that the information it contains might communicate more distinct views than are generally possessed upon the subject; and that it might assist in giving such a direction to the efforts of Christians to propagate their religion in heathen countries, as shall yield a hope of better success than has been yet experienced."—"The profit to be wholly applied to the purpose of aiding the cause of Christianity in India." It is now, for the same reasons, re-published in England, "for which there is the additional inducement, of a desire to afford those who subscribe to Missionary Societies more authentic information than it is believed they yet possess, of the mode in which their money is expended, and of the extent to which their views are, or are likely to be, realized."

We recommend it to the attentive perusal of those of our countrymen and countrywomen, who employ their zeal, and expend their property, in the pious labours of converting the pagans and idolators of remote regions; and we think they will meet with some facts (some of them a little startling, perhaps,) which may tend to shew that neither their bountiful subscriptions, nor the labours of the missionaries themselves, are always employed in the way best calculated for the advancement of their righteous object. What kind of Christianity, what purity of text, or accurate simplicity of Christian faith and doctrine, are likely to be produced by translations of translations, from translations of other translations, from language to language, *ad infinitum* (see p. 9 to 13), may breed, we should think, some doubt. But what shall we say to the following alleged fact, relative to the expedients by which the trade of translation appears to be sometimes promoted!

"A very extraordinary circumstance respecting one of the Serampore versions was related to me by the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, whom I had frequent opportunities of seeing in Calcutta, just before his return to the United States, and to whom I refer you for the confirmation of the following statement. The Kun, Kun language is described by the Serampore Mis-

sionaries as spoken on the western coast of India; somewhere, I think, between Bombay and Goa, and into this language they have made considerable progress in translating the Scriptures. But Mr. Bardwell declared to me, and, as he informed me, to the Serampore Missionaries themselves, that, after all the inquiries which he and his brethren had made respecting it, both amongst Europeans and natives, no traces of such a language could be found."

This system of manufacturing commodities, for which there is no market, may answer the purposes of the mere operative manufacturer well enough (for him *it works well*, so long as he gets his wages :) but those whose capital is to be employed, either in the commerce of the world, or of piety and benevolence, should calculate a little, we conceive, by inquiry into facts, upon the probable vent and returns for their commodity.

There are many other topics, relative to which the work before us is no less likely to awaken profitable investigation: for the correspondence has arisen out of the statement of no less than twenty heads of inquiry. Several of these having direct reference to Unitarian Missionaryship, may, perhaps, be somewhat distasteful to more orthodox zeal. But the facts are neither more nor less *provable*, whether stated by one of those Christians who endeavour to reconcile their faith to their reason, or of those who endeavour to reconcile their reason to their faith. The zeal for conversion of the idolatrous seems to be equal in both; and the facts, it is to be observed, are so circumstantially stated, as to be sufficiently open to confutation, if erroneous; and the numbers are not small of those, who must have alike the means of detecting whatever may be fallacious, and an interest in such detection. But there is yet another head (a Janus head) of inquiry, relative to which the zeal for proselytizing has, hitherto, rather impeded than assisted all inquiry; but, without which, we very much suspect, that no proper direction can be given to that zeal, and no beneficial results can be effected.—namely, what is the actual state of *morals* among the Hindoos, &c. in their unconverted blindness? and what the state of morals in that portion of Christian population with which conversion would be likely to bring them into more intimate communion? The author of "A Voice from India" talks of the general purity and simplicity of the native Indian population in these respects,—of a people, "with few irregularities, and scarcely any vices;" and asks, "shall we give them in exchange our many vices, or our very few virtues?" And though we do not give implicit credence to his brief generalities, because it is evident he writes under the influence of party views, and for a political purpose: yet we cannot withhold our conviction, that mere creeds and ceremonies are not Christianity; and that there are persons, and masses even of persons, denominated Christians,

Christians, and probably believing themselves so to be, who, in all practical essentials, are much more remote from genuine Christianity than many and many a poor unenlightened pagan, who bows before the altar of idolatry, and sees the God of All in the distorted sculpture of his imagined attributes.

1. *The Progress of Dissent; containing Observations on the remarkable and amusing Passages of that Article in the Sixty-first Number of the Quarterly Review: addressed to the Editor, by A NONCONFORMIST.* 8vo.

—2. *A Vindication of the New Translation and Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul, from the Strictures in the Fifty-ninth Number of the Quarterly Review: with an Appendix of Extracts from the Writings of eminent Divines of the Church of England, on the History of the Creation and Fall, on Justification, and on the Inspiration of the Apostles.* By the Rev. T. BELSHAM. 8vo.

The dogmatic and fantastic bigotry, and the intemperate aberration from every thing like Christian candour and moderation, which distinguish, so invariably, the politico-theological tirades (for criticisms they cannot be called) of the Quarterly Junta, may naturally be expected to arm a host of controversialists, who find it not very difficult to take the vantage-ground against such antagonists, and convert the weapons of defence into missiles of much more galling attack. This, the Nonconformist does, in particular, with an efficiency by no means diminished by the good-humour and urbanity with which his warfare is conducted. His shafts strike home; but they are not the random-shot of fury, whose object is alone the extent of havoc and destruction: nor is it with poisoned arrows that he wounds—they are the weapons of fair and honourable warfare; and if the wounds should fester, the virus is in the humour, and the conscience of the victim. Were we to treat this pamphlet as it merits, we should give it ample space: for it is a specimen much too rare of the temper with which controversy upon points especially with which religion and conscience pretend to have any thing to do, ought to be maintained; and though sometimes the author attempts more than he accomplishes in the difficult and delicate management of the weapons of raillery, and loses sight of the nice discriminations between serious and ironical gravity,—and though the tedious “Fable,” as it is called, (p. 77 to 87) is a puerile failure of attempt to veil historical argument in the amusing form of apologue,—yet the pamphlet, upon the whole, exhibits no inconsiderable portion, either of discriminative intellect, or of a due, though by no means affected or elaborate attention to the graces of composition. A single passage may illustrate the general spirit of the “Observations.” The author is speaking of the acknowledged great learning that is to be found among the ministers of the esta-

blished church, and the comparatively humble and restricted attainments of the dissenting ministry. He informs us, that during a temporary residence “in one of the university cities,” he “entered one of the principal churches;” the deportment of the minister, and his manner of conducting the service, he very characteristically describes. The next service he attended “was at a meeting-house, but not of his own denomination,”—of the minister, and the performance of the service at which, he gives also an interesting description. (See p. 59 to 63.) The result of the comparative impressions is thus candidly and temperately stated:

“Judge the individuals by their vocation, and there is no comparison; and, notwithstanding the high patronage and worldly influence of the endowed Church, dissent must necessarily spring up in the very shadow of her domes, her minarets, and spires, if her ministry is to remain so culpably inefficacious. Such reflections gave me deep regret; not that I would have the one church worse, but the other much better; and I did not reach my resting-place without some desires, which I know were sincere, and hope were devotional, that a church, which had been a grand instrument in the Reformation, and which is still a principal feature in the Protestant bulwarks of Christendom, might yet contribute, as she ought, to the instruction and salvation of a lost world.”

If this be an antagonist to the church of England, he is a candid and liberal antagonist; such an enemy as may more profitably be attended to than a thousand flattering friends, or a myriad of such ambiguous panegyrists and scurrilous vindicators as the writers of the Quarterly Review.

One passage more will shew that the writer is not incompetent to a higher style of composition, where the occasion may require or justify it. He is noticing the pretended tolerance and liberality of *The Church of the Quarterly Review*: liberality, which “our Nonconformist” accurately enough observes, “would satisfy any church, whether Papal or Mahomedan:—‘You shall judge for yourselves; but we must decide on your ability to judge aright.’” Such liberality as kindled the fires of Smithfield, &c.

“It is Intolerance, gaunt and terrible in her form, with baleful fires gleaming in her eyes, and sulphureous vapour steaming from her lips, and decrees, bulls, and anathemas lodged in her hand; with the phantom Superstition on the one side, lifting her sightless eye-balls to heaven; and the imp Bigotry on the other, bearing the branding-iron, the faggot, and the fetter-lock; that has gone over the world, like the monsoon of the desert, blighting every thing she touched, withering up the energies of man, and expelling light, liberty, and hope from his earthly habitation!”

The detections of the silly lack-grammar puerilities, affectations, and downright nonsense, in the style of the Reviewer, are happy and amusing; and will not, we should suppose, be felt as the least galling part of the “Observations.”

Somatosychonologia—showing that the *Proofs of Body, Life and Mind, considered as distinct Essences, cannot be deduced from Physiology, but depend on a distinct sort of Evidence:—being an Examination of the Controversy concerning Life, carried on by MM. Laurence, Abernethy, Rennell and others.* By PHILOSTRATUS. 8vo.—This very ingenious, learned and argumentative pamphlet may be regarded as a phenomenon in the controversial hemisphere, maintaining, at once, the freedom of scientific discussion, and the infallible orthodoxy of the Roman Catholic Church; defending, with the same breath, the physiological materialism of Mr. Laurence's anathematized and excommunicated Lectures, and the doctrinal decrees of Popes and Cardinals. Where there is a startling degree of paradox, however, there is frequently, also, a considerable admixture of truth; and perhaps Philostratus is not far from being right when he maintains, that "the very inference, that a philosophical deduction from physiology, in favour of an immaterial principle, is necessary to the support of Christianity," betrays a certain degree of scepticism in those who contend for it. Those who are afraid that Christianity can be endangered by the researches of science, or the results of scientific analysis and disquisition, can, in fact, be themselves only half-believers in Christianity.

"In short," (says our author,) "while I believe, on the one hand, with MM. Laurence, Gall, Spurzheim and others, that every distinct faculty of the mind has its appropriate organ, as much as the senses have; nevertheless, I do not, *in limine*, mean to identify the *Organism*, either with the *Life* which moves it, or with the *Mind*, which, by the mysterious intervention of the two former, becomes acquainted with the external world."—"Imagine, then, my surprise," continues he, a little further on, "that this doctrine should be declared in danger from any fancied inferences from a Lecture on Anatomy at the College of Surgeons of London! and that the counteraction of this imagined danger should be undertaken on the half-intelligible principles of psychology, which certain ingenious persons have laboured to extract from the medical writings of M. Hunter!!!"

In truth, our "good Catholic" would have us leave the physiologists to the free exercise of their material inquiries, and not disturb, with the hue-and-cry of heresy, the dissecting-rooms and schools of anatomy. Some of our Protestant readers may, perhaps, not be less surprised to hear, from the lips of a zealous advocate of the Infallible Church, that he "questions much whether the belief in any doctrine, or abstract principle, has much influence on human conduct; or that, at least, the proportion of natural benevolence, which any individual possesses, furnishes a much stronger motive." We know not how we should answer to conscience for not quoting the whole of the note, p. 91, from which this is extracted, if we did not here, as in every department of our miscellany, feel the pinch

of that contracted space to which we are limited. But we must not, in justice, deny a line or two to the acknowledgment, that the better-informed among these bigoted Catholics are, every now and then, putting Protestant liberality to the blush; and that, as in the present instance, not merely upon topics in which unjust proscriptions against themselves can be considered as giving them an interested or party feeling.

Observations on the Management of Trusts for the Care of Turnpike Roads, as regards the Repair of the Road, the Expenditure of the Revenue, and the Appointment and Quality of Executive Officers. And upon the Nature and Effect of the present Road-Law of this Kingdom; illustrated by Examples from a Practical Experience of Nine Years. By JOHN LOUDON M'ADAM. 8vo.—Whatever may be the advantages and the disadvantages of Mr. M'Adam's system of street-laying (and these are in a fair way of being demonstrated by the best of all logic—the test of experience), the superiority of his system of road-making (or, at least, the system he acts upon) is now, we believe, but little question. There is, however, sufficient, even in the title-page of this thin volume, to account, in some degree, for the hostility which every project of his, and even his very name, has to encounter. Here is an inquiry set on foot, which affects personal interests, local influences, and local prejudices,—from the squireships that preside at boards of commissioners, to the very turnpike-men who receive the twopenny or the twopenny tolls at the gates. Mr. M'Adam is a sort of radical reformer in the St. Stephens' of tolls and turnpikes: is it surprising that the whole immaculate tribe of commissioners, contractors, surveyors, receivers, &c. &c. should be filled with loyal abhorrence against his very name? No doubt, the system "works well" with them, though millions of public debt have been contracted under its operation, and perpetual jobs are draining, for the support of it, the public purse, and averting into its channels the contributions that should relieve the necessities of the indigent and the decrepid. Shall not they, then, defend the laws and the constitution which secure to them such blessings—or, if there be a lurking suspicion that such defence is impracticable, shall they not endeavour to destroy the daring innovator who would impugn them?—Mr. M'Adam is such an innovator. He has the presumption to think, that our all-perfect laws, in these respects, are not so good as they ought to be:—that they attend to those things that ought not to be attended to, and leave unattended to those things that ought to be attended to. He thinks it would be well,

"If, instead of attempting to regulate the form of wheels, and the weights carried, (which every one who knows the nature of a good road and its construction,

struction, must consider of very little comparative consequence,) the Legislature would take measures to prevent local interest from diverting the money paid by the public traveller from its proper object, and would, as in all other cases, make the administration of the public money levied at toll-gates, amenable to some impartial tribunal."

He wants "the Legislature and the Government to unite in inquiring into the real evils of the present Road Laws," and talks (what a Radical!) of "a saving of, at least, half a million annually," by a better system.

Mr. M'Adam, however, is like the whole multitude of particular remonstrators and complainers,—he is a radical only at north-north-west: when the wind is in any other quarter of the compass, he cannot see a hawk from a herring:—that part of the law and practice which he has had occasion to look into and understand, he finds to be very bad; but all the rest, which he has not looked into, and knows nothing about, he takes upon common rumour, to be transcendantly good.

"The existing Road Laws do, in fact, form a singular exception to the admirable spirit of British Legislation, which, while it restrains carefully the power to do evil, in those entrusted with authority, and lays upon all other Public Trustees the heavy weight of responsibility, at the same time affords every encouraging inducement to their zealous exertions in the behalf of the Country. In the regulations for maintaining the Public Roads, and expending the vast revenue assigned to them, the power to do evil is as unrestrained and unlimited, as the temptations are numerous: while all really patriotic exertions are cramped and paralyzed by the pressure of an injudicious system of laws, and by the host of enemies which is constantly opposed to all good management; from the indulgence afforded by a state of anarchy and misrule, to the gratifications of vanity or of self-interest."

We advise our readers, however, to look into this matter, in common with others; and we should not be very much disposed to enter into recognizances, that some or other of them would not be led to look somewhat deeper into the evil than Mr. M'Adam himself has done.

Kean v. O. P. What can be said for *Kean*? with a view to future O. P. Occurrences, and a Glance at the Case of Miss Foote. By A. MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS. 8vo.—With respect to the Question, we are disposed to think that enough has been said already. With respect to O. P.'s, we are disposed for no more rows about them. And with respect to his glances, we advise the *Ancient* not to direct them toward Miss Foote, as we suspect that the youngsters have not yet quite done with her.

The Vision of Hades; or, the Region Inhabited by the departed Spirits of the Blessed. With Cursory Notes, Theological and Metaphysical. To which is now added, *The Vision of Nöus.* 12mo. — This is one of those works which provokingly disappoint one, by raising expectations in title-page and MONTHLY MAG. No. 408.

preface, which the contents do not satisfy.

There is, it is true, some very pretty writing in it—some descriptions of the imaginary regions of angels, saints and martyrs, at the beginning, that would slide very well, as descriptive embellishments of something better, into blank verse. But the preface had told us—(*fortold*, not *foretold*—for an announcement cannot be said to *foretell*, when nothing comes *after*) that, "The notes on Hades might convey some information not to be obtained without labour;" and as the notes are three or four times as long as the text, we looked in them for the fruits of a laborious research into oriental and occidental lore, sacred, profane and apochryphal, classical and Gothic—the traditions of Rabbinical divinity, and the sublime mysticism of the Platonists, &c. &c.; but, alas! in all this save-labour accumulation of notes, and notes upon notes, we found little but what, in our boyish days, we had previously picked up from such authors as Sherlock, and Tillotson, and Stackhouse and Doddridge, &c., which, in our grandmother's days, used to constitute a pious old lady's library. Now and then, indeed, a classic Lexicon, or a Hebraist, is quoted for the meaning of a word; and we have one reference to Hayward's Hierarchy of Angels, and one etymological excursion from the word Hell to "the Saxon Hillan, or Helan, to hide," and to "Holl, a cavern," which show how little the author knows about the Hela, or Hella, the goddess of death, or the grave, or of the Hades, or place of souls, of our Saxon forefathers. The book is, in fact, nothing but a pretty little pseudo-religious toy—a specimen of what we should call the dandyism of devotion. It may please, however, a multitude of readers. Light reading for serious people, who think it a more rational recreation for immortal souls to devote their spare time to romances, which picture to us those abodes of blessed spirits, relative to which "Revelation has given us no description," than to such as bring us acquainted with the hearts and passions and principles of our fellow mortals, as exist and act in the real intercourses of life.

Scenes in Palestine; or, Dramatic Sketches from the Bible. To which is added, *The Fair Avenger; or, the Destroyer Destroyed: an Academic Drama.* By I. F. PENNIE, 12mo.—"Should this work be fairly brought before the public," says the author in his preface, "it will then appear whether the enlightened world be weary of scriptural subjects,—to use the words of a celebrated clerical poet respecting The Royal Minstrel, or not." But of this he proceeds to tell us he despairs altogether.

"For while the professedly-religious Reviews and Magazines, as well as the literary and the gay, have, by all the ways and means in their power, given to blasphemous and licentious works the greatest notoriety

riety they could possibly bestow, by again and again dragging them and their worthless authors from that obscurity and neglect, into which they had otherwise speedily fallen, before the public; *The Royal Minstrel*, an epic, founded on one of the most sublime and interesting portions of Sacred History, has been scornfully passed by, as totally unworthy to find a place in their luminous pages. The Edinburgh, the Quarterly, the Monthly, the British, nay the whole circle of Reviews and host of Magazines,—with the exception, and that only as far as regards my *last* poem, of some few of the minor periodicals,—have shut me entirely from their pages; and although warmly solicited by many respectable friends from various quarters, never condescending [ed] to notice any of the productions that have, alas! for me, *untimely* fallen from my pen."

Shocking partiality! And, yet, let us tell the neglected author, that, but for the urgency of this appeal, and one stroke of good sense in the passage we have quoted, on the mock-morality of those who give publicity to profligate publications, by quotation and canting censure,* we might, very probably, in pure kindness, have been just as partial as our brethren, and have suffered *Scenes in Palestine* to sink as quietly into oblivion as *The Royal Minstrel* seems to have done: for if "scriptural subjects" can yield us no better poetry than the volume before us, no wonder that "the enlightened world" should "be weary" of them. If we may be pardoned for playing upon the author's name, we would not give a penny a score for these Pennie poems. Let us take a specimen, the very first passage in the book.

"The sun looks out betwixt the golden clouds that curtain his pavilion, on the top of yon proud mountain."

Would any mortal ear, without assistance from the printer's finger-counting skill in the division of the lines, discover that this was meant for verse? This is from Cain. We open the book hap-hazard at another place. Let us see what fortune gives us here. O!—'tis "Absalom." We take the first speech again:

"My father thinks, good easy man, that I came here only to perform an act of pure devotion. But it was not for that—"

* The pretended censors themselves cannot but be aware that these condemning quotations—these proffered nibblings at the forbidden fruit—these coquettings with the blandishments they affect to reprobate, increase the circulation of their own *moral* pages, which are bought with avidity for the flavour they furnish of what they tell us we ought not to taste. Nor is the operation less favourable to the works condemned. A circumstance, illustrative of this, was communicated to us, some time ago, by the publisher of a certain literary and political periodical. A work of peculiarly immoral tendency had been most furiously assailed in the paper alluded to, and the censure supported by ample quotations of the most objectionable passages. The censorial paper had, in consequence, an extended sale; and, a few days after, the author of the censured publication waited personally on the editor, thanked him for his very handsome *puff*, and left advertisements (well paid for of course) for insertion in the future numbers of his journal.

The reader, perhaps, has perceived, from this second quotation, that the author is as original in his language as he is harmonious; and we may venture to pronounce, that he is quite as brilliant in his imaginative faculty. And yet Mr. Pennie thinks, that, neglected as he has hitherto been, he has "greater reason than Milton to exclaim, *I am fallen on evil times!*" Indeed, and indeed, Mr. Pennie, you are no Milton; nor, in the regions of Parnassus, if such an office were requisite, would you be permitted to be his torch-bearer. Be very grateful to the reviewing fraternity, and hold it as a sufficient reward for your boasted virtue of "never having offended against church or state," that they have hitherto suffered you to remain unnoticed. There are millions of "good easy men," we trust, in this loyal nation, who can plead the same negation in their favour: but the Miltonic wreath would not furnish a leaf a-piece for all of them. Nor can we afford another line for you, though you should write as many dramas as *Lopez de Vega*; and a score of sacred epics into the bargain.

Sayings and Doings considered; with On-Dits, Family Memoirs, &c. &c. 8vo. Pamph.—If the novelist "wove" no better in his "workshop" than the rhymester in *his*, he would hardly be worth the paper and print employed in lampooning him. Nor are the "On-Dits" much better than the satire. The ode, or lyric rhapsody, or whatever the author may choose to call it, "To Mina," thus begins:

"Mina! for thy heart and arm
To friendship and to valour dear!—
Why sleeps Poesy's wild charm
Amid her Biscay's forest drear;
Nor strikes the lyre,
The patriot fire,
Kindling the wrapt chords along?"

Poesy's wild charm sleeping for a heart and arm! and patriot fire kindling along wrapt chords! Really, in our estimation, sleeping or waking, Poesy seems to have little to do with this weaver of rhymes:—we should call them, unintelligible prosings.

Peak Scenery; or, the Derbyshire Tourist. By E. RHODES, 8vo. — Who has ever visited Derbyshire, and does not dwell upon the inspiring recollections of the sublime and beautiful scenery of nature! For ourselves, they have many a time and oft afforded food, both for our waking and our sleeping dreams; and we retrace every hill and valley, river, rill and dingle, in our mind, with renewed delight. What, then, must be our pleasure in travelling through these scenes, in imagination, with a poet and a painter! both of which Mr. Rhodes intrinsically is—or he could not so distinctly pourtray landscapes, that become, in his description, present to the eye, while feelings of admiration and delight impress them still more deeply. Nor is it the reader only who has been in Derbyshire, who will

be gratified by this volume : for it does not consist of description alone ; it contains much interesting narrative, biography, history and miscellaneous matter, which render it equally amusing and instructive.

Lines written for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of the Island of Portland.—This is a little work of about twenty pages, of which the subject is interesting, and the object benevolent. The little episode of Eliza appeals to the best affections of the heart.

Sayings and Doings; or, Sketches from Real Life. Second Series. 3 vols. 12vo.—The former series of this work is so well known, that it may well account for the speedy appearance of the second ; and we must do the author the justice of acknowledging, that, for interest in several of the characters, whimsicality of expression, and happy transition from the serious to the comic, he stands almost unrivalled. But his sketches from *real life* appear to us, not only to be, occasionally, outrageous caricatures, but even creations of splenetic satire, rather suggested with a view to discrediting parties and opinions, than to enlarge our knowledge of human nature, or correct the vices of the age. Occasionally, however, his satire is well pointed—as, for example, against the practice of introducing children to the table after dinner: yet we doubt whether even this would not have been quite as likely to be operative, with less of offensive exaggeration of their manners. Not less were we disgusted with the contemptuous caricatures of persons feigned to be at the head of academies, and the gross delineations of the ignorance and vulgarity of the wives and daughters of persons so situated. The supper-table of Mr. Tickle might do for a broad-grin farce. But, even in such a buffoonery, the scene ought to be laid remote from the metropolis. Nor is it to his assumed characters alone that we object. The author chooses to drop, every now and then, the thread of his narrative, and identify himself with his own fictions. He must tell us, in his own person, that writers for the daily and periodical press, having no opportunities of associating with the higher orders of society, must therefore, of necessity, “ridicule and vilify the best of people:” meaning, as he takes care to let us know, the titled and the great, without exception. Such are the writers, he tells us, who assert, that “vice and dissipation (which, in truth, flourish more in the middling and lower classes than any where else) [Qy. How many wheres are there beside?]—are the exclusive characteristics of the best-born and best-bred part of the British population.”

Surely, though this author puts not his name in his title-page, he knows where to find the circles among whom he may deem it profitable not to wear the mask. Yet there are passages, in these volumes, which might lead one to suspect that he is not himself very familiar with what he would

call the best society, or could not very well discriminate between those who compose it, and a very different class. An innocent country youth, who has been introduced to a family of distinction, is taken, by them, to the Opera, where the ladies are thrown into ecstacy by those pirouettes of the dancers, which had shocked the young man's modesty:—this is made the subject for a SKETCH of *real life*, in which the modest Welsted hears, to his infinite amazement, as well he might, “a conversation amongst the party”—[a party of our author's own *best of people*—of the *best-born, best-bred part of the British population!!!*]—“relative to the kept-mistresses of married men, who shared, with their ‘protectors,’ the fronts of the best boxes in the Theatre, while the wives and daughters of the hoary rakes sat opposite, and witnessed the debasing exhibition. He saw, too, with wonder, men conversing with females in the pit, whose character and profession, even to the unpracticed eye of Welsted, were unequivocal,—and then, without the semblance of concealment, or a change of place, turning to their wives and sisters (or, at all events, the wives and sisters of their friends), and addressing them in precisely the same manner (perhaps on the same subject), as that which they had adopted towards their unfortunate associates of the preceding minute.”—Pretty well this, for one who had proclaimed the great to be the only good, and vice and profligacy to be, almost, the exclusive attributes of the middling and lower orders! There is more in the same strain, about masquerades having gone as much out of fashion as powder and two-pronged forks,—because vice has become so flagrant and general, as to disdain to wear a mask!

But, in spite of the wit and talent of the author, we are tired of following him through caricatures, whose ingenuity consists in distortion, and satire that degenerates into lampoon.

The Writer's Clerk; or, The Humours of the Scottish Metropolis. 3 vols. 12mo.—This is a novel not of the first order. The incidents are common-place, and the dialogues and descriptions of character unentertaining. As novels, unless of a very superior class, are not likely to be interesting to the generality of the readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, we suppose we shall be readily excused for not giving a detailed account of what we have read with very little pleasure.

Illustrations of Lying in all its Branches. By Mrs. OPIE, in 2 vols. 12mo.—Mrs. Opie's name is too well known, for any work she may produce not to be read with avidity. When such is the case, how deep is the responsibility of moral obligation! This work is rightly entitled. The author explains the different methods of deception, and classes them all under the primary denomination of “Lying,”—of

which her general definition is an *intention to deceive*. She then proceeds to comment on the various modes, adopted by the world in its daily communications, wherein this "intention to deceive" is glaringly conspicuous. The illustrations are written with her usual success. Each tale tells home; and perhaps there will be little difficulty in concluding with Mrs. Opie, that "lying is the most common of all vices." Some of the extracts also from Lord Bacon, Addison, Johnson, Hawksworth, &c., as extracts, are good, and in the book-making way do well enough; but we wish that Mrs. Opie had stopped here, and omitted her martyrologies, with their disputed statements and controversial bearings. These, we think, farther than the brief statements necessary to the thread of history, should be reserved for works professedly of a theological description. In a work of this description, they narrow the utilities, by contracting its circulation within the limits of sectarianism.

Tales of Ardennes. By DERWENT CONWAY: 1 vol. 8vo.—This little work, amusing and interesting in itself, is somewhat in the style of "Highways and Byeways," and is not much inferior in point of writing—being elegant, natural and descriptive. The death of Agnes, in the "Confessions of Camille du Fay," is full of deep and tender pathos; and we wish the author such success as may tempt him further to extend his travels whereby the fire-side worshippers may be benefitted as well as amused.

Boyle's Fashionable Court and Country Guide and Town Visiting Directory, corrected for April 1825: containing an Alphabetical Arrangement of the Names and Places of Abode (with the Family Names of the Nobility), in Town and Country, of all the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fashion. To which are added, the Inns of Court, &c.: with a List of Coffee Houses, &c.; a List of Institutions and Public Establishments, &c. E. BOYLE and SON, No. 1, Leicester-Square.—We announce with pleasure the customary Spring Edition of this most useful work, rendered still more useful by the additions and improvements now included. That its circulation should increase at every edition, we are not surprised, since there can be scarcely an individual in any condition of life—permanent, resident, or temporary visitant of the metropolis—to whom this little book may not sometimes be necessary, always useful.

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

The 5th Edition of an "*Exposition du Système du Monde*," by the Count de Laplace, revised and augmented by the author, is ably, though briefly reviewed, by M. Franceur, in the January number of the "*Revue Encyclopédique*." In the 6th chapter of the last book, M. de Laplace makes some reflections upon the errors

from which the most exalted genius is not exempt. He has proved in his "*Mécanique Céleste*," that the motions of the planets and their satellites fulfil conditions, that assure the eternity of their duration, and fix the limits of their variations; but Newton, whose name requires no distinctive epithet, to whose research (extraordinary as it may seem) this had not been revealed, thought that the heavenly bodies continually became more irregular in their movements; and that, indeed, the intervention of divine power would be necessary to restore order to the system. It is worthy of remark, that the *Litterati*, among whom Count Laplace dwells, assert "that literature is not less advanced than science, by his exertions."

Collection des Constitutions, Chartes et Lois, &c. Collection of the Fundamental Constitutions, Charters and Laws of the People of Europe, and the Two Americas; by Messrs. P. A.; DUFOU J. B. DUVERGIER, and J. GUEDET, advocates of the "Cour Royale" at Paris. 6 vols.

How happy the idea (though not quite original), in an age in which political science holds a situation "so high advanced," to attempt, in one glance, to comprize the constitutions of the chief people of two worlds. But the authors of this important collection have not only given accounts of the policy by which nations are now governed, but have sought out the first principles of their laws, and followed them up to their full development.

La France, l'Emigration, et les Colons:—France, Emigration, and the Colonies. By M. DE PRADT, late Archbishop of Malines, (Mechlin), Paris; 2 vols.

Sagacity the most perfect, animated by the highest zeal for justice, and by patriot love, is called for in discussing a question of such general interest.

All these requirements are found in M. De Pradt, whose work will conciliate the approbation of all impartial minds, will convince the followers of common sense, and will, perhaps, remove the prejudices of ignorance, upon a subject, whose solution lays not at every man's door.

Œuvres de Boileau Despreaux. Works of Boileau Despreaux, with a Commentary. By M. DE SAINT-SURIN: ornamented with 12 plates, after new Designs; Paris. 4 vols, 8vo.—Boileau, perhaps the most perfect of modern Authors, was the man who best knew, and imitated the ancients; but, the French Academy covered itself with ridicule, by adjudging its prize to Marmontel, for a poetical epistle, in which Boileau was depicted as a mere dull imitator.—Become the censor of the follies of his age, and the law-giver of the Phocian mountain, Boileau's works contain a multitude of passages and allusions, which, without a commentator's aid, it is impossible to understand: M. de Saint-Surin thinks that his edition will satisfy every wish; but, alas, like other commentators,

commentators, he leaves us in the lurch, even in our "utmost need."

An unedited MS. of the celebrated Fenelon, has lately been found buried among the archives of the establishment of St. Anne, in the town of Cambrai. The discovery of this M.S. is due to the enlightened researches of Dr. Le Gray, perpetual secretary of the Society of Emulation, of the city of Cambrai. It was composed by Fenelon, in the year 1702, and is entitled, *Reponse de l'Archevêque de Cambrai au Mémoire qui lui a été envoyé sur le Droit du jockey avènement.*

AMERICA.

United States.—*Letters from Paris, on the Causes and Consequences of the French Revolution, &c.* By W. C. Somerville; Baltimore, 1822, 8vo. If this American should revisit France, he would write differently; altogether Mr. Somerville's work is too republican for the European market.

Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York. New-York, 8vo.—This is a periodical, the nature of which is pointed out by its title; sold in London, by John Miller, New-Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and in Paris, by Baillièrre, rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

Haiti.—*De St. Domingo, et de son Indépendance. Of St. Domingo, and of its Independence.* by M. Dagneaux, creole and planter, Pamphlet, published in Paris, in May 1824. Re-printed at Port-au-Prince, with marginal Notes, digested by two young Haitians.—Haiti, September 1824. 4to.—The notes form a complete refutation to the system of M. Dagneaux; and more of arrangement in the fine ideas of the young Haitians, would have given us a discourse to be compared with the eloquence and energy of ancient times.

Columbia.—*Observaciones de J. T. sobre la ley de Manumission del sobrano Congruo de Colombia.* Observations on the Law of Manumission, published by the Sovereign Congress of Colombia; by JEROME TORRES, Bogotá, 1822, 4to.—This is a short commentary on that act of Congress, which, while it secures progressive freedom to the slave, prevents the licentious abuse of liberty, by preparatory instruction.

ASIA.

Verhandeligen, &c. Acts and Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Batavia, for 1822. T. IX., Batavia, 1824.—Printed at the Government Press—contains, besides an account of the state and proceedings of the "Academy," four interesting Memoirs:—the first, by Prof. Reinwardt, "On the height and situation of some mountains of Java;" presents some curious observations, on the temperature of the Island, its geognosy, and the products of its mountains: the second, by Mr. Van Stevenhoven, is a topographical, statistical, and political description of Palembang; and, the third and fourth are, botanical articles, communicated by Dr. Blume.

DENMARK.

Dansk Ordbog, &c.—Danish Dictionary,

published at the direction of the Society of Science, Copenhagen, from 1793 up to the present time; 4to, at first printed by Moeller, then by Schultz, and, since 1820, by POPP, MOELLER, and KIOEFFING.—This work, though principally adapted to local convenience, cannot but prove interesting to every philologist. It will rank with the great *Dictionary of the Spanish Academy*, Madrid, 6 vols. folio, 1726 to 1739: the long expected *New Dictionary of the French Academy* the Italian *De la Cruscan Dictionary*.—Nothing can equal the authenticity of works emanating from such tribunals. To this is owing the superiority of these over the laborious compilations of private diligence; as our great *Dictionary*, by JOHNSON; the *German Dictionary*, by ADELUNG; the *Polish*, by LINDE; the *Portuguese*, by MORALES SILVA, &c. The Copenhagen work which is now announced is, most probably, very far from perfect; but, it has the sanction of a truly learned Society, and may be regarded as an authority, as far as it goes. It was commenced in 1777, and has, yet, only advanced to the letter M.; but it is greatly to be lamented, that the same plan has not been steadily and constantly pursued.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.—While Baron Reuterholm was at the head of affairs, he amassed a valuable collection of Historical and Political Manuscripts, which, to the Swedish historiographer of the epoch 1772 to 1792, will be found invaluable.

Swedish literature has not much to boast of, in the line of the tragic drama: nevertheless, Baron Akerhielm is supposed to be the author of a tragedy, lately produced, entitled "*Waldemar*," which has met with deserved success.

SPAIN.

The "Autographic Journals of the Voyages of Christopher Columbus, and of several other illustrious navigators" that have been preserved with religious zeal in the Escorial; which, up to the present time, nobody had been allowed to inspect, have now been ordered, by the king, to be published. This work will be a great accession to the science of geography.

GERMANY.

It is asserted, in the official gazette of Berlin, that in the course of the seven years, between 1816 and 1822, there has been a mortality, throughout the Prussian states, of 2,138,024 persons only; while the births have been 3,346,412: so that the population had an increase of 1,208,388, of which number 237,470 were illegitimate. The total population of the Prussian States, comprizing the military, amounted, at the end of 1822 to 11,663,177.

Halle.—The first number of a work has just been published, entitled the "*Physiological Journal*." It consists of researches into the nature of man, of animals, and plants.

FINE ARTS.

[*It with great satisfaction that we learn, from the recent discussions in Parliament, that the Royal Academy and its exhibition are likely to be removed from their present inconvenient rooms at Somerset House; that those rooms are to be given up to the Royal Society; and a proper Museum, for the accommodation of the Fine Arts, is to be erected in a central and eligible situation.*]

Society of British Artists. Second Exhibition.—BEFORE this article will meet the public eye, the above exhibition will be also opened to it; and, we have little doubt, will afford great satisfaction to those who have encouraged its early efforts, and great pleasure to the lovers of the Fine Arts in general.

Previous to speaking of the pictures and statuary (which we were permitted to visit on the day appointed for private view), we will give a brief outline of this society, as it is possible that many of our readers, especially, those at a distance from the metropolis, may still be strangers to it: a duty which is the more imperative upon us, because, unlike to the general character of infant institutions, it appears in a very short time to have arisen to maturity, and to have combined, with the celerity of youthful growth, the hardihood and stability of manhood.

It had been long evident, that the Royal Academy was utterly unequal to the exhibition of those numerous works of art, poured annually into its rooms, from which circumstance, despite of all the pains taken in selecting the best, and in arranging them when selected, numbers of meritorious pictures were ill-placed, and numbers below mediocrity obtruded on the eye. In addition to this evil may be added the still greater, that this national exhibition was not a place of sale, from which circumstance, the most material benefit required by the artist was in a great measure denied, and the establishment of a public mart evidently a desideratum. To a very considerable degree this want was supplied by the British Institution, opened about fifteen years ago, for that express purpose, by its noble governors. But as this establishment, of late, closed so early in the Spring as to shut out a considerable influx of wealthy visitors of the metropolis, and the number of artists fostered under its wings increased, the necessity of making provision for a school so extended became more apparent; it was evident that a third place of exhibition, combining the character of the other two, was required in the country.

Under this view of the case, two or three spirited artists ventured to call a meeting of such of their brethren as were free to obey the call, from being unconnected with other societies, and of such talent, as to merit public attention to their works wherever they might be placed. We believe, the three distinguished landscape painters, Glover, Holford and Linton,

were among these summoners, and, indeed, know not whether there were any others. However, a certain number, amounting to about twenty, were found, who formed themselves into a body, proceeded to subscribe freely amongst themselves, to solicit aid from their rich and aristocratic connexions, both in the way of donation and loan; and soon became enabled to lay their means and wishes, in so respectable a form, before Mr. Nash the architect, that he entered cordially into their views, and, with a liberality highly honourable to him, as belonging in one sense to their body.

Under such auspices, in the course of a few months, six splendid rooms *en suite* arose on a ground in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East, admirably adapted for the purpose, not only from being lighted in the manner calculated to show the works contained in them to the best advantage, but giving to each department, in the art, due consideration. The largest room, which is sixty feet by forty, and also one of the smaller (they being thirty feet by twenty), are appropriated to paintings in oil, whether history, landscape, fancy subjects, or portraits. A third room is given to sculpture, which here appears to that advantage, which the cellar-like gloom of the Academy room so devoted absolutely forbids. The fourth room exhibits miniatures and drawings in water colours. The fifth room is given to engravings. The sixth forms at present the library and committee room of the society.

Before these rooms could be deemed finished, their walls were covered, as by magic, with pictures, many of which (among the landscapes in particular) were pronounced master-pieces, by acknowledged judges, and the generality of which were highly respectable; and arranged with so much good taste, and seen of course to so much advantage, as to form a most attractive exhibition; which, notwithstanding the remarkably rainy and gloomy summer of 1824, drew crowds of visitants. The sale of pictures was commensurate with the approbation excited, and the success proved equal to the expectations of the sanguine and the wishes of the friendly; and, such was the good sense and good temper with which the society had parried open resistance, or covert malignity, that both retired, from a conviction that opposition was vain, and, to borrow a proverb from the author of "*Sayings and Doings*," "What can't be cured must be endured."

Their first exhibition was preceded by a dinner, in which the chair was filled by the president:

president: the Duke of Sussex and many distinguished persons being present; who, in several instances, purchased pictures, or became, afterwards, subscribers to the funds of the institution. At the end of the season it appears, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure consequent on the first fitting up and opening of their rooms, the society were enabled to pay one of the five thousand pounds expended for them in the building by Mr. Nash, and to have the satisfaction of knowing, that between three and four thousand pounds had been paid, to artists, for pictures, sold by them during the exhibition, for which no other market was open.

Under these circumstances, they confidently look forward on the present year, for such further aid from the enlightened, wealthy and liberal part of the community, as may enable them to clear themselves from all pecuniary obligation, and permit them to reap that profit from the possession of the premises, unshackled by rent or interest money, to which they are evidently entitled. The success of the sale last year, induced them to expect increased efforts on the part of the exhibiting artists; nor have they been disappointed: for their walls will prove, not only that the members of the society have exerted themselves to the utmost, but that numerous and clever contributors, in every branch of art, have availed themselves of the opportunity here offered, of appearing advantageously before the public in their works, all of which are original.

The venerable royal academician, Northcote, has both years contributed, by sending some of his finest works to aid this institution; and Mr. Soane most generously sent them a donation of fifty guineas. The liberality and good feeling displayed by these gentlemen proves that they are really lovers of art on a broad basis; and we doubt not that, as time advances, other royal academicians will be found, either patriotic enough to aid the extension of that taste, which cannot be too widely diffused in a civilized country; or wise enough to accept the means of benefit offered to all who exhibit in these rooms; but these *first friends* to a body, struggling with difficulties, and stigmatized in despite of their declaration as *rivals*, must descend with honour to posterity in the annals of British art.

Want of room compels us now to abandon the subject, which we shall resume next month, with an account of the pictures now exhibiting. We shall, therefore, only add, that the funds of the society have been lately assisted by donations of 100 guineas from the Duke of Bedford; 20 from the Hon. Agar Ellis; 10 from Mr. Hart Davis, M.P.; 10 from Mr. Windham, and several other amateurs whose names we do not recollect; and that the walls of the exhibition are covered with a beautiful display of pictures,

especially landscapes. In this delightful line of art, the Royal Academy never made any display to be compared with the Suffolk-street exhibition; but it must be also ceded, that the advantage in portraiture rests, and we apprehend will long rest, with Somerset-House. In miniatures, however, the new exhibition enters boldly into competition, and they are here most admirably disposed. Martin, Haydon, Sharpe, Heap, Miss Sharples, &c., offer pleasing pictures; Glover, Hosland, Linton, Nasmyth, Wilson, Noble, &c., beautiful landscapes; Blake, Bradley, and others, unrivalled game; Collins, Parey, Miss Hayter, &c. &c., miniatures. The Hennings, father and son, sculpture; and the print room has received a powerful accession, from the works of Mr. R. Lane, this year, who displays extraordinary power both in line engraving and lithography.

THE DIORAMA.

It is unnecessary for us to expatiate on the nature of this new and beautiful improvement in the art of perspective and picturesque illusion. The admiration of the public was sufficiently testified during the two previous exhibitions. Of these, the first has been generally admitted (the interior of Canterbury Cathedral in particular) to have been pre-eminent. In that of last year, admirable as, upon the whole, it was, the view of Brest Harbour could not but be regarded as inferior to its companion, M. Bouton's interior of the fine *Cathedral of Chartres*. The reason was obvious, in the very nature of the subject. In so large a body of water, how tranquil soever the state of the atmosphere, and however protected from the action of the tide, the imagination could not dispense with some semblance, at least, of undulation;—some little rippling and quivering of the reflected lights, especially, in an exhibition, where motion was actually given to the smoke of the neighbouring forge; and the eye of the spectator was, therefore, always most gratified when the rotary theatre in which he was seated, shifted him to the interior of that magnificent masterpiece of gothic architecture, in one of the galleries of which he could believe himself seated, an absolute spectator of the prostration of those devotees, who were fixed in prayer, in meditation, or confession, in its aisles, at its shrines, and by its oratories.

The former of these pictures is now removed, and has given place to another, which is, perhaps, as much superior in effect and interest, as its predecessor was inferior to its companion.

We had the advantage of entering at the time when Mr. Bouton's picture was in exhibition, and were not sorry to find ourselves again, with all the superstition of the *real presence*, in the interior of that noble edifice. Viewing it now, with the advantage of a more favourable light, from the state of the atmosphere, than we had formerly enjoyed

joyed, we were still more pleased with it; and certainly were not disposed to abate one iota of the critical admiration with which we then contemplated it. But the point of good fortune was that the day-beam tint, however mitigated, which partially illuminates the "religious gloom,"

Thro' storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light,

predisposed us to enjoy, with increased susceptibility, the transition to M. Daguerre's still more exquisite view of the *Ruins of Holyrood Chapel, by Moonlight*.

It is not possible to convey by words any adequate idea of the fascination and illusion of this magical picture. The scene itself is picturesque, almost to the conceivable extent of architectural representation: far more so, indeed, from its dilapidated state (in which nature, with her hoary lichens, and the wild shoots of spontaneous vegetation, is beginning to re-assert her dominion over the frail magnificence of art), than can possibly consist with entireness, however accompanied, of the most complicated and magnificent edifice. But the poetry of the pencil has touched with its inspirations the realities of the scene. Not only are the most favourable point of time, and the most favourable phenomena of the atmosphere (moonlight, with a partial and incidental haze) selected for heightening the solemn grandeur and stillness of the view, and giving to the objects around the most effective and appropriate reliefs of light and shade:—a human and living interest is superadded to that which is awakened by the mouldering tombs that should chronicle the dead. This is effected by the introduction of a beautiful figure, in maiden mourning (white, with a zone of black), who,

Held in holy passion still,
Forgets herself to marble

over a monumental pedestal,—upon which burns a glimmering lamp, whose earthly and unsteady light (finely contrasted with the pale serenity of the beams of heaven) quivers in flickering undulation (as if affected by the motions of the atmosphere) on the projecting surfaces of the votive altar upon which it rests, and renders conspicuous in picturesque relief the pensive form that watches it.

Nor is this all. The stars (neither dots of white paint nor spangles of silver foil), actually scintillate in their spheres, occasionally obscured, and occasionally emerging from the mist; while the moon gently glides, with scarcely perceptible motion, now through the hazy, now through the clearer air; and the reflection upon the walls and shafts and shattered architrave of the chapel, becomes alternately dim or bright in proportion to the clearness or the obscurity of her course.

If this be painting, however exquisite, it still is something more; for the elements have their motions, though the objects they

illuminate are fixed: the ether hath its transparency, the stars their crystalline, the lamp its earth-fed flame; though the ruins, and their terrene accompaniments, have their opaque solidity.

In the rear of all this merited commendation, we do not know whether the good-natured part of the public who visit spectacles of this kind for the wiser purpose of being pleased, will thank us for pointing out the only circumstance which can have a tendency to weaken the illusion: It is, that, though the moon changes her relative position, the reflection through the Gothic arch of the dilapidated window, &c., does not. The light becomes more or less brilliant through the clear azure, or the apparently fitting mists; but the shadows do not move.

It is almost a shame, where so much is done, to detect what *can not* be accomplished. But thus it is with the fastidious curiosity of criticism: whatever in the way of invention or discovery is attained, serves only as a light to shew what more is desirable; and excellence itself, beomes the expositor of its own defects; as the splendour of the sun reveals the spots on its own beaming disk.

The Anniversary of the *Society of British Artists* in Suffolk-street, was celebrated by an elegant dinner, in the principal Saloon, or Gallery, of the Exhibition on Saturday 25th; the company being, as might be expected, rather select than numerous. Among the guests distinguished by their rank, their taste, and liberal patronage of the Arts, were, the Hon. Agar Ellis, one of the Directors of the British Institution; Sir William Ashburnham, Bart., ditto; Baring Wall, Esq., M. P., do.; W. Williams, Esq., M. P.; the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, and Sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Hosford, the President of the Society, was in the chair. The wines were choice, and the viands excellent; and Master Smith, with the well known power and premature development of his delightful voice, well supported by a party of professional singers, added the luxury of sweet sounds to the pleasures of the palate. But the highest of all the gratifications of the day was, unquestionably, that which was offered to the eye by the splendid—we may justly say the proud, assemblage of beautiful pictures which adorned the walls of this banquet-room (for such for the time it was), of all the senses. We have not space to go into particulars or to enumerate the toasts, among which, however, it is fit we should remark, that "the Royal Society," "the British Institution," "the Society of Painters in Water Colours," &c. were not forgotten; and, in short, every manifestation was given, both in the manner of conducting the pleasurable business of the day, and in the judicious observations made from time to time by the President, that the objects of the present Institution are
very

very reverse of the being hostile to any of those previously established—that it is an auxiliary, not a rival, to those exhibitions by which the progress of the Fine Arts has hitherto been encouraged and promoted: and the most powerful auxiliary it has already proved itself to be; since, by laying open a free channel at once to generous emulation and public patronage, it stimulates exertion by the fair prospect of commensurate reward; and the rapid improvement in several branches of the art evinced in the great superiority of the present over the former exhibition, may be well accounted for when we record, that Mr. Linton, the Secretary, with honest frankness, avowing that the exertions in establishing the Society, for which he had been thanked, were, like those of his associates—exertions to serve themselves; concluded by stating, that since his return to England to the time of opening the Gallery for the previous exhibition, all his professional fees had amounted only to 35 guineas; but that, in consequence of that exhibition, he had received a thousand. This it is, for genius in an opulent country to have an open and public mart: talent will be sure to develop itself where encouragement is thus liberal.

Of the proper point of view in which the Society is regarded by the British Institution, there is reputable evidence in the enumeration we have given of the distinguished persons present; and the fine picture of the R. A., Northcote, which adorns the walls, and a second donation of twenty-five guineas from Mr. Soane, Architectural Professor of the R. A., accompanied by a very handsome letter (he had previously made a donation of 50 guineas), evinced a like cordiality of feeling among the artists of Somerset House. A second donation

(30 guineas) from Sir Gerard Noel, who had formerly given 100, and a further donation of 10 guineas from Baring Wall, Esq., were also announced. The Duke of Bedford had recently, again, sent a donation of 100 guineas. And we are happy to add, that on the day of the private view considerable purchases were made (26 pictures, mostly of the cabinet class), to an amount of not less than £700.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

SIR R. C. Hoare, Bart., has recently given to the British Museum his splendid collection of books, relating to the history and topography of Italy, collected between the years 1785 and 1791, during two excursions into that country. It consists of 1733 articles, arranged according to the ancient divisions of Italy. Two other donations of the highest importance have lately been made to the British Museum; a collection of coins, medals, bronzes, gems and drawings, worth more than £50,000, from Mr. R. P. Knight. And a collection of pictures of extraordinary value, from Sir George Beaumont. There were admitted into this national establishment last year, 112,480 persons.

Mr. Green, Lecturer to the College of Surgeons, &c., has been chosen successor to Sir A. Carlisle, as Anatomical Lecturer to the Royal Academy. His competitors were Messrs. C. Bell, Brooks, and Carpué.

The Diorama—The celebrated painters of the Diorama are preparing a piece, which they expect will eclipse their former performances; it is a view of Rouen, and they have imagined a storm—which abates—a rainbow appears—the storm returns, and so on. The illusion, if the execution should equal the design, will be beyond any thing that has yet been produced.

THEATRICAL REVIEW; AND MUSIC.

DRURY LANE.

LITTLE novelty has occurred during the preceding month at either house. At this, Mr. Kean has repeated his usual routine of characters, upon which it is probable we shall speak more at large hereafter. On the 17th, he appeared in his much less accustomed part of *Hamlet*, in the profoundly moral and mysteriously interesting tragedy of that name. With reference to him, however, on this occasion, we shall just observe, that the character of the Prince of Denmark, dignified at once, and familiar, “The courtier’s, soldier’s, scholar’s eye, tongue, sword:

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,”

(with its indefinite admixture of assumed and real derangement, its philosophic melancholy and irresolute irritation, its contemplative strength and efficient weakness—its infinite and eccentric versatility!) was never

one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Kean: though there were some few points in his conception of that character, which bore the stamp, at once, of original thinking and correct discrimination, and which ought to be held in remembrance in all future representations of the part. Of the instance immediately under review, however, impartial criticism must acknowledge that it was far from an improvement on his former attempts; that his deportment was still less princely than heretofore; and his manner in general, whether in tone, enunciation, or gesture, still less in unison with the temperament of the character. The sarcastic, the cynically irascible (we might even say the sullen and the surly), superseded the inherently benignant, though supernaturally perturbed, pensiveness of the *Hamlet* of Shakspeare; and Massinger’s *Sir Giles*, and Mr. Kean’s *Gloster*, occasionally broke forth through that “noble mind,” which, however “over-thrown,”

thrown," should not be *metamorphosed*. Add to which, there were curtailments, disjoining omissions and inaccuracies in the delivery of the text, which were quite unpardonable. Nor was the play, in other respects, got up to the best advantage. Wallack had little of the *Ghost*, either in semblance or deportment; and there was as little of awe-inspiring solemnity in his manner, as of evanescence in his appearance. Why Mrs. Faucit was *borrowed* from the other house to represent the *Queen* we know not; for, with all her attempts to ape the stately step and the portliness of Mrs. Siddons, we perceived almost as little of royalty in her *Gertrude*, as we did in the *Claudius* of poor old Powell; who, with his dull monotony, and hereditary false emphasis of force on every incidental, or even expletive adjective,* gave as *illegitimate* an idea of kingship as we remember since the days of King Cresswell himself. But the novelty of the night was Miss Graddon in *Ophelia*; and, unless we were of the number of those who would barter Shakspeare and nature for a song, with what approval can we speak of this? *Ophelia* is one of those sweet exemplifications of feminine character, in the felicitous delineation of which Shakspeare stands unrivalled: nor is it possible for us to consider it in any other point of view than as a character that should be *acted*: but Miss Graddon can only sing. She displayed, it is true, in the fragments of beautiful airs with which the scenes of melancholy derangement are interspersed, the degree of musical accomplishment she possesses; but shall we, in this sing-song age, be permitted to say, that even these lost their dramatic interest, in proportion to the skill and execution bestowed upon them. *Ophelia* should appear to sing because she is mad, not to have gone mad because she can sing; and if the voice be pleasing and plaintive, the less of art appears in the singing, the nearer it approaches to wild simplicity, the more delightful the effect. We know, indeed, that such is not now the fashionable maxim: but if Shakspeare is to be thus Italianized, and the inspirations of the divinest poesy are to be sacrificed to the flourishings of an air of music, let our theatric caterers be, at least, consistent—turn the tragedy of *Hamlet* into

* Will the three-fold distinction of emphasis (that word to which Johnson so absurdly denies a plural)—the emphasis of force, the emphasis of quantity, and the emphasis of tone or inflection—never be dinned into the apprehension of readers and reciters? Will they never profit by the observation of realities, for the correction of their imitative arts; or be led to the conviction, that in the easy flow of spontaneous speech, the first belongs almost exclusively to substantives and essential verbs; and never, but in the case of direct antithesis, to the adjective; that the second is the proper emphasis of adjectives and adverbs, increasing thereby instead of diminishing, the power of the ensuing word; and that the third is the emphasis of sentiment and emotion.

an opera; and if a *Sapio* or a *Sinclair* be but robed as the *Prince of Denmark*, no doubt but there are those who who would be equally edified and delighted by hearing the finest soliloquies ever penned by bard or moralist, given in air, recitative and bravura.

COVENT GARDEN.

MISS FOOTE has repeated, several times, the character of *Letitia Hardy*, and has shone in her more appropriate sphere, *Maria Darlington*. She has played also with some éclat *Miss Hardcastle*, in *She Stoops to Conquer*; and Mrs. Inchbald's *outré* comedy, *Wives as they were and Maids as they are*, has been injudiciously revived, to exhibit this pleasing, but certainly not powerful actress, in another character (*Miss Dorillon*), much beyond her sphere. Of actual novelty this house has presented nothing.

THE ORATORIOS.

The Oratorios have been continued alternately at the two houses. We spoke of one at Covent-Garden in our last. We certainly were not better pleased when we went there again; for though it was Handel's *Messiah* that was announced, we thought the vocal corps inadequate to the sublimity of the music. We had one air, indeed, from Miss M. Tree, and two or three from Miss Graddon and Miss Love; and we had Braham; and Mme. Caradori was introduced for one Italian song; but it did not harmonize; and there was too much of Miss Hammersley, and too much of Mr. Bellamy—who, though he has taste, and knowledge of music, has now only the ghost of a voice, which was always inferior to his skill.

Drury Lane presented us, on Friday 11th, a higher treat; and it was not the less so for not being *all* oratorio. Miss Stephens, Miss Love, Mme. Caradori and Miss Graddon; Braham, Horn, Bedford, Robinson and Tinney make up something like a *corps de concert*; which for gradation and variety could not well be mended. From Mr. Tinney to Mme. Caradori! Can we imagine a vocal scale of greater compass—the *bass* of *bass* to the *altissimo*; and, for instrumental music, when we have mentioned Mr. Lindley's concerto, and his accompaniment of Braham, it would be superfluous to say more. In the selection, also, we had like judicious variety. Weber's *Kampf und Sieg*, or the *Battle of Waterloo*, is worthy of its reputation. We do not know whether, in the grand and the solemn, our ears could not learn, by a very short apprenticeship (different as they, undoubtedly, are), to place him next to Handel. There is a depth in his music which seems to breathe from the very land of metaphysics; and the sublime of music is certainly not the worse for touching the sources of the mysterious in our feelings. Beethoven did not please us in the same degree; nor Haydn; but we had a judicious sprinkling of our divine Handel. Nor were we sorry (wide as the distance

tance is) to have a specimen or two of Bishop—especially as one of them gave Miss Love an opportunity to come forth in full power (for, in truth, in mere absolute oratorio-singing, she is not quite at home); and another of them reminded us that Miss Stephens, whether playful or sublime, whether joining the angelic choir with the great spirit of sacred song, or whispering soft echoes to her own sportive and delicious trills, can be equally sweet and captivating—touching every key of sense with equal harmony.

THE ITALIAN OPERA,

In consequence of the dangerous state of the gallery of the King's Theatre, and the consequent repairs now going on, has been removed to the Theatre Royal, or little Theatre in the Haymarket; which opened on Tuesday the first of March, with *La Nozze di Figaro*, and the ballet *L'Offrande aux Graces*. In the opera, Madame de Begnis, in *the Countess*, and Madame Vestris, as *Susanna*, did ample justice both in acting and in song; and the latter duet between them was ardently applauded. De Begnis was amusing in *Figaro*, and sung his buffa songs with equal execution and drollery; while Garcia's *Count*, and Porto's *Bassil*, kept up the spirit of the performance. Madame Caradori did the page prettily; though not with all the spirit of which it is susceptible. Notwithstanding the smallness of the stage, they contrived to make the ballet a splendid and tasteful spectacle; and though the whole corps de ballet could not be exhibited, the dancing was excellent: Vestris and Leblond, Mme. C. Vestris, Mme. Julie, &c. never fail to charm. We wish, however, that a little more elegance and beauty could be found to represent the still-life graces. *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* was not, on the Tuesday following, equally fortunate. Remorini, indeed, did justice to *Figaro*, for De Begnis took the more appropriate part of *Dr. Bartolo*; and Garcia's merits in both kinds, as the *Count*, will not be disputed; but Madame Vestris was the only female singer: and, though an admirable Susanna, she is no proper representative of *Rosina*. As for the Signora who occupied the place of her attendant, we will in mercy spare her name; and could have been obliged to her if she had spared our ears her song.

A new Drama of one act, called *Adelina* (the music by Generali), was performed on Saturday 19; which, as a drama, was as interesting as its brevity and the simplicity of its structure could well admit. The heroine has been betrayed into an unauthorized marriage; and returning to her father's house, apparently deserted, is repelled with anguish and anathema; the unjustly suspected, or repentant husband (*Erneville*), however, by a fortunate coincidence is brought to the spot, and a reconciliation

is effected by the good offices of *Don Simone*, the schoolmaster of the village—a sort of benevolent Lingo (though with a more respectable sort of pedantry, and less buffoonery);—but not till powerful appeals have been made to the feelings of the audience, by some trying situations, and, we must say, very fine acting. It is as an acting drama, indeed, that it is principally to be regarded; for the music, though pleasing, is by no means brilliant. But the humour of de Begnis in *Don Simone*, and the exquisite pathos of Signora de Begnis in *Adelina*, were finely contrasted; and Remorini, in the heart-rent father, *Varner*, shewed himself to be no less an actor, than in the varlet-like humour and effrontery of Figaro, in the act of *Il Barbiere*, which had preceded. Signora Caradori condescended to support the character of *Carlotta*, the sister of Adelina; and, although we cannot ascribe the favouritism with which she is always received exclusively to the captivations of her voice, undoubtedly it was a condescension. As for poor Garcia, he was so hoarse, and had so much difficulty to suppress his cough, that it was wonderful how he got through his part at all. The castanet dance between Leblond and Madame C. Vestris, in the divertissement, was admirable; and, in the ballet *La Coquette Soumise*, the eye was gratified with tasteful combinations of grouping and scenery; and Vestris, the very prince of agile and graceful dancers, was well seconded and supported by Leblond, Mesdames Aumer, C. Vestris, &c.

ARGYLL ROOMS.

Madame Catalani's farewell concerts have rested for their attraction principally upon herself; and, as we are now, in all probability, to bid her a final adieu, we ought to give her a word at parting. Though not all that she has been, she is still the very Siddons of song; and graces and excellencies she has peculiarly her own; such in their kind as we have never heard before, and, probably, never shall again—for they belong to the very constitution of her voice and mind. Brilliancy, compass, volume and facility in the most rapid transitions, all are illustrative, and subservient emanations of one commanding attribute—power. With all our admiration, however, of that fulness of rich and commanding harmony, with which the empire of this attribute is manifested, we do not admit that it is every thing; or that there is nothing that is delicious and enchanting but what falls within the range of such dominion. Neither in the drama nor in song should every thing be Siddonian. There are some soft moods that melt into the heart and thrill it into tenderness—that engage our sympathies too much to excite the vehemence of admiration, and charm us so much the more powerfully, even by this apparent want of power. And these are also among the legitimate triumphs of music. Madame Catalani,

Catalani, in "Home, Sweet Home," does not delight us so much as Miss. M. Tree, for example,—though she has powers of execution to which it would be absurdity in the latter to aspire: but in songs like this, simplicity and sentiment, not power and brilliancy, are what we require; and we are even dissatisfied when the execution is more conspicuous than the feeling. In the terzetto, "Cruda sorte," with Mrs. Salmon and Mr. Sapia, however, Madame Catalani was gloriously effective. Here she seemed to feel, at once, the inspiration and the triumphs of her art, and manifested those graces in which she has no rival. But more splendid and delightful still was her "La Placida Campagna," in which she displayed all her characteristic excellencies in their fullest brilliancy—transition, volume and execution—tasteful ornament and discriminative harmony.

NEW MUSIC.

"Forget me not when Beauties smile." Song. J. A. Tattet. 2s. Harmonic Institution.—The composer of this song is (we suppose) young in his profession, as we have not met with his name on any former occasion; but, we certainly should not be led to imagine so from the style of the composition now before us. We have not for some time met with a song which exhibited so much science with such elegance of melody. The accompaniments are, unfortunately, too difficult for juvenile performers.

"Fair little Creature of To-Day." Ballad. D. McCarthy. 1s. 6d. Chappel and Co.—This song must be a general favourite—the poetry is pretty; the air appropriate, the accompaniment elegant, and no where beyond the powers of a moderate performer.

"Le Soldat Laboureur." Romance. Romagnesi. 1s. 6d. Bedford Musical Repository.—"Le Départ du jeune Grec." Garat. 1s. 6d. Do.—"Embarquez-vous." Chansonnette. Amandée de Beauplan. 1s. 6d. Do.—"On Pense à Toi." Romance. Marquis de Salvo. 1s. 6d. Do.—"La Leçon Inutile." Romance. Do. Do.—This is one of the prettiest sets of French melodies, both with regard to the airs and manner of getting them up, that we have seen. The poetry is by the Comte La Garde—the Moore of French literature; and is superior to the chansonettes of that country. The music is always pleasing, sometimes original, and the lithographic engravings beautiful. The 1st and 2d are in the martial style, and bear some resemblance to Saurin's favourite air; the 3d is particularly novel and striking; the change to the major, at the end, is excellently managed. On Pense à Toi, is very plaintive; the frequent transitions have a peculiar effect.

"Let the shrill Trumpet's Warlike Voice." W. H. Cutler, M.B. 2s. Lyndsay.—Mr. Cutler had published this song some time

ago in score. It forms part of his academical exercise as Mus. Bac. It certainly is a most creditable performance, very much in the Handelian style; and, for a bass song, is as effective as any that have met our observation. The accompaniments are excellent, but too difficult for any but professors.

Advice on Piano-forte Playing and Singing. 3s. Longman, Hurst and Co.—Here are no pretensions, no puff. The author himself designates it as a humble essay; and yet, we have met with no pamphlet of the same size, which contains so many useful observations. He has given one studio for the piano-forte, of two pages, which, if mastered, would of itself constitute a performer of no middling abilities. We regret that he should have mixed any thing like party spirit in a work, otherwise, so excellent; it was very possible to have given Mr. Logier his meed of applause, without speaking in opprobrious terms of any who are so unfortunate as to differ from him in opinion.

Musical Encyclopedia, with Plates, by J. F. Danneley. 10s. 6d. Preston.—We have no hesitation in stating this to be equal, if not superior, to any dictionary of the size that has appeared in this language on the musical science. The author has given a very copious collection of the most useful foreign scientific terms, and, for the scale of the work, it contains an immense mass of information.

PIANO-FORTE.

Allegri de Bravura. Nos. 5 and 6. C. Czerny. 5s. and 8s. Boosey.—These are two, or rather three compositions (for the 2d No. contains two Allegri) of the highest order, both as to difficulty and science. We give the preference to the 1st of the sixth No. in D, but they are all fine practice for first-rate performers.

Rondoletto Brillante, on a favourite Cavatina introduced in "The Italian in Algiers." Czerny. 3s. Boosey.—This composer can, it seems, write playable music when he chooses: this lesson is pleasing, brilliant, and not difficult.

Divertimento on the favourite Sicilian Air "Home, sweet Home," with Flute Accompaniment. W. Ling. 3s. Preston.—A truly excellent lesson; the introduction is elegant, the variations are generally characteristic, and none of them common-place: it is moderately difficult.

Les Amies. Divertimento for the Piano-forte. P. Knapton. 3s. Goulding.—A shewy, elegant lesson, without much difficulty; it is particularly teachable, and is likely to be a favourite with the masters.

Fantasie Brillante, introducing the Waltz and Jager Chorus. J. Calkin. 3s. Lyndsay.—This brilliant lesson is about on the same scale of difficulty as the last. The airs are well interwoven in the composition, and the general effect very pleasing, though not original.

Introduction and Variations on the air "Benedeta"

"*Benedicta sia la Madre.*" Kjalmark. 3s. Goulding and Dalmaine.—*Rondo on a Theme from Der Freischütz.* J. A. Tattet. 2s. 6d. Gow and Son. "Tell me, my Heart." Variations. Kjalmark. 2s. 6d. Goulding and Co.—These pieces are all easy of execution. The two first are good, the second particularly so; the change to E major is beautiful. The last we cannot admire.

The Incantation Scene in Der Freischütz, adapted for Harp and Piano-forte, with Accompaniment for Flute and Violoncello, ad lib. Bochsa. 6s. Boosey.—From the wildness of the modulations, and the rapid changes of key, we should have thought this the last piece of music a harp-player would have selected. Mr. Bochsa has done, in point of effect, what we should have thought impossible; but, after all, it is not the proper style for the instrument.

Fantasia Brillante, introducing the Bride-maid's Chorus and Cavatina, from Der

Freischütz. C. N. Weiss. 3s. 6d. T. Lyndsay.—These airs are beautifully arranged, à la concertante, for the flute and piano-forte. The variations are brilliant, and the two instruments well contrasted. The flute lays well under the hand.

The Nightingale, consisting of 12 short Solos for the Flute. C. Weiss. 3s. T. Lyndsay. These studios or preludes, being completely all' improvviso, do not admit of an accompaniment; they are most excellent practices, comprising almost every sort of passage, and if executed with taste, are very elegant.

The Beauties of the Preciosa, arranged for the Flute. C. Saust. 2s. 6d.—*Cock's Selection of Irish Airs.* Do. Do. 3s. 6d.—Every body knows the delightful taste in which Mr. Saust breathes his melodies; he has paid great attention to the marks of expression in these little works, and whoever observes them, cannot fail of imbibing a great deal of his exquisite style.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WE have had nearly a week of dry weather, and have, fortunately, gathered a peck of March dust, which, we trust, will ransom our crops. This change, short as it yet is, has had a visibly good effect on the strong and low lands. With respect to the crops on the ground, and the spring culture, little, at present, can be added to former reports. A considerable breadth of wheat was sown in February,—too great a portion of the seed of inferior quality, as are also the grass-seeds. The difficulties of the season considered, the lands, for the spring crops, have been well worked; high prices and growing prosperity acting as a stimulus and encouragement to the farmers: who yet complain, many probably with reason, that some of the landlords have been too hasty in withdrawing the per centage, and in demanding the full rent. Bean-sowing has been completed, excepting in the distant northern counties, and with extensive improvement, since the abomination of broad-casting this pulse has been relinquished, in all districts where the common sense of husbandry prevails, and in some others, where that sense is at length nascent. Beans, however, have been very generally dibbled,—few bean-lands, in this moist season, being sufficiently friable for the drill. The pea and oat-sowing will soon be finished; and indeed all the spring crops, should the present favourable weather continue. The stock of wheat on hand is now found to be greater than hitherto stated; and the barley, beyond expectation, will be fully equal to the demand. Oats, pease and beans are in great plenty. The hop-growers are on the alert, and the culture extending. A moist and variable winter is not the most advantageous for grazing: but the high prices obtained for fat stock, more particularly sheep, have com-

pensated for all difficulties. Store cattle are said to be cent. per cent. *plus*, higher than four years since; milch cows, in that respect, ranking next to horses, which have advanced even beyond our last report. Cart colts greatly in request; indeed all kinds of draught cattle, in defiance of the threat of steam and rail-roads. The country is not unanimous, in opposition to the new corn-bill; but the majority set their faces strongly against it; assuring themselves that Ministers will do the same. If so, it must arise from two causes,—the fear of offending a powerful parliamentary interest, and that their minds are not yet made up as to the amount of the import duty. The state of the farming labourers is suddenly and most advantageously changed throughout the country: there is no longer any surplus. Wages have considerably advanced; and it is most desirable that they should still advance. It is amusing to find the farmers assuming to themselves the credit of this fortuitous circumstance: equally so, their display of the vast national advantage of dear bread-corn, and a heavy and wholesome load of taxation. The immense increase of commerce and manufactures has already had a considerable, and will have a decisively favourable effect on the interests of the agricultural labourers, male and female, hitherto far the most numerous class in this country, and, during past years, overrunning the demand, whence they had no power to preserve themselves from pauperism. There is now a fortunate competition for labourers, between the agricultural and manufacturing interests; which, together with the right of valuing their own labour, so long withheld from that important class, by the grossest political fraud, but of late years legally restored, will operate,

rate, jointly, towards their future, permanent, just independence and well-doing. The fall of lambs has been, thus far, generally successful, with partial complaints of deficiency. Our late letters are silent as to the rot in sheep, whence we have hopes that calamity is stayed. As usual, no complaints from our fortunate Scots farming correspondents. The price of butcher's meat continues at such an extraordinary price, as must encourage an extension of breeding and feeding.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.—Mutton, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.—Veal, 5s. 0d.

to 6s. 8d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Best Dairy fed, 6s. 4d.—Bath Bacon, 5s. 4d.—Best Irish, 4s. 10d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 8d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 48s. to 82s.—Barley, 32s. to 48s.—Oats, 22s. to 32s.—Bread (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Inferior ditto, 7½d.—Hay, per load, 60s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 115s.—Straw, 39s. to 52s. 6d.

Coals in the Pool, 28s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.

Middlesex, March 21.

ERRATUM, p. 130, last Month:—
For "Mr. Duke," read Mr. Burke.

MEDICAL REPORT.

SO long as man be the subject of artificial associations, both mental and corporeal, a medical report, though interesting, must, at the same time, be humiliating and painful.

Man, with a most imperfect knowledge of his own structure and organic powers, as well as of the nature and influence of the elements that surround him—pregnant with volition—resisting control—can it be matter of surprise that disease should abound?

He, however, who formed the great powers of nature, and governs by them, prevails. He prolongs or shortens human ills, or human existence, by the instrumentality of the whole, as He will. The agency, however, of the whole, during the past month, appears to have operated favourably

for humanity; there has been less of disease, less of indisposition, than has been witnessed or endured for many months preceding. Diseases of the acute form have been of more rare occurrence, and nothing of that striking character to interest the public, has appeared in our institutions. The chronic form of disease has principally engaged professional attention, and from the development of mind in all ranks of society, and the consequent declension of charlatanical principles,—from the more simple and scientific mode of medical treatment daily obtaining among what is styled the Faculty,—human suffering is upon the decline, even in those maladies that were heretofore considered as attendants for life upon those who were once subject to an attack.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ON the 8th March an alteration took place on duties and drawbacks; and the following are to be paid on importation: *viz.*

French Wines, in British ship, per gallon, 6s. All wine not otherwise described, 4s. per gallon.—British Plantation Coffee, 6d. per lb. East-India Coffee, 9d. per lb. Of any other country, 9d. per lb.—Russia Hemp, 4s. 8d. per cwt.

In consequence of the foregoing alterations, speculations in *Wine* particularly took place for a few days only, which have already ceased—the stock in the London Docks being so very considerable; and the only change we find is, that hotels and tavern-keepers have generally lowered their prices about one shilling per bottle to the public. The duties on French wines were hitherto 11s. 5½d. per gallon, and Spanish and Portuguese, 7s. 7d. per gallon; Madeira, 7s. 8d. per gallon. The consequence of the foregoing alterations will benefit the revenue, by the increased consumption of all sorts of wine, and add to the comfort of individuals, by substituting wines in place of pernicious spirits. The late speculations have been attended with great profits: circumstances were particularly favourable for the investment of money in produce, on account of low prices, the absence of supplies, and the general flourishing state of the country: the discouraging high prices of all government securities yielding but little interest, and the check given to the formation of Joint-Stock Companies by measures likely to be adopted, together with the relief afforded to commerce by an abatement in import taxes, have a very favourable influence on the trade of the country. Spices were the article at first selected for the operations of speculators; and the same goods changed hands many times a day, leaving a considerable balance to the several individuals concerned: but they extended their views to East and West-India, and other produce; and the prices, as will be seen by the following list, were forced up in a short time to an unnatural value. But this elevation of prices is, at the present moment, such as is certainly attended with great hazard: consequently, to effect sales, a considerable loss must be submitted to.

Hence

Hence the markets are very dull; for, whatever may fairly be advanced as regards consumption, it must be admitted that high prices will materially diminish the regular consumptive demand. The following are the articles to which speculators have directed their attention; and we have noticed the rise, by comparing a Price Current of the 1st of January last and one of the present day:—

	Advanced.		Advanced.
Aloes, Cape	per cwt. 12s.	Hemp	per ton 2l. 10s.
Ashes	5s.	Indigo	per lb. 1s.
Balsam, Capiva	per lb. 1s.	Iron, <i>English</i>	per ton 2l. 10s.
Bark, Carthagea	8d.	Mace	per lb. 12s.
—, Yellow	2s.	Nutmegs	5s. 6d.
Barilla	per ton 3l.	Oils, Linseed	per tun 6l.
Brimstone	1l.	—, Whale	5l.
Brandy	per gallon 6d.	—, Seal	4l.
Camphor	per cwt. 5l.	—, Sperm	8l. 10s.
Cassia Lignea	5l.	Pepper	per lb. 2½d.
Cinnamon	per lb. 6s.	Pimento	2d.
Cloves	3s. 10d.	Rhubarb	16d.
Cochineal	7s.	Rum	per gallon 9d.
Cocoa	per cwt. 5s.	Saffron	per lb. 12s.
Coffee	21s.	Saltpetre	per cwt. 12s.
Cotton Wool	per lb. 5d.	Silk	per lb. 10s.
Logwood	per ton 2l.	Sugar	per cwt. 13s.
Red Saunders	15l.	Tallow	5s.
Otto of Roses	per oz. 17s.	Tar	per barrel 2s. 6d.
Gun	per cwt. 20s.	Turmeric	per cwt. 30s.
Lead	per ton 4l.		

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 11.—Paris, 25. 45.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 10. 0.—Madrid, 36½.—Cadiz, 36½.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49.—Genoa, 45.—Naples, 40.—Lisbon, 51½.—Oporto, 51¾.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94¾; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93½; 4 per Cent. 1822, 105¼; New 3½ per Cents., 101½; Bank Stock, 238¼ to 238¾.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 18s.—Silver in bars, standard, 5s. 0½d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley Canal, 320l.—Birmingham, 350l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 105l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 305l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510l.—Mersey and Irwell, 0.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 900l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,150l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 18¾l.—Guardian, 22l.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light Chartered Company, 68l.—City Gas-Light Company, 000l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 250l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet per cwt. 12l. to 13l. || Bitter | 4l. to 4l. 5s. |

ALUM per ton 14l. |

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 41s.
United States 46s. || Quebec Pearl | 43s. |

BARILLA:—Teneriffe, per ton 21l. || Carthagea | 24l. |
| Alicant | (none) |
| Sicily | 22l. |

BRIMSTONE:—

Rough per ton 7l. to 7l. 10s. |

COCOA:—

West-Indian per cwt. 60s. to 80s. || Trinidad | 85s. to 102s. |
| Grenada | 76s. to 95s. |
| Caraccas | (none.) |

COFFEE:—Jamaica, Triage 70s. to 75s. |

Jamaica, good 97s. to 104s. |

—, fine 105s. to 114s. |

—, very fine 115s. to 122s. |

Dominica 84s. to 98s. |

Berbice (none) |

COTTON:—

West-India, common, per lb. 11d. to 12d.

Grenada 9d. to 10d. |

Berbice 11d. to 12½d. |

Demerara 14d. to 16d. |

Sea Island 1s. 10d. to 2s. |

New Orleans 12½d. to 15d. |

Georgia, Bowed 12d. to 14d. |

Bahia 15d. to 16d. |

Maranham 16d. to 17d. |

Para 14d. to 15d. |

Mina 14d. to 15d. |

Pernambucco 18d. to 19d. |

Surat

COTTON—(continued).

Surat.....	9d. to 12d.
Madras.....	9d. to 10d.
Bengal.....	8d. to 9½d.
Bourbon.....	12d. to 15d.
Smyrna.....	11d. to 12d.
Egyptian.....	14½d. to 15½d.

CURRENTS..... per cwt. 94s. to 98s.

FIGS, Turkey..... 54s. to 56s.

FLAX, Riga..... per ton 52l. to 54l.

Druana..... 42l. to 49l.

Petersburgh..... 48l. to 50l.

HEMP:—Riga..... 44l. to 45l.

Petersburgh..... 43l. to 44l.

————, half clean..... 40l.

IRON—Petersburgh..... 26l. to 27l.

British Bar..... 15l. 10s.

INDIGO:—

Caracca Floras..... per lb. 8s. to 15s.

Sobra..... 11s. to 12s.

East-India..... 11s. to 16s.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 30s.

Whale (Cape in bond)..... per tun 28l.

Galipoli..... 50l.

Lucca..... per jar 9l.

Florence..... per half-chest 27s. to 29s.

PIMENTO (in Bond)..... per lb. 11d. to 12d.

PEPPER, do..... 8d. to 9d.

RICE:—East-India, .. per cwt. 18s. to 23s.

Carolina..... 40s.

————, old..... 39s.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cogniac, per gall. 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

————, Bourdeaux 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

Geneva..... 2s. 2d.

SPIRITS—(continued).

Rum, Jamaica..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

————, Leeward Island.. 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d.

SUGAR:—Jamaica .. per cwt. 68s. to 80s.

Demerara, &c..... 75s. to 78s.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c..... 66s. to 75s.

Refined, on board for exportation:

Large Lumps, .. per cwt. 47s. to 49s.

Good and middling..... 48s. to 54s.

Patent fine Loaves..... 55s. to 62s.

TALLOW, Russia .. per cwt. 41s. to 41s. 6d.

TAR, Archangel, per barrel..... 18s. 6d.

Stockholm..... 18s.

TEA, (E.-India Company's prices):

Bohea..... per lb. 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.

Congou..... 2s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.

Souchong..... 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.

Campoi..... 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.

Twankay..... 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.

Hyson..... 3s. 11d. to 5s. 10d.

Gunpowder..... 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 1s. 6d. to 2s.

Fine colour..... 6d. to 12d.

Light Brown..... 5d. to 1s.

Virginia..... 2½d. to 3½d.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port..... per pipe 42l. to 46l.

New do..... 25l. to 36l.

Lisbon..... 20l. to 32l.

Madeira..... 30l. to 63l.

Calcavella..... 20l. to 40l.

Sherry..... per butt 25l. to 60l.

Teneriffe..... per pipe 25l. to 28l.

Claret..... per lhd. 20l. to 50l.

Spanish Red,

per tun of 252 gallons.. 12l. to 18l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 21st of February and the 19th of March 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

ARCHANGELO, C. Gloucester-terrace, Bethnal-green, feather-merchant
 Draper, W. Malden, watchmaker
 France, T. Paddington, timber-merchant
 Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane, bill-broker
 Morton, R. Westbury, corn-factor
 Russel, D. Longacre, linen-draper

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 85.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ASHCROFT, J. Liverpool, ironmonger. (Finlaw, Liverpool; Chester, Staple's-inn)
 Ashton, J. jun. Fenney Bentley, Derby, cheese-factor. (Brittlebank, Ashborne; Holme and Co., New-inn)
 Barton, J. Tarlton, Lancaster, maltster. (Pilkington, Preston; and Norris, John-street, Bedford-row)
 Bath, J. Devonport, grocer. (Tink, Devonport; and Church, Great James-street, Bedford-row)
 Bennett, G. Seymour-place, butcher. (Hill, Welbeck-street)
 Bertram, M. Philpot-lane, soap-maker. (Leigh, Charlotte-row)
 Blood, E. E. L. and T. Hunter, Aldersgate-street, furnishing-ironmonger. (Bird, Birmingham; and Baxter and Hemling, Gray's-inn)
 Blunt, T. Twickenham, grocer. (Humphrey and Butts, Tooley-street)
 Brookes, S. Bow-common, Mile-end, black ash-manufacturer. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane)
 Canburn, W. A. Bayswater, brewer. (Loveland, Symond's-inn)

Candlin, W. Burslem, Stafford, shoemaker. (Harding, Burslem; and Walford, Grafton-street)
 Caton, R. Preston, milliner. (Woodburn, Preston; and Norris, John-street, Bedford-row)
 Charters, W. and P. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, tea-dealers. (Townshend, Bilston; and Rushbury, Carthusian-street)
 Clark, W. Elizabeth-place, Kennington-cross, and G. Winter, Arnold-street, Newington, merchants. (Borradale and Ashmore, King's-arms-yard)
 Collens, B. D. Bristol, hatter. (Cary and Cross, Bristol; and King and Lucking, Gray's-inn)
 Cooper, E. S. Liverpool, common brewer. (Hampson, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Croston, T. sen. and jun. Liverpool, ship-chandlers. (Mason, Liverpool; and Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard)
 Dare, D. jun. Waterloo-road, butcher. (Garrett, New North-street, Redlion-square)
 Davy, W. Webber-street, carpenter. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)
 Dawson, T. and J. Almonbury, York, clothiers. (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Dickson, G. M. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer. (Watson, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
 Drant, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, perfumer. (Wilson and Young, Sheffield; and Wilson, Grenville-street)
 Dyson, J. Huddersfield, clothier. (Holroyde, Halifax; and Jaques and Battye, New-inn)
 Edwards, J. Rathbone-place, merchant. (Jackson, Manchester; and Sandem and Tindale, Dowgate-hill)
 Ekins, J. Oxford-street, cheesemonger. (Fairthorne and

and Co., St. Alban's, Hertford, and at Coleman-street
 Evans, H. and W. Oxford-street, lacemen. (Hurst, Milk-street
 Farley, T. Hereford-place, Commercial-road, haberdasher. (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand
 Forsaith, S. S. Hackney, haberdasher. (Brough, Shoreditch
 Foulkes, J. Cheltenham, haberdasher. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
 French, T. Cheltenham, grocer. (Pruen and Co., Cheltenham; and Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields
 Fuller, J. and J., and J. Fletcher, Radcliffe, Lancaster, grocers. (Buckley, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple
 Gallerard, and F. Pongerard, Fenchurch-street, merchants. (Courdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street
 Gardiner, J. Paddington, scavenger. (Carlow, High-street, Marylebone
 Garth, W. Colne, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. (Til-lotson, Colne and Beverley, Temple
 Goodwin, W. Strand, bookseller. (Greenhill, Great Carter-lane
 Graham, G. Sunderland, master-mariner. (Hinde, Bishop Wearmouth; and Blakeston, Symond's-inn Greenwood, J. Birstall, York, joiner. (Foden, Leeds; and Makinson, Temple
 Gregory, S. and J. Bowden, Manchester, merchants. (Phillips, Manchester; and Appleby and Charnock, Gray's-inn
 Griffiths, J. Hollywell, coal-merchant. (Mason, Denbigh; and Jones, Temple
 Hart, J. Gloucester, woollen-draper. (Hale, Bath; and Jenkins and Abbot, New Inn
 Harvey, W. Highgate, victualler. (Tatham, Castle-street, Holborn
 Hawes, R. B. Howley-street, Walworth, carpenter. (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
 Hay, W. Rosemary-lane, victualler. (Templar, John-street, America-square
 Hippon, W. Dewsbury, woollen-manufacturer. (Baker, Rochdale; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple
 Hirst, J. Huddersfield, cloth-merchant. (Rushbury, Carthusian-street
 Howell, J. Cheltenham, plumber and glazier. (Cread, Cheltenham; and King, Sergeant's-inn
 Hurndall, J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Gates and Hardwicke, Cateaton-street
 Jackson, J. Dover, tailor. (Patrick, Tavistock-street
 Jay, R. Kilburn, carpenter. (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square
 Keene, S. sen. Long Ditton, coal-merchant. (Walter, Kingston; and Chester, Parsonage-row, Newington-butts
 King, T. Oxford, grocer. (Barrett and Turville, Gray's-inn
 Lea, W. Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, broker. (Elkins, Broad-street, Golden-square
 Leigh, J. Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, engineer. (Holmer, Bridge-street, Southwark
 Levy, J. Hemming's-row, glass-dealer. (Norton, Whitecross-street
 Meyrick, J. Blackman-street, grocer. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row
 O'Shaughnessy, H. P. and G. Sherborn, Pall-mall, bootmakers. (Walls, Bedford-street, Bedford-square

Ousey, H. Ashton-under-Line, cabinetmaker. (Ben-nett, Ashton-under-Line; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane
 Owens, T. Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, carter. (Docker and Hindle, Liverpool; and Whitehouse, Castle-street, Holborn
 Passey, S. High-street, Newington-butts, bookseller. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row
 Pattison, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co., Liverpool; and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane
 Perry, J. Gravesend, confectioner. (Saunders and Co., Upper Thames-street
 Pilkington, R. Blackburn, Lancaster, merchant. (Neville and Eccles, Blackburn; and Milne and Parry, Temple
 Pocock, J. W. Southampton-street, Strand, upholsterer. (Grimaldi and Stables, Cophall-court
 Porter, R. Hackney-road, baker. (Hinrich and Stafford, Buckingham-street
 Redshaw, T. Fleet-street, bookseller. (Kaye, Dyer's-buildings
 Riva, G. and N. Sheffield, hardwaremen. (Copeland, Sheffield and Capes, Holborn-court
 Rolley, T. Sheffield, stone-mason. (Burbear, Sheffield; and Darke and Co., Redlion-square
 Shanley, H. Little Argyll-street, wine and spirit-merchant. (Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street
 Simpson, J. sen. and jun. Liverpool, shipwrights. (Mason, Liverpool; and Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard
 Smith, G. Watling-street, factor. (Gunner, Great James-street, Bedford-row
 Smith, T. G. Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, haberdasher. (Fisher, Walbrook-buildings
 Stafford, S. Manchester, brewer. (Claye and Thompson, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row
 Stanley, R. Old Kent-road, linen-draper. (Jones, Sise-lane
 Stead, J. Wakefield, architect. (Robinson, Wakefield; and Evans and Shearman, Hatton-garden
 Stoneham, T. Little Chelsea, brewer. (Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street
 Stranck, J. Park-place, Mile-end, master-mariner. (Gale, Basinghall-street
 Sweetapple, J. P. Chisenbury, Wilts, horse-dealer. (Coles, Andover; and Garrard, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East
 Taylor, C. Salisbury, inn-holder. (Bowles and Co., Shaftesbury; and Yatman, Arundel-street
 Taylor, T. Ashton-under-Line, draper. (Whitlow, Manchester; and Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard
 Thornhill, W. York-place, New-road, horse-dealer. (Carton, High-street, Marylebone
 Tudor, D. Newport, Monmouth, ship-builder. (Davis, Abergavenny; and Williams, Redlion-square
 Vigor, W. Maidstone, butcher. (Stephens, Maidstone; and Kaye, Dyer's-buildings
 Walker, J. jun. Lambeth-walk, oven-builder. (Abraham, Jewry-street
 Wittenbury, E. W. Leeds, woollen-manufacturer. (Smith and Moore, Leeds; and Wilson, Creville-street
 Wren, T. London-wall, silkman. (James, Bucklers-bury

DIVIDENDS.

Bardwell, G. Bungay, Suffolk, April 6
 Barlow, J. and W. Sheffield, April 13
 Bernard, J. G. Skimmer-street, March 19
 Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool, April 15
 Beale, L. W. and J. H. Wrathall, Union-st., Southwark, March 1
 Beasley, R. G. Austin-friars, April 16
 Becher, C. C. Lothbury, March 5
 Berry, W. Alphonson, near Exeter, April 5
 Birks, E. Sheffield, March 19
 Bromley, W. Hattlebury, April 4
 Brooks, R. Oldham, Lancaster, March 22
 Brown, G. New Bond-street, March 26
 Bryan, W. L. and R. G. Gunnell, Boultby, March 26
 Catruthers, D. Liverpool, Mar. 26

Castle, S. sen. Durham, April 15
 Chesney, R. High Holborn, March 28
 Cleghorn, W. Ratcliff-highway, March 5
 Clively, E. Woolwich, March 26
 Cockburn, S. High-street, St. Marylebone, March 26
 Cowell, J. jun. Torquay, Devon, March 21
 Cox, R. A. Little Britain, Mar. 29
 Craig, J. and J. Davies, Basinghall-street, April 16
 Croxford, C. jun. Iver, Buckingham, March 26
 Curwen, J. Great Eastcheap, March 29
 Davenport, J. and A. Dunlap, Great Portland-street, March 26
 Davidson, W. and A. Garnett, Liverpool, April 5
 Devey, W. Holland-street, Mar. 5
 Durnall, J. Dover, April 30
 Edwards, E. L. Cardigan, April 7

Evani, G. Hastings, March 29
 Evans, P. Hungerford-market, April 9
 Evans, R. Grindley, Worcester, April 4
 Farrer, W. Friday-street, March 28
 Fasana, D. Bath, March 26
 Fell, W. Cloak-lane, March 26
 Fisher, J. Wolverhampton, April 4
 Fox, T. Great Surrey-street, Apr. 5
 Frost, J. sen. Bridlington-quay, April 19
 Gardiner, G. St. John-street, March 26
 Gerhardt, H. Savage-gardens, March 22
 Gilbee, N. Denton, Kent, May 7
 Gillpin, W. Villiers-street, April 19
 Glover, D. and J. Leeds, March 18
 Gravenur, W. Bristol, April 6
 Graves, J. Southwark, April 12
 Gray, T. March, Isle of Ely, April 5
 Harrison, J. Padiham, Lancaster, March 5

Harrison,

- Harrison, R. Coleshill, Warwick, March 21
 Higgs, W. and Co., Bristol, March 23
 Hill, J. Carlisle, March 30
 Hood, W. Hardley, and T. Hood, London, April 5
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-street, March 19
 Huntingdon, J. Skinner-street, March 29
 Hurry, J. Liverpool, March 19
 Hyatt, W. Dorset-street, Manchester-square, April 16
 Jeffreys, W. Regent-street, March 26
 Knight, J. Halifax, April 7
 Lacey, J. Bristol, March 25
 Levy, J. A. Bucklersbury, March 18
 Lowe, S. Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, March 16
 Lush, J. and W. High Holborn, March 29
 Lyall, G. North Shields, March 14
 Macdonnell, M. and Co., Broad-street, April 12
 Macegeorge, W. Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, March 5
 Meacock, E. Liverpool, March 29
 Meek, M. Knarcsborough, April 9
 Middleton, J. T. Stone, Stafford, March 23
 Moore, J. and Co., Bishop Monkton, Leeds, April 6
 Morgan, M. Newport, March 25
 Murphy, P. Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, April 5
 Newman, J. Upper East Smithfield, March 15
 Nichols, S. and M. Woodstock, April 12
 Norris, R. Bury, Lancaster, March 26
 Nunn, R. Queen-street, Cheapside, April 9
 Palyart, J. London-street, March 21
 Parker, W. Oxford-street, March 26
 Paternoster, W. Rochester, Mar. 5
 Phillips, W. Bristol, April 6
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, April 9
 Ploughman, H. Romsey, Southampton, March 18
 Powell, E. Dover, April 20
 Poynor, C. Doncaster, March 22
 Predry, R. Bristol, March 26
 Rees, B. Haverford West, April 7
 Ritchie, J. and Co., Watling-street, March 22
 Robertson, J. Old Broad-street, March 22
 Robertson, W. Liverpool, Mar. 28
 Robinson, W. sen. Craggs, within Padiham, Lancaster, March 25
 Robinson, W. Liverpool, April 6
 Rooke, W. Noble-street, April 16
 Sargent, G. F. Marlborough-place, April 5
 Simpson, W. Manchester, Mar. 22
 Smith, J. Bristol, April 13
 Smith, T. Hampton-Wick, April 2
 Springweiler, A. Duke-street, West Smithfield, March 20
 Stansbie, A. Birmingham, April 4
 Stephens, J. Liverpool, April 5
 Stevens, W. Northumberland-str., Strand, March 29
 Stewart, W. Mitre-court, March 19
 Stirk, W. Leeds, April 9
 Sweet, T. Frith-street, March 26
 Sykes, J. and J. Hollis, Manchester, March 23
 Tarling, T. S. Layton, March 19
 Tatner, C. Horton-Kirby, Kent, Feb. 26
 Taylor, J. Leominster, March 21
 Vincent, G. St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, March 19
 Wadham, B. Poole, March 23
 Wainwright, B. Hereford, April 19
 Wardale, W. Prestwick, March 21
 Watts, R. Lawrence-Pountney-hill, March 22
 Webb, R. F. Wapping-street, March 26
 Weeks, T. Southampton, April 8
 Welsh, W. Liverpool, April 4
 West, J. Richmond, April 9
 White, J. C. Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, April 16
 Whiting, T. Oxford, March 19
 Wight, S. and J. Leadenhall-street, March 22
 Wilkin, S. Taverham, Norfolk, March 30

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS ;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

MR. Salisbury has discovered that the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand Flax, grows in Ireland in the fullest luxuriance. It has been cultivated as an ornamental plant in the open ground, in the counties of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Louth, Dublin, and Wicklow: it is perfectly hardy, having grown on one estate for thirty years successively, without being affected by frost, except once or twice triflingly on the tops of the leaves; and it is capable of being propagated by offsets from the roots, in a ratio sufficient to prove that it may be brought into cultivation on a large scale.

A favourite pastime of the Negro Arabs in Nubia, and which is also known among the Arabs in Upper Egypt, is the *Syredge*, a kind of draughts. It is played upon sandy ground, on which they trace with the fingers chequers of forty-nine squares. It is an intricate game, and requires great attention: the object is, to take all the antagonist's pieces; but the rules are very different from those of the Polish draught. The people are uncommonly fond of this game; two persons seldom sitting down together without immediately beginning to draw squares on the sand.

Monument to Major Cartwright.—A meeting of the Committee for arranging the subscriptions for the erection of a public testimonial to the memory of the late Major Cartwright, was held at the house of P. Moore, Esq., M.P., on the 12th of March. It appeared that between £400 and £500 might then be considered as subscribed; from comparatively private sources; and, when the contributions resulting from a public appeal shall have been added, the amount will be considerably increased.

Another Mechanic's Institution was opened on the 10th of March, for the convenience of the inhabitants of Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, &c. The meeting was held in Gibraltar Chapel, Bethnal-Green Road, and was attended by about 700 mechanics. It would have been much more numerous had not the size of the building rendered it necessary to limit the issue of tickets. The business was opened by the Chairman, Mr. Gibson, and explained in a very appropriate speech by Dr. Birkbeck, who we understand had been particularly requested to attend. Mr. Partington, of the London Institution, then delivered a lecture on the Mechanical Powers. A very handsome subscription has been made, principally among the silk-trade, in furtherance of the object of the Institution, and there seems every prospect of success.

Mr. Fenner, Surgeon, of Aylesbury, having long experienced in his practice, as well as in his family, the deleterious effects of Bakers' bread, has been induced to adopt the habit of baking at home; he observes that in cases of indigestion, although a very desirable object, it is by no means easy to excite the regular peristaltic action of the bowels by diet; it is common in such cases to resort to purgatives; but their continued use is highly objectionable; and this inconvenience, he asserts, may be obviated by the use of home-baked bread. Let the best and cleanest wheat be ground by an honest miller without being dressed at all (no bran is to be taken from it), made into bread and well baked; the first week any one tries this, who has been requiring medicine daily, he will find such benefit, that he

he will not be inclined readily to part with it. If made from the best wheat, the bread is not so brown as may be supposed. Household bread, when made of fine flour, is in some cases of indigestion too astringent. Dr. Majendie, of Paris, tried the experiment of feeding dogs upon white bread and water; they all died within fifty days, while others, to whom he had given household bread, differing only from the white by retaining a quantity of the bran, continued to thrive very well upon it; one of the dogs that died, had been put upon his usual nourishment between the 40th and 45th days, but nothing could save him from the fatal effects of white bread.

Sir Humphrey Davy's new method of coppering ships' bottoms appears to have succeeded. The president of the Portsmouth Philosophical Society says, he has minutely examined the *Samarang* since she came into dock, and asserts, on the authority of a naval gentleman experienced in the subject, as well as on his own, that no ship in his Majesty's navy ever came home from a foreign station with a clearer copper, or in a clearer state of bottom; the accumulation of weeds and shells was peculiarly small, and little else but a few of the minutest limpets had become attached in the space of several months.

A person at Bolton, named Roberts, has contrived an apparatus consisting of a hood and mouth-piece, which enables the wearer to breathe with ease and safety in the densest vapour; the inventor proved its efficacy in the presence of a party assembled for the purpose, by entering the stove-room of Messrs. Crook and Dean's Foundry, Little Bolton, in which sulphur, &c. were burning. He remained shut in it for twenty minutes without injury, though a person without the apparatus would have died in two minutes.

M. Paixham has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner as cannon discharge balls. This bomb-cannon, executed under the orders of the Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, was lately proved at Brest; it answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship guns. The effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the Naval matériel. In consequence of this invention (says the *Journal des Débats*), large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without risk: a well directed discharge from one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship.

Great Canal.—The new canal of Amsterdam, forming a communication from the ocean to that city, exceeds in depth and dimensions any similar work in Great Britain; a 44-gun frigate has already made the passage; and there is sufficient capacity for a ship even of 80 guns.

Third University.—It has been proposed to form a University in the neighbourhood

of York; the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam has, it is said, promised to contribute £50,000 towards its establishment.

Weights and Measures.—The new act for regulating these, which comes into operation on the 1st of May, will create trouble at first to persons in trade, and be the subject of confusion with their customers. It will be important to persons concerned to be provided with the new legal weights and measures, as the penalties of former acts attach to the present. The variation in wine-measure is very considerable, the new gallon being about one-fifth larger than the present; the new bushel will also exceed the present by about one thirty-second part.

Mr. McCulloch, of Edinburgh, commenced on Monday 21st, at Willis's Rooms, a Course of Lectures on Political Economy, in honour (so states the announcement) of the late Mr. Ricardo. The lectures have been well attended, and will be continued every Monday and Thursday till the course is concluded. A similar course is delivered, on intermediate days, at the London Tavern.

Mr. Barlow's method of correcting the local affection of vessels on the needle has been adopted in the Russian Navy; and his Majesty the Emperor Alexander has presented Mr. B., through his Excellency Count Levin, with a valuable gold watch and rich dress-chain, as a mark of the value which his Majesty sets on the useful discovery.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.—On Friday, 4th, at a dinner meeting of between three and four hundred gentlemen (with his Royal Highness the Duke of York presiding), above £1500 was collected in aid of this meritorious charity. Mr. Fawcett, in an able address, repelled some attack which had been made in a newspaper against it. The enjoyments of the day were varied by vocal and instrumental music, and the whole passed off with great hilarity and éclat.

The papers of the late H. Godwyn, esq., of Blackheath, containing, principally, the results of most laborious computations relative to interest, annuities, weights and measures; the determination of powers and roots; and applicable to the rules of mensuration and the higher inquiries of mathematicians, — are deposited in the library of the British Museum.

A new lava island, lat. 15° 31' S., and lon. 176° 11' E., (by sun and moon, brought up by chronometer for four days previous), called Onacuse, or Hunter's Island, was discovered in July 1824.

Santa Fé, but lately regarded as the American *Ultima Thule*, may now be considered a stage only in the vast plain between the Mississippi and the Río del Norte.

Russian Horses.—The hardy natives of the country are small, lively, and animated; very shaggy, and generally of a brown colour. In the interior, they are mostly

unshod; but will traverse any sort of ground, up to their middle in snow. During the winter months, they are seen toiling in a cold of 20° below the freezing-point of Reaumur, as white as snow, covered with icicles and *ghryme*. During summer, they labour under the extreme of heat. Such are the animals that, with their brethren from the banks of the Volga, Kuban, and Don, composed the irregular cavalry of the Russian army; which sustained, uninjured, the fatigues of the campaign; as also the severity of the winter, which, on setting in, in the short space of one night, proved destruction to those of the French army, natives of a warmer climate, in the disastrous retreat from Russia.

Anthropology.—Dr. Willigins, of Kirckberg, perpetuates the following curious occurrences:—A man had several children born to him in lawful matrimony, most of whom had six fingers on each hand: he married a second time—still his children were six-fingered. A daughter by the first wife married, and bore two six-fingered children.

A Meeting was lately held in London, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a Society for the Encouragement of Literature:—Colonel Nugent in the Chair.—A number of Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee appointed.

Mr. Nicholson's Operative Mechanic, which has been delayed some days by the Engravers, may be expected almost immediately.

The Metropolitan Literary Institution, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, have resolved to admit subscribers, at three guineas per annum, or two guineas for half a-year, who will have access to the News-Room, Reading Room, and Library.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Nares, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is preparing for publication, *Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, with Extracts from his Private and Official Correspondence and other Papers, not previously investigated.

Mr. Phillips, author of *Pomarium Britannicum*, and other works, has just committed to the press his new volume, on which he has been so long engaged, entitled, "*Floral Emblems*," containing, together with a complete account of the most beautiful picturesque devices, employed in ancient and modern times, by the most celebrated painters and poets; a Grammar of the Language, whereby, in the most pleasing manner, ideas may be communicated, or events recorded, under semblances the most fanciful that can be

applied to the purposes of amusement or of decoration.

The Remains of Henry Kirke White, selected, with Prefatory Remarks, and an Account of his Life. By Robert Southey, esq., complete in 1 vol. 24mo. boards.

The Minnesinger's Garland, or Specimens (selected and translated) of the Poetry of the German Minnesingers or Troubadours of the 12th and 13th Centuries, will be speedily published.

Mr. Wardrop announces for publication, the whole Works of the late Matthew Baillie, M.D.; with an Account of his Life.

The Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body, vol. ii. By Robert Harrison, A.B.T.C.D. is nearly ready.

Dr. Gordon Smith is preparing a system work on Medical Police.

An Historical Dissertation is preparing for publication, upon the Origin, Duration and Antiquity of English Surnames. By William Kingdom, esq.

A New Work by one of the Authors of *Body and Soul*, entitled the *Village Pastor*, in one volume, will be published in the course of the month.

Vol. 3, of the *English Flora*, by Sir James E. Smith, is announced.

Miss Benger's *Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia*, daughter of King James I., with Sketches of the most distinguished Personages, and the State of Society in Holland and Germany during the 17th century, are in the press.

Mr. Buckingham announces his *Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the countries East of Syria and Palestine*; including a Journey from Nazareth to the mountains beyond the Dead Sea; from thence to the great plain of the Hauran to Bozra, Damascus, Lebanon, Balbeck, and by the valley of the Orontes to Seleucia, Antioch, and Aleppo.

Dr. Malkin, head master of Bury School, has in the press, *Classical Disquisitions, and Curiosities, critical and historical*.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing, by subscription, in about Fifty quarterly parts, *Species Conchyliorum*; or, *Descriptions of all the Known Species of Recent Shells*. By G. B. Sowerby, F.L.S., &c. Illustrated by coloured Plates, by J. D. C. Sowerby, F.L.S., &c. The descriptions in this work will be given in Latin and English. The number of species and varieties to be described and figured are 5,000, which will be contained in from 900 to 1000 plates.

An inedited MS. of the celebrated Fenelon has been lately found buried among the archives of the establishment of St. Anne, in the town of Cambray. It was composed by Fenelon in the year 1702, and is entitled, *Répense de l'Archevêque de Cambrai au Mémoire qui lui a été envoyé sur le Droit du Joyeux Avènement*.

The *Eve of All-Hallows*, or *Adelaide of Tyrconnell*, a Romance, is just ready.

Narrative

Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c., by William H. Keating, A.M., &c., is nearly ready.

The History of Paris, from the earliest period to the present day, is announced for publication.

The King of Spain has just authorized the printing of the Autographical Journal of Christopher Columbus, and those of several other illustrious Navigators, which have been preserved in the Escorial with the most religious care, but which no one has hitherto been allowed to peruse.

The Pictures; The Betrothing; Novels. Translated from the German of Lewis Tieck and Thomas Fitzgerald, the Lord of Offaley, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, a Romance, are nearly ready.

Mr. James Jennings has in the press, Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.

Dr. Thomas Busby will shortly publish, Concert-room and Orchestra Anecdotes.

Dramatic Table-Talk, by Richard Ryan, esq., is just ready.

James Elmes, esq., Author of the Life of Wren, &c., has in the press, the Schools of the Fine Arts.

The Last Days of Lord Byron, by Major William Parry, is just ready.

The Complete Governess, an entire system of Female Education, by a Lady, is announced.

A Series of Sixteen Designs of the celebrated Retsch, to illustrate Schiller's Ballad of "The Fight of the Dragon", engraved in outline by H. Moses, will shortly be published.

Early in April is promised, a Catalogue of all those Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds which have been engraved, with the Names of the Engravers, &c. &c.

Among forthcoming novelties, we notice (from several publishers' lists) a Sequel Volume to Evelyn's Memoirs: it is by Mr. Upcott, and is expected in about three weeks.

A Journal across the Cordillera of the Andes, and of a Residence in Lima and other parts of Peru, in 1823 and 1824, by Robert Proctor, esq., is announced for publication.

Mr. Howison, Author of Sketches in Upper Canada, is preparing for the press, Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreation.

The Remains and Memoir of the late Reverend Charles Wolfe, A.B., Author of the Poem on the Burial of Sir John Moore, are announced, by the Rev. J. A. Russell, in two volumes 12mo; and whatever profits may arise from the sale, are to be placed at the disposal of the Author's Family, for charitable and religious purposes.

The Right Joyous and Pleasant History of the Feats, Gests, and Proweses of

the Chevalier Bayard, will be published in a few days.

Thoughts in Rhyme. By an East Anglian, will be ready in a few days.

"Pompeiana," by Sir W. Gell and J. P. Gandy, with more than a hundred Engravings, is announced.

A second volume of Captain Brookes' Travels in Norway, &c., will speedily be published.

In Paris, the *Album* of the famous fortune-teller Mademoiselle le Normand is announced. The prospectus styles it a precious collection of secret memoirs, literary-miscellanies, and letters of celebrated persons, &c. It is to consist of five large quarto volumes, or above eighty volumes in octavo! and to appear in parts.

Hints to some Churchwardens on the Repair of Parish Churches, are just ready.

Ancient Paintings and Mosaic, discovered at Pompeii, by John Goldiecutt, tect, is announced for publication.

Ned Clinton, or the Commissary; comprising Adventures and Events during the Peninsular War, with curious and original Anecdotes of Military and other remarkable Characters, will be published in a few days; also, volume 2 of Naval and Military Anecdotes.

Rev. Henry G. White, will shortly publish, in 1 vol. 8vo., the Reading-Desk; or, Practical Remarks upon the Reading of the Liturgy: with Notes upon its construction, embodying the substance of a Series of Sermons, preached at the Asylum for Female Orphans.

Mr. Penn has in the press a new edition of his Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Mosaical Geologies, revised and enlarged with relation to the latest works on Geology.

Dr. Gordon-Smith is preparing a systematic work on Medical Police.

Preparing for publication, Practical Observations on Hydrocele, with a view to recommend a new Mode of Operating for that Disease, which is exempt from the Inconveniences that have been found to attend all the other operations; and at the same time more simple and equally certain of producing a cure. Illustrated with Cases. To which is added, some Practical Observations on Bronchocele, and on Inflammation of the Mamma; accompanied with a Table, containing upwards of One Hundred Cases of Bronchocele, treated at the Monmouth Dispensary. By James Holbrook, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon in the Royal Navy, and Surgeon to the Monmouth General Dispensary.

The Student's Assistant, or Derivative Explanatory Index, containing the principal Terms used in Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Medicine, and Surgery; by John Charles Litchfield, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the Medical Society of London, &c.

The Magistrate, or Sessions and Police Review, Critical, Humorous, and Instructive, will be published on the first of May, and continued monthly.

The Works of James Arminius, D.D., formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden. Translated from the Latin, by James Nichols, author of "*Calvinism and Arminianism compared in their Principles and Tendency*."—Volume the first will soon be published.

Preparing for publication, a new 8vo. Edition of "Gostling's Walk in and about the City of Canterbury;" embellished with plates, and edited by the Rev. John Metcalfe, M.A.

Correspondence relative to the Prospects of Christianity, and the Means of promoting its Reception in India, will be shortly published.

The encouragers of active industry, in whatever spot it may be requisite, will be glad to learn, that the Laws of the Mexican Rivers, which have hitherto governed the operations in this quarter, are now translating from the last Spanish Ordinances; which will be accompanied with Observations on the Rivers of South America, and of the various Mining Association.

The author of *Fifteen Years in India*, and *Memoirs of India*, has now in the press, a work in three volumes, entitled, "*Forty Years in the World, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life*." New Editions of his former efforts are in preparation, illustrated by maps and plates.

Nearly ready for publication, the *Diable Diplomat*, par un Ancien Ministre.

Hints to some Churchwardens on the Repair of Parish Churches, one vol. 8vo., twelve plates.

On the Religions of Ancient Greece, the Public, the Mystical, and the Philosophical, by W. Mitford, esq.

In a few days will be published, the *New Shepherd's Calendar*, a new volume of Poems, by John Clare.

Aids to Reflection, in a Series of Prudential, Moral, and Spiritual Aphorisms, extracted from the Works of Archbishop Leighton, with Notes, and Interpolated Remarks, by S. T. Coleridge, esq. Post 8vo.

A third volume of *Imaginary Conversations*, of Literary Men and Statesmen, by Walter Savage Landor, esq.

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plained in a public Lecture, delivered at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, 8th of May 1824), whereby an adult, previously unacquainted in the slightest degree with Latin, was enabled in the short space of only seven days, to acquire so considerable a knowledge of the Latin Language, as to translate, parse, and scan, the whole of the First Book of Virgil's *Æneid*.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Longman and Co.'s Catalogue of Old Books. Part III. for 1824-5.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life of Cardinal Wolsey; by George Cavendish. With Notes and Illustrations; by S. W. Singer, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Life of Frederic Schiller; with an Examination of his Works. 10s. 6d.

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Life of the Rev. Philip Henry, A.M. 8vo. 15s. New edition.

Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble, esq. By J. Boaden, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

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OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

REV. DR. PARR.

DIED, at Hatton Parsonage, near Warwick, on the evening of Sunday the 6th inst., in his 79th year, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of Grafham, in Huntingdonshire, &c., after an illness of about two months' continuance; during which the affectionate sympathy of his friends was not less assiduous than the prayers, and supplications of his parishioners, for the prolongation of the life of their most valuable friend and pastor.

Rarely does it fall to the lot of men in general to witness such a splendid combination of talent, learning, and moral worth as the character of Dr. Parr presented. In intellect, he was a giant, revelling and glorying in that strength by means of which he was enabled to defy opposition, to overthrow all competitors, to break them to pieces, and to trample them to dust, if they besought not that forbearance which he refused to no man. Occasionally, he might be thought, by some persons, to wanton in power—to assume the sceptre, and put on the purple; for, enthroned in intellectual might, he dreaded no rivalry;—but let all remember, that he was incapable of the slightest feeling of jealousy at other men's claims, or victories; he rejoiced in their powers, and aided their triumphs; and seldom, indeed, has the world possessed a man who has contributed so frequently, so essentially, and with so much delight, to the success of all who sought his aid. He was not to be vexed by ignorance, irritated by dulness, or provoked by folly: for he always made unasked allowances for every man's situa-

tion, circumstances, capacity, or want of capacity; and it was only when ignorance presumed to teach—when dulness pretended to be wit, or folly domineered, that his ire was kindled; and he inflicted unforgotten, unforgiven wounds upon the self-love of persons, who neither knew him nor themselves.

The majesty of mind beamed in his eye, and was stamped upon his forehead, and required none of those external indications of coronets and mitres, which supply the absence of realities in the “little great;”—exhibiting the shadow without the substance—the attestation without the signature.

His knowledge of the human character, in all its varieties, appeared to have been intuitive. He marked the eye; he read the countenance; and the prophet of old did not more fully comprehend the handwriting upon the wall, than he all the latent, as well as all the obvious, features of the mind.

Endowed with that indispensable requisite to literary eminence which is found in a memory at once retentive and exact, he attracted the pure ore from all that he read, and all that he heard. If any mind might be pronounced magnetic, it was his.

Possessing, in the stores of his capacious mind, the essence of all that the fathers wrote; profoundly skilled in all the best comments upon Jewish history and Christian doctrine; master of all systems of divinity; versed in all creeds, as well as in the decisions of councils and synods; and equally well acquainted with the great controversies which have agitated the Greek,

Greek, the Latin and the Protestant churches; as also those which have, at various periods, divided the literary world; being a most learned philologist, erudite classical scholar, and profound metaphysician; skilled in general science, and more especially in the principles of legislation; deeply read in ecclesiastical and general history, as well as in the systems of ethics and philosophy, of all ages and nations;—the “spirits of the mighty dead” might be said to come at his call; and the poets, the orators and philosophers of antiquity mentally appeared at the invocation of a genius transcendent as themselves. To estimate his acquisitions to their full extent was impossible; knowledge in him was an ocean, the boundaries of which no one ever discovered—the depths of which no one ever fathomed.

Such a man, enjoying unabated vigour of intellect, and undecaying firmness of purpose, though almost on the verge of his eightieth year, was a spectacle sublime as that of the polar sun blazing at midnight, and pouring forth floods of light when the ordinary laws of nature decree darkness.

That such talents and such learning should be accompanied by a commensurate kindness of heart and urbanity of manners, is not more than thinking men would expect, nor less than good men would desire. He was the personal friend of his humblest parishioners; and to them he was an expounder of Scripture, alike able, zealous and faithful: and whilst he taught them to abhor every species of hypocrisy and fraud, they witnessed that his practice and his precepts were in exact accordance. Religion in him had no taint of superstition, or bigotry: he believed that the fold of Christ included all that have faith in his mission, and obey his precepts; and the rest of his fellow-beings he presumed not to judge. He soothed the afflicted, advised the friendless, consoled the widow and the fatherless, and sought to lighten the captive's fetters: he was, indeed, the friend of those “who had none beside to help them.” His conversational intercourse was instructive and delightful, almost beyond parallel: the hospitality of ancient times prevailed at his table, and his hourly liberality proved his contempt for riches.

Dr. Parr was born at Harrow: his father was a surgeon of that place; and his paternal grandfather was rector of Hinckley, in Leicestershire. He was at the head of Harrow school in his fourteenth year; and would, on the death of Dr. Sumner, who strongly recommended him as his successor, have been appointed to the head-mastership, had it not been for the immaturity of his age. At Harrow, he contracted a friendship with Dr. Bennet, late Bishop of Cloyne, and the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones. When he removed from Harrow, to establish himself as a teacher

at Stanmore, almost all the boys of the upper school accompanied him. He became successively master of the Grammar Schools of Colchester and Norwich; and was preferred, in 1780, to the rectory of Asterby, in the diocese of Lincoln. This, in 1785, he exchanged for the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire. In addition to the benefice above-mentioned, the Rev. Dr. Parr held the living of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, which was presented to him by Sir Francis Burdett. Through the present Earl of Dartmouth's grandfather, he also obtained, from Bishop Lowth, a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Parr was twice married—first to Ann, of the ancient house of Mauleverer, in Yorkshire; and afterwards to Mary, sister of the late Rev. James Eyre, of Solihull, in Warwickshire. By his first wife, he had several children, all of whom died in their infancy, except Catherine and Sarah, both of whom he survived; the first married to John Wynne, Esq., of Garthmillis, in Denbighshire, and left two daughters, now living—Catherine and Augusta; the eldest of whom is the wife of the Rev. John Lymes, Rector of Elmley Levit, in Worcestershire.

Dr. Parr was not doomed to experience liberality where it ought to have been most exhibited. He was never patronized by the government: but derived his preferences, and that competence, which so happily gilded the sunset of his life, and which he so nobly united with mental independence, from his own exertions, and those of private friendship. Distinguished as Dr. Parr was for his moral character, his persevering exercise of all the duties of his station as a parish pastor, and his zealous and enlightened attachment to our civil and religious constitution, this neglect of him, by the ruling powers, is obviously traceable to the known independence of his character. The secret, indeed, may be explained by an extract from his admirable work “On the Character of Mr. Fox;” in which he states, that “from his youth upwards he never deserted a friend, nor violated a public principle; that he was the SLAVE OF NO PATRON; AND THE ORGAN OF NO PARTY; that he formed his political opinions without the slightest regard, and acted upon them with total disregard to personal emolument and professional promotion!”

MRS. ANNA LÆTITIA BARBAULD.

AT Stoke Newington, on the 9th instant, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Anna Lætitia Barbauld; daughter of the late Rev. John Aiken, D.D., and widow of the Rev. Rochmont Barbauld.

This distinguished lady, whose fame is second to none of the female writers of her country, was born at Kibworth, in the county of Leicester, on June 20th, 1743. She was indebted to her learned and ex-

emplary father for the solid foundation of a literary and classical education; a boon at that period rarely bestowed upon a daughter. In the year 1756, she accompanied her family to Warrington, in Lancashire, where her father was appointed one of the tutors of a dissenting academy. She published, in 1772, a volume of poems, which immediately gave her a place in the first rank of living poets. The next year, in conjunction with her brother, the late John Aiken, M. D., she gave to the world a small but choice collection of miscellaneous pieces in prose.

On her marriage, in 1774, she went to reside at Palgrave in Suffolk, where her *Early Lessons, and Hymns in Prose, for Children*, were composed—masterpieces in the art of juvenile instruction—monuments at once of her genius and of the condescending benevolence which presided over its exercise. In 1785, Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld quitted Palgrave, and after a tour on the Continent, and some months passed in London, they settled at Hampstead.

Some pamphlets on public topics, printed anonymously, but marked for hers by a style of almost unrivalled brilliancy and animation; and a Poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce on his exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade, were the principal efforts of her pen during many succeeding years.

In 1802 she and Mr. Barbauld fixed their abode at the village of Stoke Newington, whither they were attracted by her affection for her brother, and desire of enjoying his daily society. A Selection from the *Guardian*, *Spectator* and *Tatler*, introduced by an elegant essay; another from the MS. correspondence of Richardson, with a Life of the Author, and a view of his writings prefixed; and a Collection of the best English Novels, with biographical and critical prefaces, served in succession to amuse her leisure; a higher effort of her power was the splendid poem entitled *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven*, which appeared early in the ensuing year.

This was the last of her separate publications, but she continued occasionally to exercise her poetical powers, which she retained in undiminished vigour nearly to the latest period of her life.

She sunk by a gradual decay, without any severe bodily suffering, and with perfect resignation and composure of mind.

The moral qualities of this admirable woman reflected back a double lustre on her intellectual endowments. Her principles were pure and exalted, her sentiments on all occasions mild, candid and generous. No one could bear her faculties more meekly; neither pride nor envy had the smallest share in her composition; her beneficence was proved by many acts of bounty, and her courtesy, kindness, and indulgence to others were unbounded. Her society was equally a benefit and a delight to all

within her sphere. She possessed many and warm friends, and passed through a long life without an enemy.

Mrs. Barbauld has left behind her many unpublished pieces both in verse and prose; and a complete edition of her works, with a selection from her correspondence, may be expected to appear under the superintendence of her family.

While inserting, with a melancholy satisfaction, this brief memoir, with which a correspondent has favoured us, of one of the greatest benefactors to the present generation, from the lead taken by her in improving the system of early domestic education,—it would be, upon our part, a want of that gratitude which is the very heart of moral justice, if we did not particularly notice the obligations of the *Monthly Magazine* to Mrs. Barbauld, to whose pen are to be ascribed several of the most pleasing and interesting essays and poetical effusions which graced its earliest numbers.

DR. TILLOCH, LL.D.

IT is with feelings of deep emotion that we have to announce to our readers the death of Dr. Alexander Tilloch, the founder and editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*.

Alexander Tilloch was a native of Glasgow, where he was born on the 28th of February 1757. After receiving that liberal education which in Scotland is so much more accessible than in England, inured from his earliest life to a habit of thinking for himself, possessing an inquisitive mind, and imbibing an ardent thirst for knowledge, he devoted much of his attention to the art of printing, in which he conceived much improvement remained to be made. As he was not bred a printer himself, he had recourse to Mr. Foulis, printer of the University of Glasgow, to whom he applied for types to make an experiment in a new process, and that nothing less than the art of stereotype printing: the experiment succeeded, and Mr. Foulis, who was a very ingenious man, became so convinced of its practicability and excellence, that he entered into partnership with him in order to carry it on. They took out patents in both England and Scotland, and printed several small volumes from stereotype plates. A few years afterwards Dr. Tilloch discovered, that he was but a second inventor, and that the art had been exercised by a Mr. Ged of Edinburgh, jeweller, nearly fifty years before. This circumstance, if it did not disgust Dr. Tilloch, made him think less of his discovery; and soon after he left Glasgow for London, where he became one of the proprietors of the *Star* evening newspaper. But even the avocations of a daily journal, and the political vortex into which all who are so connected are unavoidably driven, could not divert his mind from his favourite pursuits. He therefore projected and commenced the *Philosophical Magazine*, which, although there are now

now several works of a similar description, continues to maintain its high character. To this, the philosophical acquirements of the Editor, who possessed an extensive knowledge of many departments of physical science, were, in a great degree, conducive; and various papers by himself, in the earlier volumes, are by no means the least interesting of their contents. During the last three years, however, the ravages of the disorder which has terminated in his death, disabled him from taking an active part in conducting the work.

Dr. Tilloch devoted much of his valuable time to the Steam-engine; and had a large share in suggesting and maturing the improvement on what is called Woolf's engine. The ruling passion may be said, in Dr. Tilloch, to have been strong almost even in death; for he had entered a new patent for a steam-engine only a fortnight before death closed his eyes, and the world lost a man who had devoted a long life to the advancement of science. This melancholy event took place at his house in Barnsbury-street, Islington, on the 26th of January last.

In private life, Dr. Tilloch was amiable; in conversation, acute, intelligent and communicative; few persons possessed a clearer understanding, or a warmer heart. We have already stated that Dr. Tilloch was one of the proprietors of the *Star* newspaper; and for many years he took an active share in its management; for the last five years, however, the editing has been confided to other hands, and the opportunities which a long and protracted sickness enabled him to devote to study were appropriated to science, in the promotion of which he was always ardent and persevering.

Dr. Tilloch was a member of several literary and scientific societies, and few individuals had stronger claims to such distinction.

WILLIAM OWEN, ESQ., R. A.

This distinguished artist died on Friday, Feb. 11, after a protracted illness, in nearly his 60th year; not, however, by the natural progress of disease, but by having laudanum administered instead of other medicine, through the mistake of a chemist's boy, in inverting the labels of two different bottles. Mr. Owen was a native of Wales, and came to London with the late R. P. Knight, esq. The professional character of Mr. Owen, and his rise and progress in his art deserve more ample notice, than we have, at present, either the leisure or the documents to prepare. As a portrait painter, he had himself the discriminative modesty which usually accompanies genuine merit, always to acknowledge, that he did not approach Reynolds; and it may be added, that the description of merit he did possess, was, in a considerable degree, of a distinct character from that of the yet unrivalled glory of the English school of portraiture. The eminence he attained was the result

as much, at least, of unwearied diligence as of genius; and the evidence of its not being grounded upon early attainments in science,—that of anatomy, and diligent study of the naked figure, in particular,—was conspicuous to the critically discerning eye: for if his style, in some particulars, was vigorous, the drawing both of his heads and hands was frequently feeble; and his proportions did not come out sufficiently intelligible, if we may so express ourselves, through his drapery.* This was, perhaps, the principal reason why he did not much succeed in displaying the elegance of the female form, and why his happiest efforts in this way displayed rather the prettinesses of the artist, than the genuine characteristics of feminine loveliness. In the sphere of his academic duties he was greatly respected; and the liberal manner in which he communicated his advice commanded the love and gratitude of the students. Many of his numerous unfinished portraits, Mr. Leahy, who occupies his painting rooms, has, we understand, been of late employed in completing. Mr. Owen was originally a pupil of Catson's, R. A.; and, like his more distinguished colleague, Stothard, was originally a coach-painter. His funeral, which took place on the 19th, was a private one; but was attended by the president of the R. A., and by his old friends, Messrs. Westmacott, Phillips and Thompson. He has left a widow and an only son, the Rev. Wm. Owen, to deplore his loss.

J. H. PARRY.

THE late Mr. John Humfreys Parry was born in 1787, near Mold, in Flintshire. His father, who was Rector of Llanfarnes, sent him at a proper age to the grammar school at Ruthin; and on his removal placed him in the office of his maternal uncle, Mr. Wynn, a Solicitor, at Mold, with a view to the profession of the law. He subsequently entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1811. As a barrister, he chose the Chester circuit, and for some time practised with every prospect of success; but becoming possessed of property, by the death of his father, and being attached to the social pleasures of the metropolis, his practice gradually dwindled, till, at length, he lost all connexion with the bar. Mr. Parry married a daughter of Mr. Thomas, a respectable solicitor, of Llanfyllin,

* We do not mean to insinuate, that the dissecting knife should be conspicuous in the strokes of the pencil, and the muscles and arteries be seen through the clothing, as is frequently the case in the figures of one of the great artists of the day, and in those of some of his imitators; but the drapery of the clothed figure, whether imitative or fanciful, cannot be properly laid by the artist whose imagination is not completely possessed of the anatomy and naked proportions of the form.

Llanfyllin, in Montgomeryshire; and has left a large and amiable family, of three daughters and two sons, almost without provision. Mr. Parry was the author of several poems inserted in the *Welsh Melodies*, and the projector of the *Cambro-Briton*. He published the 1st volume of a great desideratum in biography, called the *Cambrian Plutarch*; and had, a short time previous to his melancholy death, been appointed to superintend the Welsh portion of the great National History, about to be published by Government.

COLONEL STANHOPE.

On Saturday, March the 5th, by hanging himself on a beam in one of the out-houses in Caen Wood, while in a state of mental derangement, the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, brother of the present Earl Stanhope, Aide-de-camp to General Sir John Moore and General Graham, and, latterly, to the Duke of York, and M.P. for Dartmouth. At the siege of St. Sebastian, this gallant officer received a grape-shot wound in the spine. Severe as his consequent sufferings were, it was, however, the decided opinion of the eminent surgeons by whom he had been attended that the ball could not, without imminent risk of fatal consequences, be extracted. Whether by the pressure of an extraneous substance, or by the adhesion of the nerves themselves during the passage of the ball, the result was, that not only the spine was morbidly affected, but the whole nervous system partook of the injury. Frequent exfoliations of the bone had taken place. Of late, Col. Stanhope appeared very abstracted, was in the habit of sitting a long time, as if in a state of stupor, and then would suddenly start up, as if from sleep or upon an alarm. Within a few days he had complained very much that he could get no sleep, in consequence of the pain he endured. About two years ago his wife, the eldest daughter of Lord Mansfield, died, and his grief at the loss of her was very great. The pain and nervous irritations created by the wound, acted upon by mental causes, seem to have induced temporary insanity. The Colonel gave up his establishment after the death of his wife, by whom he had one son, who is now living. He was held in the highest esteem by all in the neighbourhood who knew him; and the unaffected sorrow of the domestics, who gave evidence before the Jury, bore testimony to his worth as a master. He was remarkably pious, although from his early youth in the army, and he paid the highest attention to religious duties, and was much given to literary pursuits. He was related to the late Right Hon. William Pitt, who placed him in the army contrary to his father's wishes. He was in his 39th year. We understand that he was about to be married to a young lady, who was on a visit to Caen Wood, at the time the dreadful event took place.

BARON BRAYBROOK.

At his seat at Bellingbear, on the 28th of February, after a lingering illness, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Richard Aldworth Griffin, Baron Braybrook, of Braybrook, in Northamptonshire, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of Essex, high Steward of Wokingham, Rector of Saffron Walden, Provost Martial of Jamaica, and Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge. His Lordship was born July 3, 1750; and married, in June 1780, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Grenville, who died Nov. 6, 1796, leaving a numerous issue. He succeeded, in May 1797, to the Barony of Braybrook, and the Audley End estates, on the death of his relative John Lord Howard de Walden and Braybrook, at which period he had been four times elected member for Reading; a distinction on many former occasions conferred upon his ancestors. His Lordship was the representative of two of the most ancient families in the county, being descended paternally from the Aldworths of Stanlake, and in the female line from the Nevilles of Bellingbear. We cannot conclude our notice of this melancholy event, without expressing our deep concern for the loss of this highly respected nobleman, who has been long endeared to a very large circle of relations and friends, by the most upright and honourable conduct, the exercise of the most benevolent affections and extensive charity. By those who are enabled to appreciate his truly Christian and social virtues, and high intellectual acquirements, and more especially by the immediate members of his afflicted family, the memory of this amiable individual will long be most affectionately cherished. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Hon. Richard Neville, one of the representatives of the county of Bedford.

LADY JERNINGHAM.

At her house in Bolton-row, on Wednesday, at the age of 77, Lady Jerningham, eldest daughter of Henry, eleventh Viscount Dillon, by his wife Lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of George Earl of Lichfield, and grand-daughter of Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of King Charles II. She married, in 1767, Sir William Jerningham, Bart. of Costessy, in Norfolk, who was the representative of one of the few remaining families of English gentry, prior in date to the Conquest, and was descended on his mother's side from King Edward III. Sir William died in 1809, leaving by his widow, the present Viscount Stafford, and Lady Bedingfield, besides two sons, since cut off in the flower of their age, viz. William, who signalized himself, by his distinguished bravery, in the Austrian service; and Edward, an English barrister, and Secretary of the late British Catholic Board, whose memory is affectionately cherished

by all who knew him, and whose death was an irreparable loss to the members of his communion. The venerable lady, whose decease we now commemorate, had been declining in health for the last twelve months, and breathed her last without a struggle.

—
MRS. FRANKLIN.

It is with the strongest feelings of regret that we present our readers with a detail of the melancholy demise of this truly amiable and accomplished lady; yet, painful as the task is, we trust that by those to whom her superior abilities have afforded so many hours of instruction and delight, the particulars of her premature death, as well as some account of her life, will be received with no small degree of interest.

Mrs. Franklin, better known as an author by the name of Eleanor Ann Porden, was born in the year 1795; she was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Porden, an architect of considerable talents, which are displayed in the building of Eton Hall, (Lord Grosvenor's), the King's Stables, Brighton, &c. He was well known in the literary world, and highly esteemed by many of its most distinguished characters.

Miss Porden's education, which was private, and under the immediate direction of her father, was of a superior, and rather uncommon description; and, notwithstanding her talents as a writer were of such an high and comprehensive order, they have not as yet been duly appreciated, beyond the bounds of a favoured and select circle.

At a very early age, Miss Porden discovered a genius for poetry; but the work of this much lamented lady which was first known to the public was called "The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy," a poem in six cantos, highly estimated for its union of poetical grace and scientific intelligence; it was published in 1815. The success of the fair writer, upon this occasion, however, does not appear to have urged her into any precipitate display of further efforts, as it was not till three years afterwards that she again appeared before the public, as the author of "The Arctic Expedition," an interesting poetic tribute to the gallant adventurers who were engaged in one of the most perilous enterprises by which the present age has been distinguished. This poem, it is said, led to her union with Captain Franklin.

Another effusion of Miss Porden's muse was "an Ode on the Coronation of his most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth, in July 1821." The circulation of this; we believe, was rather private; but her grand work, "Cœur de Lion, or the Third Crusade," in sixteen cantos, two vols. 8vo. and one of the greatest efforts of a female pen in the annals of English literature, was published in June 1822.

But what rendered this lady more worthy of esteem, as well as an example fit for the imitation of young people, and many who were her seniors, though inferior

in their attainments, was her exemption from vanity; for notwithstanding the encomiums and gratifying attentions which she was in the habit of receiving, and the conviction of her own superiority, which her great natural judgment must have pointed out, yet her manners were, at all times, perfectly easy and unassuming; and though able to converse on subjects far beyond what is expected of ladies in general, to young people, and those not her equals in information, she ever adapted her conversation, so as to avoid ever making them feel their inferiority, and was particularly animated and pleasant to every one.

In the month of August 1823, Miss Porden gave her hand to Captain Franklin, to whom she had been some time engaged, and who had then recently returned from the land expedition employed to assist in exploring the Polar Regions. Happy, but brief was their union. In the circumstances of Mrs. Franklin's death there was something unusually distressing. Constitutionally delicate, it has been generally, though erroneously, understood, that the fatal event was occasioned by grief at her husband's departure, acting upon a previously debilitated frame. This, however, was not the case.

Mrs. Franklin, whose mind eagerly sought every kind of useful information, entered with great energy into the enterprising spirit of her husband; and, notwithstanding her devoted attachment to him, and the severe trials and dangers attendant on the expedition, she earnestly wished him to repeat the attempt, hoping that he might accomplish the object so much desired.* With this delightful anticipation she looked forward to welcome his return; but, alas! a pulmonary complaint, from which she had suffered nearly two years, reached its crisis about the time that Captain Franklin received his orders to proceed on the expedition, and she was given over by her physicians five days previous to his quitting home.

Mrs. Franklin, who had not till then been considered in danger, expired on the evening of the 22d of February last, exactly one week after she had bidden her beloved husband an eternal farewell; leaving a daughter, eight months old, unconscious of the loss of so truly valuable a mother.

— JOHN

* Captain Franklin, Lieutenant Back, Dr. Richardson and Mr. Kendall, with eight other persons, composing the overland expedition to the Arctic Regions, embarked at Liverpool on the 16th of February, on board the Columbia packet, for New York. From New York they are to proceed to Upper Canada, and thence to Fort Chipewyan, on their way to the Polar Sea, by Mackenzie River. On reaching its northern extremity, Captain Franklin and Lieutenant Back, with part of the expedition, proceed to the westward, in the hope of reaching Behring's Straits; while Dr. Richardson and Mr. Kendall, with the other party, proceed to the eastward, tracing the coast of America, if possible, to the Copper-Mine River.

JOHN YOUNG, ESQ.

This well known able mezzotinto engraver died on the 7th March, after a very long harassing illness. As keeper of the British Gallery, a delicate and difficult office, he acquitted himself in a manner which did him great honour; for he was the friend of artists, and a conciliator where many sore feelings, jealousies and angry passions could not fail to be generated. As connected with the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and other charities of a similar kind, he was also distinguished for unwearied zeal and judicious humanity. In his own department of art he possessed first-rate talents: he was, besides, a good judge of painting, and its sister-arts. His value will be rendered more apparent by the blank occasioned by his loss, than it was, perhaps, during his active and useful life.

JOHN BAXTER.

At his house, No. 3, Upper North Place, Gray's-Inn-Lane (where, for the last twenty years, he had followed, though in a humble sphere, with great generosity and benevolence, the profession of a surgeon), died, on the 1st of March, John Baxter: a man whose name the machinations of that faction so long in power, and which entailed upon this country by far the greatest portion of the burthen of its present enormous debt, have caused, in defiance of the humility of his station, to be recorded on the page of history, by an unparalleled attempt to subvert the constitutional law of treason, and, by the substitution of the legal sophistries of construction and distortion, subject to the arbitrary discretion of usurping authority, the lives, the liberties and rightful privileges of the people. And if worth alone, inflexible integrity and unshaken fortitude, without the adventitious aid of fortune and of station, could challenge the attention of mankind, John Baxter would have been entitled to more distinction than frequently emblazons the titles of the hereditary, or the court-created great. He was by trade, originally, a working-jeweller; but, attached from his youth to anatomical and medical science, became qualified, in his maturer years, for regular admission, which he obtained, to surgical practice. Previously to this initiation, however, he had devoted his manual industry to the support of himself and his family in the humble calling to which we have alluded; and the simplicity of his manners accorded, at all times, with the station in which he was originally placed. He had, however, a clear and logical understanding, was far from being deficient in general knowledge, and had the talent of expressing his thoughts, though without the least pretension to the energies, or the ornaments of eloquence, in well-constructed and coherent sentences—a grace in which some even of our celebrated parliamentary speakers, but for the critical aid of reporters, would be found to be very deficient. He was much

devoted to subjects of political inquiry; which became to him the fruitful source of trouble, persecution and danger. Of the unshunnable fortitude with which he could encounter these, notwithstanding the unaffected quietness of his general demeanour, it was his destiny to be called upon for unequivocal examples. Having adopted the political sentiments, and the system of representation, promulgated by the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt, in 1780, he became one of the earliest members of the much-misrepresented London Corresponding Society—a faithful and well-authenticated history of which is one of the most important desiderata of the political literature of the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was a diligent member of the committee of that association, and, as such, was included in the number of those who were arrested on the 14th of May 1794. John Baxter, however, was not one of those whom it was the particular object of the ministers to destroy; but one of many, the object of whose arrest apparently it was, not that they should be treated as culprits, but terrified into witnesses, by whose testimony it was supposed others might be destroyed; and as he was a man whose undoubted sincerity, in the cause in which he was embarked, had occasioned his associates to repose in him an unlimited confidence, not only of their plans, of which they affected; indeed, no concealment, but of their sentiments, and even those momentary indiscretions which, suggested by irritation, expire in the utterance; he might, in the temper of the times which “existing circumstances” had inflamed, with but little assistance from the customary auxiliaries of invention and hard swearing, have entitled himself to no small portion of the rewards which treachery has but too frequently purchased with the price of blood. Neither intimidation nor blandishment, however,—neither the snares of jailors and king's messengers, nor the array of privy-councils, could bend, or seduce, the upright mind of this honest mechanic; and he nobly and disinterestedly preferred the perilous distinction of being one of the twelve selected for prosecution, under a factitious charge of constructive and accumulative treason, to the safety and the emolument of being the Judas, who could betray his trust. He was, accordingly, committed to Newgate, and was arraigned, with the other prisoners brought from the Tower for that purpose, in the October following; where he remained in close custody till the conclusion and total failure of the prosecutions (December 1794); or, as Mr. Burke expresses it, till “the Crown retired, defeated and disgraced, from its own courts.” On the 15th of that month, he was liberated. Baxter, however, found, as others have found (but he found it without repining), that the consciousness of integrity is the only reward that is to be expected by the honest and unconnected patriot,

patriot; even for the most hazardous sacrifices; and that he who has even preferred the terrors of the axe and the scaffold, to the betrayal of what he regards as the public cause, if he escape the snare, has thenceforward to calculate, not upon honourable repose, but fresh demands of sacrifice. His persecutions did not end here. In April 1799, he was again arrested on a pretence of treasonable practices, and committed to Cold-Bath Fields prison, then generally known by the name of the Bastille, where he remained six months. He was then removed to Chester, where his imprisonment was rigidly protracted for eighteen months longer; and whence he was finally liberated without trial or specific accusation.*

To his last hours, John Baxter remained unshaken in his principles; and did not, upon his death-bed, neglect to testify his confident respect and affection for those still surviving partners in his severest trials, whom he knew to have been actuated by the same honest motives with himself. He was buried on the 7th, in Lady Huntingdon's Burial-ground, Spa-Fields: Mr. Galloway, and five other friends only, attending him to the grave. He would have completed his 67th year on the 1st of July next; and had been married fifty years. He has left a widow who is 74 years old, but still active in body and mind; and, considering the economical habits which both the deceased and survivor had been used to, it is hoped that he has left behind him sufficient for her comfortable subsistence. He had no surviving children. The house, in which he died, was held by him at a ground-rent, on a lease of ninety-nine years.

REV. JOHN WHITEHOUSE.

At Dorking, 36, the Rev. John Whitehouse, Minister of West-street chapel,

* The victims of this inquisitorial system of rigid imprisonment, on mere suspicion or false suggestion, were at that time very numerous. Among others, we might instance Mr. Alexander Galloway, engineer, who endured, on that occasion, forty months' imprisonment, under precisely similar circumstances:—only that he had, voluntarily, surrendered himself, when he learned that he was accused, and refused to be liberated at the time when others were, because he would not accept of any but an unconditional release; insisting upon either being brought to trial, or enlarged without bail, real or nominal; being resolved, that if he could not obtain indemnity for the past, he would be no party in any precedent for the justification of future similar oppressions.

in that town. Mr. Whitehouse, although not a man of splendid talents, was nevertheless a zealous and faithful pastor of his church. He was tender and warm-hearted, and sincere in his professions, which he illustrated by his unceasing attention to the spiritual and temporal wants of the poor, and by his co-operation with his philanthropic neighbours as an executive patron of the many useful institutions of his parish.

MR. BENJAMIN PRICE.

In Westminster, Mr. Benjamin Price, many years secretary to the Westminster library, and well known in the literary circles of the metropolis. Mr. Price had at various times been engaged in contributing to periodical journals, and occasionally to the obituary of the Monthly Magazine. About three years since he attempted to revive the Westminster library, in Charles-street, St. James's; but after many fruitless attempts the society was dissolved. He possessed a thorough acquaintance with modern books, and hence his qualifications as a librarian were considerable. He contributed largely to "Public Characters of all Nations," 3 vols., and has assisted in the editorship of many other compilations.

MR. JOHN ARLISS.

In Gutter-lane, Cheapside, Mr. John Arliss, celebrated as one of the most elegant printers of his time. Mr. Arliss likewise possessed considerable taste in embellishing juvenile works with wood engravings, and in conjunction with Mr. Whittingham, may be said to have largely contributed to the revival of that beautiful art. A few years since, when residing in Newgate-street, he established the Pocket Magazine, which attained, and still enjoys, a large circulation. Besides his concern in Newgate-street, he had previously been engaged in business in partnership with Messrs. Whittingham, Huntsman, Knevett, &c.; but like Didot, the celebrated printer, of Paris, the profits of Mr. Arliss's speculations did not keep pace with the approbation of the public. For some years past, he had, also, been in ill health; and through this, with other untoward circumstances, he has left a family of five young children totally unprovided for. As a man of genius and taste, Mr. Arliss stood unrivalled; and altogether, he must be allowed to have given many new features to the several branches of the art which he professed.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

FEB. 27.—A fire broke out at No. 218, Holborn, which, with the house adjoining (the Sun and Punch bowl), were entirely consumed.

FEB. 28.—The Excise took stock of all the wine

merchants throughout the kingdom, by special order of the Board. This was done in order to allow the reduction of duty on the stock of wine in hand.

FEB. 28.—The Hon. F. A. Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and a son of Colonel Wood, collectors

glans of Eton, in consequence of a difference on the preceding day, Sunday, met to decide it, according to custom, by a pugilistic contest, which lasted from four o'clock till nearly six, when the Hon. F. A. Cooper, who was over-matched, was carried to bed insensible, and died about four hours afterwards.

March 3.—Martin Jones, a blacksmith, at Harrow, made a complaint at Bow-street, of most outrageous and disgraceful conduct of about one hundred and fifty of the young gentlemen at Harrow School, and claimed the protection of the magistrates: as he stated not only his own life but that of his family were in danger, from the furious threats of revenge of these young gentlemen, in consequence of his son having given the masters some information which caused one of them to be punished. Mr. Minshull, the magistrate, sent off Ellis, one of the principal officers, to Harrow, with a warrant, and instructions how to act; and, upon his arrival at Dr. Butler's, the head master, he learnt that the affair had been compromised, and that the blacksmith did not wish the warrant to be executed.

March 3.—Mr. W. Smith, M.P., Chairman of the Thames Tunnel Company, proceeded to Rotherhithe, to commence this great undertaking, accompanied by the directors, auditors, engineer, surveyor, and other officers of the company. Mr. W. Smith, previously to laying the stone, made a long discourse on the utility of the arts and sciences, and exemplified it by reference to this gigantic undertaking. The Rev. Mr. White offered up a prayer for the success of it; after which, the first stone was laid with the usual formalities, amid the cheers of the surrounding multitude.

March 4.—A fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Mallanger, rag and flock merchant, Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, which entirely destroyed the building and stock; likewise the premises and stock of Mr. Schooling, ironmonger, adjoining; and of Mr. Colsworthy, druggist.

March 13.—A curious coincidence in the planetary system took place on Sunday evening, at half past nine o'clock, by the conjunction of the moon and Georgium Sidus, in the sign Capricorn. On the same day, in the year 1781, this planet was first discovered by the learned Dr. Herschell.

March 14.—A fire broke out in the timber-yard of Mr. Vizier, in Little Queen-street, Holborn (which was partly destroyed by fire on Sunday the 27th ult.); the premises of Messrs. Scoles, coach-builders, and four others were burning at the same time.

March 15.—A fire broke out at a house in Tower-street, St. George's, which was entirely consumed, together with the whole of the property on the premises.

March 16.—A fire broke out in a house at the corner of St. Thomas's-street, in the Borough, the whole of which was consumed.

The late Mr. Simco, the antiquarian bookseller, bequeathed his valuable collection of prints, &c. to the British Museum, upon condition of the trustees paying his family £500, which the latter declined doing, conceiving them to be overvalued. They have since, however, been sold by auction for upwards of £900.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. has recently given to the British Museum his splendid library of Italian history.

In removing one of the walls of the Opera House, the workmen discovered the first stone of the old building, laid in 1704. A brass plate, which covered the cavity, bears the following inscription: "April 18th, 1704, in the third year of the happy reign of our sovereign lady, Queen Anne, this corner stone of the Queen's Theatre, was laid by his grace, Charles

Duke of Somerset, master of the horse to her Most Sacred Majesty."

March 25.—A Meeting called of the Electors of Westminster, to consider of a Petition to the House of Commons for the Repeal of the House and Window Tax, was held in Covent Garden—Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse attending; when, a set of Resolutions and a Petition on that subject having been read, and unanimously approved, Mr. Hunt (who had previously attended the Committee, in which the business was prepared, and had given no intimation of the least design of either opposing or introducing any other motion) brought forward an additional clause against making any provision for the Catholic Clergy, which he insisted should be incorporated with the petition against the Window Tax; and, by his abusive language against Mr. Hobhouse and others, excited such a tumult, that, in the midst of the noise and confusion, and by the direction of his dumb-show manœuvring, he got the people to hold up their hands, without knowing what the question was, and the petition was lost. And when the people found out the trick that he had played them, they were so much enraged; that it was with great difficulty that a very strong guard of constables could prevent them from tearing him to pieces, and enable him to escape into a house in Russell-street. This circumstance, together with the tremendous dressing and exposure he had previously received from Mr. Hobhouse in replying to his calumnies, will, probably, put an end to Mr. Hunt's popularity in Westminster.

The following account of the loss of the Hon. Company's ship *Kent*, and the rescue of the greatest part of the crew by the *Cambria*, has been transmitted by a passenger.

About ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. the *Kent* was making her way towards Bengal and China, and had entered the Bay of Biscay; many of the passengers were in bed, or only partly clothed; but they were suddenly aroused by alarming shrieks, and, rushing to the deck, found that the sailors, fearful, from the heaving of the ship, that the stowage might have been disturbed, had taken a lamp down to see that all was right; the lamp, unfortunately, fell among some spirits, which had burst the cask, and which were placed near the powder barrels. Every attempt at extinguishing the flames proving unsuccessful; they opened the sluices, and let in as many tons of water as they supposed must inevitably have sunk the vessel. At this moment the *Cambria* was seen coming up, and then every one was eager to go down to the cabins, to try to save any thing they could: this was, however, not allowed, for the officers stationed themselves along the deck with their guns, ready to shoot the first man who stirred; by this means, and the exemplary conduct of the Cornish miners, &c. on board the *Cambria*, upwards of 500 men, including women and children, and the Captain, were saved; but about two o'clock on Wednesday morning the vessel blew up, with ninety persons still on board. The misery and distress exceeded description; the women, half clothed, were let down into the boats, three strung together. The *Cambria*, a brig of 200 tons burthen, was so small, that the passengers were huddled together without room to breathe; and, but for the most beautifully serene weather, could never have borne the increase of numbers. After three days the vessel arrived in Falmouth, and nothing could exceed the kindness with which the unfortunate sufferers were received. A subscription has been also set on foot for a present of plate to Captain Cook of the *Cambria*, which he richly merits for his exemplary conduct.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Lieut.-Col. Robbins, to Fanny Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. C. F. Watkins, of Farley, Wilts, to Caroline, daughter of the late J. Aldridge, esq. of Jamaica.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. Freeland, of Cobham, Surrey, to Sophia Lydia, daughter of the late T. Ruggles, esq. of Spaines-hall, Essex.

W. A. Newdome, esq. of Bermondsey, to Eliza, eldest daughter of W. Costeker, esq. of the Paragon.

At St. James's Church, Daniel Tighe, esq. second son of the late Wm. Tighe, esq. of Woodstock, county Kilkenny, Ireland, to Fanny, third daughter of the late Hon. Sir E. Crofton, bart. of Moate, county of Roscommon.

Henry, only son of Sir H. W. Martin, bart. to Catherine, daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Byam Martin, K.C.B.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. R. Morgan, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Ann Seton, daughter of A. Seton Karr, esq. N.B. of Kippelaw, in the county of Roxburgh.

At Newington, S. Lepard, esq. to Betsey Gray, daughter of F. Hurlbatt, esq.

At Cholmondeley-house, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Cholmondeley, second son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, to Marcia, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

At Battersea, the Rev. E. Bellamy, of the Priory, Downham, to Mary Exham, eldest daughter of G. Scholey, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Teddington, Middlesex, R. H. Fielden, esq. of Wilton, Lancashire, to Phebe Sarah, only daughter of Col. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

At Lambeth, J. Keymer, esq. of Drayton, to Miss Perring, of Tulse-hill, Lambeth.

At Kensington, T. H. Thoresby, esq. of Broxbourne, Herts, to Sophia, eldest daughter of P. E. Otty, esq. of Kensington.

J. Harmann, esq. of Croydon, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Nixon, esq. of Trinity-square.

At Ashford, Middlesex, J. E. Todd, esq. of Bedford-place, to Jane, only daughter of A. Downes, esq. of Sloane-street.

T. Hennah, esq. to Jemima Hayes, youngest daughter of the late, T. Edgeley, esq.

At Kensington, Capt. Woodyate, late of the 20th Dragoons, to Katherine Jane, daughter of the Rev. W. Lipscombe, of Welbury, Yorkshire.

At St. James's, Westminster, W. Small, esq. of Southville, Wandsworth-road, to Miss King, of Fulham.

At Chelsea, T. Swaine, esq. to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late J. Vandersee, esq. of Rochford, Essex.

At Bramley, Surrey, J. Mallock, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Sophia, daughter of the late J. Street, esq. of Birtley, near Bramley.

At Mary-le-bone Church, W. Paynter, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Ann Berdmore, daughter of the late T. Best, esq. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

J. Henry, youngest son of the late Captain H. H. Toriano, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Jones, esq.

C. Mills, esq. to Emily, eldest daughter of R. H. Cox, esq.

J. Parkinson, jun. esq. of Sackville-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Parkinson, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

J. P. Burrows, esq. of Austin-friars, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Rev. T. Carwardine, of Colne-priory.

J. R. Watts, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of J. Grice, esq. of Rotherhithe.

J. Diamond, esq. to Anne Georgina, eldest daughter of C. Le Boutiller, esq.

Mr. C. Boswell, to Jane, eldest daughter of R. Shuter, esq. of Burleigh-house, Fulham.

At St. George's, Col. the Hon. F. Ponsonby, to the Lady Emily Bathurst, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Bathurst.

At St. James's, H. Hall, esq. of Bentley, Hants, to Mrs. Griffiths, of Kensington.

DEATHS.

At Puttenham-priory, Surrey, Mary, widow of Admiral Cornish.

At her brother's house, in Portman-street, Elizabeth, daughter of T. Mills, esq. of Great Saxham-hall, Suffolk.

In Russell-square, W. Rackham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

In Bolton-row, the Hon. Lady Jerningham.

In Cumming-street, Pentonville, 77, S. Pilgrim, esq. of Epsom.

Frances, wife of T. R. Kemp, esq. M.P.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Er kine, bart.

At Richmond-hill, Earl Crauford and Lindsay.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, 72, C. Jemmet, esq.

At Newington-place, Kennington, 74, Wm. Hender son, esq.

Lieut.-General Long.

Mr. Charles Bell, of Brunswick-street, many years printer of the Times Newspaper.

At Camberwell, Eliza Jekyle, wife of the Rev. G. Stone, of Thames Ditton and Camberwell.

In Panton-square, the Rev. W. G. Judyson, M.A.

At Gloucester-place, Mary Anne, only child of J. Field esq. of Austhorpe-lodge, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

44, C. Yarold, esq. Great St. Helens

In St. James's-street, R. Walker, esq.

At Hammersmith, 32, the Rev. H. Taylor, B.A.

At Wimbledon, S. Marryatt, esq. LL.B.

At Islington, 80, the Rev. W. Draper.

At Wandsworth, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Mitchell, rector of Kingston Bagput, Berks.

At Norwood, 53, J. W. Dobbs, esq.

Charlotte, daughter of the late W. Vassall, esq. of Battersea-rise.

Mrs. Dove, of Hampton-court.

At Stoke Newington, 82, Anne Letitia, widow of the late Rev. R. Barbauld.

At Camberwell, 62, Isabella Maria, wife of R. Puckle, esq.

In Henrietta-street, Mrs. Langston, relict of the late Rev. S. Langston, rector and vicar of Little Harwood, Bucks.

Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Wm. Smith, esq. of Dulwich.

At Harmondsworth-vicarage, Middlesex, 79, the Rev. S. Coke.

At Newington, Lieut. Wm. Webb, R.N.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, J. Young, esq.

In Upper Gower-street, 72, Sarah, relict of the late J. Davis, esq.

74, Catherine, wife of B. Hodges, esq. of Cadogan-place.

At Stanley-grove, Chelsea, 24, Miss Gregor, of Trewarthenick, in Cornwall.

In Montague-street, Portman-square, 84, A. Allen, esq.

At Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Sophia, daughter of J. Gulley, esq.

Hugh, third son of J. Belamy, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

The lady of J. Farcey, esq.

In Great Pulteney-street, St James's, S. Jackson, esq.

In Great Portland-street, 85, Mrs. J. Ross.

Lucy, youngest daughter of T. Dawes, esq. of Bedford-row.

At the Royal Naval Asylum, Harriett, widow of the late J. Fearnside, esq.

In Bruton-street, 54, W. Owen, esq. R.A.

Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of W. Saltwell, esq. of North-crescent.

Charles Smith, second son of T. Price, esq. of Richmond.

In Quebec-street, W. M. Dillon, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Smith, only daughter of the late Dr. R. C. Sims.

72, J. How, esq. of Chelsea.

Georgiana, youngest daughter of G. Carroll, esq.

T. Rodwell, esq., Proprietor and Manager of the Adelphi Theatre, and author of several dramatic works.

The lady of E. Macdonnell, esq.

At North-end, Fulham, Jean, the wife of G. G. Mills, esq.

At Wandsworth, Catherine, second daughter of the late W. M^r Andrew, esq.

In Great Stanhope-street, 54, Mrs. Isabella Gallager.

In George-street, Portman-square, 76, Mrs. S. E. Ottley, eldest daughter of the late Sir W. Young, bart.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Bombay, Capt. G. Bolton, of the 20th regiment, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Vye, esq. of Ilfracombe.

At Madras, the Rev. J. Hallewell, M.A., to Mary, daughter of Dr. Thompson of Wexford.

At Calcutta, Captain C. Graham, to Mary Anne, third daughter of the late H. Taylor, esq.

At Calcutta, J. Carey, esq. to Anna, daughter of the late Rev. S. Pearce, of Birmingham.

At Paris, Sir Alexander Mortora, to Miss R. Wallace, late of Cheltenham.

At Hyderabad, Lieut. J. Dickinson, to Miss C. Butler, niece of Col. Boles.

DEATHS ABROAD.

His Highness Frederick IV. Duke of Gotha, died

on the 11th instant, at seven o'clock. By his death the male line of the branch, descending from Duke Ernest the Pious, which has reigned nearly 200 years, is extinct, and the dominions of the house fall to the collateral branches in Hildburghausen, Coburg, and Meiningen, who have accordingly published a proclamation to that effect.

At Lima, on the 7th of December last, Thomas Rowcroft, esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Peru. On the morning of the 6th, he had gone out in his carriage, accompanied by his only daughter, as far as Callao, where the last remaining force of the Royalist Army were stationed; and returning to the city in the evening, as he approached the outposts of the contending force, he quitted the carriage, and was proceeding on horseback, when he was hailed by the sentinels, and not answering to the pass-word, the sentinels fired. Mr. Rowcroft was struck by the second shot, which proved fatal, as he died on the following day.—We expect to present our readers, in the ensuing Number, with a circumstantial and authentic memoir.

At Bordeaux, — Holt, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Dacca, in the East Indies, the Rev. M. Stow, M.A.

At Madras, Lady Franklin, relict of Sir W. Franklin.

At Valparaiso, 26, Captain R. B. Addison, of the Chilian, and formerly of the British Navy.

At Nagpore, Capt. W. Hardy.

At Madras, Mrs. Bowser, wife of Lieut.-General Bowser.

At Jamaica, 40, Major R. Mackenzie, of the 77th regiment.

At Calcutta, Capt. P. Nind.

In Bengal, Shearman Bird, esq. of Dacca.

In Bengal. — Pateen, esq.

On board the ship Lord Hungerford, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late R. J. Hunter, esq. of Madras.

At Florence, Ann Janet, wife of W. G. Johnstone, esq.

On his passage from Rangoon to Madras, Lieut.-Colonel C. Hodgson.

On his passage to England, on board the ship Atlas, Ensign R. Mends, of the 37th regiment, nephew of the late Sir Robert Mends.

At Batavia, 25, G. Elliott, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

THE Rev. L. C. Leë, M.A. to the rectory of Wootton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. A. Sedgwick, to the vicarage of Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. W. C. Wilson, jun. M.A. to the vicarage of Bozeat cum Strixton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. J. Corrie, to the rectory of Morcott, Rutland.

The Rev. W. Buckland, to the rectory of Stoke Charity, near Winchester.

The Rev. R. B. Tomkyns, to the rectory of Soham Tony, Norfolk.

The Rev. D. F. Markham, B.A. to the vicarage of Addingham, Cumberland.

The Rev. R. C. Long, to the rectory of Swainsthorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. S. Fenton, to the vicarage of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. W. Allen, to the rectory of St. Bride's, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. W. Harriss, to the vicarage of Amroth, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. G. Williams, B.A. to the rectory of Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire.

The Rev. T. Cox, D.D. to the rectory of Atherston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire.

The Rev. T. Bownes, to the perpetual curacy of Horton, Staffordshire.

The Rev. J. W. D. Merest, of Dury, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Grafton.

The Rev. P. Felix, to the vicarage of Easton Neston.

The Rev. J. H. Stephenson, B.A. to the rectory of Dengie, Essex.

The Rev. J. Baldwin, to the rectory of Leyland, near Preston.

The Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L. to the district church, in Stafford-street, Mary-le-bone.

The Rev. J. R. Holcombe, to the vicarage of Stevenston, Berks.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A MEETING was held at the Phoenix Hall, in Sunderland, on the 25th February, for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' Institution for that town and its vicinity (Mr. B. Ogden in the chair), when it was resolved to solicit the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Lambton to become the patrons.

A Philosophical and Mechanical Institution is about to be formed at Morpeth. There was a meeting of mechanics and others, at Mr. Lakenby's, on February the 21st, when a committee of twelve individuals was appointed to carry the measure into effect.

Married.] At Gosforth, the Rev. J. Walker, to Miss M. W. Elliot, of Horton Grange—At South Shields, Captain G. Milburn, to Miss Skipsey.

Died.] At Heighington, 51, D. O'Callaghan, esq.—At Stockton, 66, William Sleigh, esq.—At Durham, Miss Ogle—55, Mrs. Grisdale—At Westoe, Mrs. Ingham, relict of the late W. Ingham, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Meetings were lately held at North and South Shields, to receive the report of Captain Brown, R.N., as to the practicability and probable cost of a suspension chain-bridge across the Tyne at those places, when the Captain clearly demonstrated that the measure was practicable, and stated the probable cost to be about £80,000. There is now every probability that the plan will be carried into execution, as it is understood that one gentleman in North Shields has offered to subscribe £20,000 towards it, and another 1 has offered to subscribe £6,000 per annum for the tolls for four years.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Stanwix, T. Mark, esq. of Thursday, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Bowes, esq. of Houghton—At Carlisle, Mr. H. Elsdon, of North Shields, to Eliza, third daughter of the late J. Forster, esq. of Newtown.

Died.] At Park Nook, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Parker, wife of C. Parker, esq.—At Lowthwaite, near Keswick, C. Williamson, esq.—At Kendal, Miss Coward—Mrs. Dixon—At Wood-side, near Wigton, 96, Mrs. Knubley, relict of the late Edward Knubley, esq. of Fingland-rigg—50, Mrs. Harrison, wife of J. L. Harrison, M. D. Penrith—At Manzer-hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, 30, Jane, wife of Mr. G. Brunskill.

YORKSHIRE.

A Literary and Philosophical Society has been established in Keighley; between twenty and thirty persons have already enrolled themselves as members.

Married.] At Sculcoates, T. Raiks, esq. of Walton, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of C. Lutwidge, esq. of Hull—At Scarborough, A. Davies, esq. of the 1st Dragon Guards, to Catherine, daughter of T. Atkinson, esq. of Scarborough—At Bradford, B. Kaye, esq. of Allerton-hall, to Mrs. Hurst, of Field-head, Denholme—At Leeds, the Rev. E. Belamy, to Mary, eldest daughter of G. Scholey, esq. alderman of London—At Ilkley, Mr. Wm. Stavely, to Miss A. Abraham, of Barnaby, Lincolnshire—Captain W. Brown, to Amelia, daughter of W. Gibson, esq. of Whitby—At Barnsley, T. Beckett, esq. third son of Sir J. Beckett, bart. of Gledhow, near Leeds, to Caroline, second daughter of J. Beckett, esq. of Barnsley—At Leeds, S. W. Swiny,

esq. to Isabella, only daughter of R. Sinclair, esq. recorder of York—At Beverley, Captain T. Martin, of the 17th Foot, to Caroline Harriet, daughter of H. Ellison, esq.—At Yarm, Wm. Garbett, esq. to Christiana, daughter of T. Fawell, esq.—At Wakefield, G. Moggeridge, esq. of Birmingham, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Ridsdale, esq. of Springfield.

Died.] On the 7th inst. Mary Ripley, of Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, near Halifax. This venerable matron was a century old, and was the mother of 12 children, the grandmother of 49, and the great-grandmother of 107, and the great-great-grandmother of 6 children—making the total number of her descendants 174.—36, Mrs. Atkinson. 51, Mrs. H. Radcliffe, widow of the late J. Radcliffe, esq. of Boakhouse, Saddleworth—Miss Brunton, of Rippon—80, Mary, wife of Wm. Sinclair, esq. of Grizzlefield-house, near Thirsk—55, T. W. Davison, esq. of Huddesley-house, near Selby—At Hay-park, near Knaresbro', 79, Wm. R. Dearlove—At Huddersfield, 26, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Smith, of Almondbury—19, Edward, eldest son of T. Foljambé, esq. of Wakefield—At Holbeck, near Leeds, 71, Mrs. Greatorex—At Hull, 76, H. Coates, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Rochdale, Hugh, son of John Buckley, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Mills, esq. of Saddleworth—Same place, Mr. J. Winterbottom, of Delph, to Alice, daughter of J. Wrigley, esq. of Dobersoss—Same place, Mr. J. Tweedale, of Healey-hall, to Susannah, daughter of the late Mr. W. Whitworth, of Facit.

Died.] Elizabeth, wife of J. Doarden, esq. of Orchard, Rochdale—17, Baldwin Sealy, eldest son of T. F. Dyson, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool—At Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, T. M. Tate, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cholmondeley-house, Lord Cholmondeley, to Miss Arbuthnot, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

Died.] Lately, Mary, the fifth wife of Mr. James Daniel, shoemaker, of Norbury Moor, near Stockport. Remarkable as the fact may appear, it was her own last wish, and it has been that of several of his former wives, that he should take another, which, in obedience to their desire, and in kind remembrance of their numerous good qualities, he has not failed strictly to fulfil, thereby lessening his unutterable grief at the loss of one wife by the consolations and endearments of another. This romancing son of St. Crispin has, to them all, been a most kind affectionate husband, and this virtue has, by many, been accounted as the principal cause of such a fatality—At Chester, the Rev. T. Maddock, M.A. prebend of the Cathedral Church, and rector of Holy Trinity, Chester—At Wheelack-house, Sandbach, 81, Mrs. M. Williams, of Alsagar, and of Percy-street, London.

DERBYSHIRE.

On the 24th of February, in excavating the upper part of Brook-street, Derby, in that part of Nun's-green known by the name of the *First Nuns*, a stone coffin of the ancient form was discovered. Its dimensions are not large, and the bones, probably of a female, were found within.

Died.] At his seat, Barbro'-hall, C. H. Rhodes, esq.—Mary, wife of Mr. I. Peat, of Derby—At Alfreton, 70, Miss E. Holmes—At Willington, 77, Mrs. Goodall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Billborough, G. C. Hull, esq. of Alfreton, Derbyshire, to Jane, grand-daughter of the late T. Walker, esq. of Eastwood—At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Cooper, to Miss Hannah Robinson, of Greasley; Mr. Michael Fisher, to Miss Mary Unwin; Mr. Richard Carey, to Miss Mary Hallbut; Mr. Samuel Ferning, to Miss Hannah Shaw; Mr. Wm. Smith, to Miss Mary Hyson; Mr. Wm. Rouse, to Miss Mary Cumberland, of Harlaxton, in the county of Lincoln; Mr. Thomas Archer, to Miss Elizabeth Ferring; Mr. James Buil, to Miss Charlotte Spowedge; Mr. James Riley, to Miss Mary Ann Taylor; Mr. George Parkin, to Miss Mary Goodaire; Mr. John Lowley, to Miss Jane Ward; Mr. Samuel Clark Senn, to Miss Ann Parkin; Mr. John Fitzhaugh, to Miss Harriet Wyvill; Mr. William Attenborough, of Bradmore, to Miss Rebecca Dalby; Mr. Alfred White, to Miss Ann Wilcock; Mr. Wm. Eggleston, to Miss Alice Lowe; Mr. Edward Watts, to Miss Sarah Spencer.

Died.] At Nottingham, 59, R. Bigsby, esq.—36, Miss Hornbuckle, of Barkston, Leicestershire—40, Sarah, the wife of Wm. Melville, esq. of Standard-hill, and eldest daughter of the late William Townsend, esq. of Ardwick-place, near Manchester—25, William Thomas Williams, M.D. &c. late of Sheffield—Maria, wife of Mr. George Southam, druggist, Goose-gate, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Whitlark, woolstapler, one of the Society of Friends—In the prime of life, Mr. Edward Almond, Castle-gate—Sarah, wife of F. Hart, esq.—Sarah, wife of Mm. Melville, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

In excavating, to obtain a supply of water, on Lincoln race-ground, where the new stand is to be built, the workmen dug up a large mass of blue lias, which, when broken, was found to contain the remains of a serpentine animal coiled up, with the vertebrae and external forms in the finest state of perfection.

Died.] At Grantham, Mrs. Gery, relict of the Rev. C. Gery—76, the Rev. R. Pugh, vicar of Donnington.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Died.] At Langham-lodge, near Oakham, 63, Mr. Rudkin—At Old Dalby, Leicestershire, 57, Mrs. Orson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Penn, near Wolverhampton, H. Z. Jervis, esq. to Harriet, second daughter of Mr. W. Richards.

Died.] At Penkridge, R. Townly Crosse, esq. of Shaw-hill, Lancashire.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, C. A. Chevasse, esq. of Upton-upon-Severn, to Miss Chevasse, of Birmingham—D. Bolton, esq. R. E., to Mrs. Ann Hawkes, late of New York—At Birmingham, Mr. W. Stothart, to Marianne, daughter of J. Turner, esq.—At Vardly, J. Hall, esq. of Nottingham, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Allday, of Birmingham.

Died.] 77, T. Hall, esq. of Coventry—Alicia, eldest daughter of R. Adams, esq. of Allesley, near Coventry—At Stratford-upon-Avon, 22, T. Corbett, son of T. Hunt, esq.—The Rev. Dr. Berkeley, rec-

tor of Rugby—At Leamington, 64, Elizabeth, relict of R. Hill, esq. of Kineton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Moss, of Cheltenham, to Mary, only daughter of the late W. Jeffreys, esq. of the Downes, near Much Wenlock—At Broseley, Mr. Edyster, to Miss M. Round—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. F. Holmes, B.A., to Anna Maria, daughter of J. Loxdall, esq. of Kingsland-house.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Lethbridge, wife of Major-General Lethbridge—70, R. Drinkwater, esq.

WORCESTER.

Died.] At Worcester, Major-General R. H. Foley, R.M.—Same place, 77, Anne, relict of the Rev. T. Ashfield.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Lately, as some workmen belonging to Mr. Matthews, of Hallen, Herefordshire, were removing the root of an oak-tree, at Morcle, they came to a wall, which, being uncovered, proved to be the remains of the ancient chapel, which, during the convulsion of the Morcle Hills, in the year 1575, was ingulphed in the cham or fissure created by the partial earthquake, which has been so variously described by historians. The door, or gate-way, is perfect; the wall is about three feet in thickness, and is considerably inclined in its position.

There is now at Foxley, near Hereford, a beautiful Japanese rose, twelve feet in height, bearing on one side red, and on the other white roses. In the same mansion is also a fine damosel bird, confessedly fifty years old, fed, if not bred, in this country; and a macaw, with pale gold top-knot, who has likewise perched half a century.

Married.] At Ashperton, J. Alcot, esq. of Bosbury, to Miss S. Poole, of Tuston.

Died.] At Norton Canon, 105, Elizabeth Pember, widow—At Mordiford, Sarah, wife of Wm. Elliott, esq.—90, Alice, relict of J. Phelps, esq. of Sellack.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

In excavating the ground for garden walls and back offices, to enclose some new buildings called "Partis's College," near the two-mile stone on the upper Bristol road, two freestone coffins were discovered, about sixteen inches under the surface of the earth, and about thirty yards apart. One of them measured six feet six inches long, the other six feet. The former contained a part only of a large skeleton, and the latter a perfect one. Several other unenclosed skeletons were found, which are supposed to have lain in their depositories several centuries. Some ancient coins have likewise been found on the spot.

On March 4, a fire broke out at East-court, Charlton, near Cheltenham, the seat of Alexander Nicholson, esq. which burnt for a considerable time with great fury, consuming all the upper rooms and the roof, the melted lead from which ran down in torrents. The pipe of the hall-stove is supposed to have caused the fire.

Married.] At Henbury, J. F. Worth, esq. to Lucy, only daughter of H. B. Worth, esq. of Tiverton—At Bourton-on-the-Water, Wm. Kendall, esq. to Letitia, daughter of the late Rev. W. Wilkins—At Bristol, the Rev. C. W. Henning, to Rachel Lydia, daughter of the Rev. T. T. Biddulph—The Rev. T. T. Rouch, to Martha, daughter of the Rev. J. Emra, vicar of St. George's, Gloucestershire—At Bristol, J. Walcam, esq. to Miss E. Newnan—At Clifton, R. Doyne, esq. of Portarlington, Ireland, to Bellanira, daughter of V. Munde, esq. of Clifton—At Carleot, Monmouthshire, J. W. Jones, esq.

of Newport, to Margaret, daughter of the late T. Mutlow, esq. of Chepstow—W. Williams, esq. of Bristol, to Sophia, eldest daughter of —. Levering, esq. of Ilfracombe—At Bristol, W. W. Haynes, esq. of Neath, to Ann, daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Collins, of Oxwich, Glamorgan—At Oldveston, J. D. Moxon, esq. of Liverpool, to Harriet, daughter of the late J. Ward, esq. of Oldveston.

Died. At Clifton, T. Monkhouse, esq. of Gloucester-place, London—At Wooton-under-Edge, 28, Charles, only son of H. W. Dyer, esq.—61, Mrs. Mansfield, of Chipping Sodbury—At Bristol, T. Stock, esq. of Wickwar—At Clifton, Mrs. Venour, relict of J. Venour, esq. of Welsbourn, Warwick—74, the Venerable and Rev. T. Rudge, B.D. archdeacon of the diocese of Gloucester, chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, vicar of Haresfield, and 41 years rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester—Mrs. Trenfield, wife of J. Trenfield, esq. of Clifton—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sutton, widow of the late W. Sutton, esq. of Scofton, Notts—21, Charles, second son of J. Phillpott, esq. of Gloucester—At Bitton Parsonage, 31, Ann, wife of the Rev. H. T. Ellicombe—At Alderley, 91, the Rev. E. Draper, rector of Leckhampton—28, Mr. E. Morse, of Cheltenham—At Gothic-cottage, Miss C. Vassall—At Cheltenham, H. Heyman, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married. Mr. Silvester, of Oxford, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Sheen, of Greatworth, Northamptonshire.

Died. In 'St. Peter's-in-the-East, 77, Mrs. Ann Clarke. She kept a school for children, yet, although in no way disabled, during the last thirty years of her life she was not once known to go into the street—56, Mrs. Loder.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Whalton-lodge, the seat of Hugh Douglas, esq. near Stoney Stratford, was lately destroyed by fire, by some linen taking fire in the laundry. The cottage had lately undergone a thorough repair; and there was nothing saved, as the inmates had difficulty in escaping themselves.

Married. At Amptill, Beds, G. W. Chapman, esq. of Windsor, to Harriett, only daughter of S. Davis, esq. of Amptill—J. P. Stevens, esq. to Mrs. Ann Maria Coombes, both of Windsor—At Hungerford, T. Coleman, esq. of Aldbourne, Wilts, to Miss Wensley—At Aylesbury, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Gume, of Aylesbury, to Mr. R. F. Heath.

Died. Elizabeth, wife of W. W. Clarke, esq. of Ardington, Berks—At Ravenstone, 76, R. Creswell, esq.—At Windsor, 81, Mrs. Thomas, widow of the late Dr. Thomas—At Amersham, Mrs. Mason, wife of H. W. Mason, esq.—At Calcut-park, Berks, 90, H. Sperling, esq. of Dynes-hall, Essex—At Binfield-lodge, Berks, 84, T. Neate, esq.—At Amersham, Bucks, Mary, relict of the Rev. W. Bradley—At Cockampton, 77, J. Wyatt, esq.—At Eton, the Hon. Anthony Francis Ashley Cooper.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married. At East Barnett, Wm. Elmhirst, esq. to Anna Frances, second daughter of W. Walker, esq. of Everley-lodge, Herts.

Died. At Berkhamstead, 46, Lieut. Edwards, R.N.—Jane, wife of the Rev. W. Parslow, vicar of Yardley, Hertfordshire—At Watford, 73, Mrs. E. Whittingstall—At Ritchie, Herts, 87, J. Field, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Died. Harriet, wife of T. Fiske, esq. of Cambridge—At Ely, 75, Luke Simpson, esq.—At Cam-

bridge, Mr. C. Field, of Trinity-college—At Shelfanger, 105, J. Catchpole.

NORFOLK.

Married. At Wymondham, W. J. Robberds, esq. of Norwich, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. E. Ross, of Wymondham.

Died. At Stow Bardolph, Thomas, youngest son of the late T. Drake, esq. of Meyton-Hall—At Holkham-hall, 45, the Rev. R. Odell, B.A.—At Wells, James Cassidy, esq.—At South Kelsey-hall, near Caistor, 79, P. Skipworth, esq.—At Norwich, J. C. Hamp, esq.—At Hot-lodge, 79, Mrs. I. Statter.

SUFFOLK.

Married. The Rev. Mr. Gifford, of Cowlings, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Linton.

Died. At Ipswich, Letitia, wife of W. J. Symons, esq. late of Bury—67, Mrs. Palfry, of Bury—At Ipswich, Mrs. Humphreys—At Hayden-cottage, Orford, 58, M. F. Wade, esq.

ESSEX.

Married. At West-ham, J. T. Hodson, esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Marshall—At Hazeleigh, J. Rand, esq. to Miss Hammond—At Earl's-colne, J. P. Burrows, esq. to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. T. Cardwardine, of Colne-priory—At Colchester, the Rev. W. Latten, to Miss S. Green—At Great Dunmow, C. F. Naegall, esq. to Miss Burrows, eldest daughter of the late Rev. A. Richardson, D.D.

Died. At Ballingdon, 48, Mr. Thompson, of Sudbury—32, W. Bedford, esq. of Walthamstow—At the Rectory, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. Gilly, rector of Wanstead—The Rev. J. B. Polhill, rector of Hadleigh—The Rev. F. Horsley, vicar of Matching.

KENT.

The discovery of the long-concealed tomb of John de Shepey, in Rochester Cathedral, has excited great interest among antiquaries. This John de Shepey was prior to the convent of St. Benedict, at Rochester, in the year 1333. In 1334 he caused the tower of the convent to be raised higher, and roofed with lead, and built a new refectory for the monks, for which he received 100 marcs; he also repaired the interior of the convent, and beautified the shrines of St. Michael, and several other saints, at a great expense. On the 27th December, 1352, he was elected Bishop of Rochester, by papal bull (having been nominated to the See by the King's recommendation), and was consecrated at the priory of St. Mary Overy by the Bishop of Winchester. In 1356, he was appointed Chancellor of England, and he executed that office for two years, when he was constituted Lord Treasurer, which office he held till his death, which happened at Lambeth in 1360. He was buried in Rochester Cathedral, and his portraiture painted on the wall over his place of burial. He was very much esteemed, and had the character of being well skilled both in science and literature.

Married. At East Sutton, W. Chandler, esq. to Mrs. Ann Grigsby, widow of the late S. Grigsby, esq. of the Royal Guards—At Upper Deal, Capt. W. Fryer, late of the 4th Queen's own Light Dragoons, to Ann Matilda, youngest daughter of Captain G. Baker, R.N. of Thistle-grove, Little Chelsea—At Westerham, J. Lacey, esq. of Salisbury, to Harriett, daughter of J. Dyson, esq. of Downham—At Lewisham, Mr. Paschal Fenochia, of Gibraltar, to Charlotte, second daughter of A. Lawrie, esq. of London.

Died. At Canterbury, the lady of the Rev. J. Croft, prebendary of Canterbury—77, A. S. Loftie, esq. of Canterbury—At Northfleet, Mrs. Goodyer—

At Margate, 64, Mrs. Major—At Dover, C. Green, esq.—At Feversham, 98, Mrs. Gillow—At Eltham, 32, Harriet Stringer, wife of J. Latham, esq.—At Canterbury, Mrs. Waters—At Dover, Francis Johnson, the wife of J. Waller, esq. of Somerfield-court—At Tunbridge Wells, 80, Mrs. Francis Ashburnham, last surviving daughter of the late Sir W. Ashburnham, bishop of Chichester—At Goodnestone, 73, Lady Bridges, mother of Sir Brook W. Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone-park.

SUSSEX.

A survey is now going on for the purpose of forming a navigable tide-canal, with twenty-five feet of water, for ships of the first class, from Arundel Bay to Depford, a distance of nearly fifteen miles. The estimated expense is four millions.

About 90,000 tubs of oysters were taken from the beds discovered last year off the town of Shoreham, and conveyed to the different grounds of Feversham, Colchester, Milton, &c.—the taking of which, gave employment to the crews of upwards of 300 vessels during the season.

The first stone, for the rebuilding of Littlehampton church, was laid on Monday, 28th February, by Robert Watkins, esq., agent to the Duke of Norfolk, having inscribed on it the names of that gentleman, the vicar, Anthony P. Kelly, and the churchwardens, Richard Isemonger and James Corney; also the date. Several coins, of the present reign, were deposited beneath.

Married.] At Brighton, W. Rutson, esq. of Allerton, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late W. Ewart, esq. of Liverpool.

Died.] The Rev. H. J. Beaver, B.D., rector of Barcomb, near Lewes—At Bexhill, Agnes, wife of H. Riddell, esq.—At Brighton, Mrs. Kemp, wife of T. R. Kemp, esq. M.P.—At Beckley, 76, Mrs. Witham—At Brighton, 67, Lieut.-General Dorrien.

HAMPSHIRE.

Lately, as the workmen at Linnington's coach manufactory, Portsmouth, were cutting up an ash-tree, they discovered, completely enclosed in the wood, a bird's nest, with the skeleton of a bird and portion of eggs. There was no appearance whatever of any aperture in the wood, nor can it be imagined how the bird and nest, in the perfectly-formed state discovered, became inserted in it; the nest was seated about eight feet from the stump of the tree.

Died.] At Vicar's-hill-house, J. C. Purvis, esq., Admiral of the Blue—At Porchester, 79, Mary, widow of the late Captain W. Smith, R.N.—Captain Dewell, Barrack-master of Gosport—P. Mackenzie, esq. of Hilsen, near Portsmouth—At Hursley-lodge, Sir T. F. Heathcote, bart.—At Southampton, the lady of Rear-admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, bart. K.C.B. At Southampton, Mrs. Baird, daughter of the late T. Dickson, esq. of Burstow-park, Surrey, and widow of Captain W. Baird, only son of Sir James Baird, bart.—At Droxford, the Hon. C. P. Hamilton, Admiral of the Red, second son of Lord A. Hamilton.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. C. F. Watkins, of Farley, to Caroline, daughter of the late J. Aldridge, esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] 73, W. Ghost, esq. of Salisbury—At Winkfield, near Bradford, 81, T. Morris, esq.—At Ramsbury, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Russell.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Hindon-house, W. B. Wade, esq.—At Bathampton, T. Cuming, esq.—At Yeovil, 65, G. Mayo, esq.—At Beckington, John, son of J. Palmer, esq. of

Jamaica—At Bath, 85, Louisa, relict of G. F. Ritso, esq.—J. J. Francklin, esq.—At Bath, T. Creaser, M.D. of Cheltenham.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, J. P. Brady, M.D. to Catherine, fourth daughter of the late T. Druitt, esq. of Winborne-minster—T. Samson, esq. of Kingston Russell, to Mrs. Legg, of the Parsonage-house, Stapleton, Dorset.

Died.] At Weymouth, 33, Lucy, daughter of T. A. Maberley, esq.—At his seat in Dorsetshire, Sir Edward Baker, bart.

DEVONSHIRE.

The opening of Chudleigh cave, commonly called Pixey's Hole, has excited great interest among the antiquaries. Several antediluvian relics have been taken from the place, consisting of an elephant's grinder, the tusk of a young hippopotamus, the jaw-bone and teeth of some animal not yet identified. The researches are still in progress.

A strata of bones, of a dimension much larger than those of any animal at present inhabiting this country, has been discovered at Baggy Point, an elevated rock on the sea-coast, about twelve miles from Barnstaple, in the parish of Morthoe.

Married.] At Crediton, H. Elliot, esq. of Coventry, to Jane, fifth daughter of J. Roberts, esq. of Crediton—At Torquay, the Rev. W. Gretton, son of the Dean of Hereford, and vicar of Wethington and Preston Wynne, to Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. W. Ireland.

Died.] At Reeve, the Rev. R. Trip—At Alphington, 74, T. Whitear, esq.—At Exeter, W. Prideaux, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, London—At Heavitree, 55, Capt. J. Davis, R.N. of His Majesty's ship Conqueror—At Topsham, 40, Mary, wife of T. L. Brown, esq.—At Bishop's Nympton, Devon, Frances Matilda, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Smith, of West Tilbury, Essex—At Stoke Cottage, near Dartmouth, D. N. Land, esq.—At Plymstock, 63, J. Satterthwaite, esq.—At Catdown, Eliza Ann, only daughter of T. Mann, esq. R.N.—At Devonport, 64, W. Martin, esq.—At Aysford Cottage, Sidmouth, 68, J. Rogers, esq.—Mary, relict of the late W. Clark, esq. of Buckland-house.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Gluvias, J. Bouchant, esq. to Miss Millar, daughter of T. Millar, esq. of Flushing—At St. Allen's, J. Gurney, esq. of Trevorgate-house, St. Merryn, to Miss A. Hugoe—At Budock church, near Falmouth, Lieut. Croke, R.N. to Miss Smith, daughter of Capt. Smith, of Falmouth.

Died.] At Lestwithiel, 74, Ann, relict of the Rev. J. Baron—At Redruth, J. Ross, esq.—At Truro, 77, Ann, relict of the late Captain J. Williams—83, Mrs. Brewer—At Roseadghill, 66, J. Tremeneheer, esq. of Penzance—At Penzance, J. Gloag, esq.

WALES.

A new line of road along the Flintshire shore, from below Holywell, round to Mostyn, Talacre, and so on to Meliden, &c. is contracted for, and will probably become the regular mail-road.

The tradesmen and inhabitants of Newton, Montgomeryshire, duly estimating the exertions and public spirit of W. Pugh, esq. of Brynllŷ arch, have subscribed one hundred guineas, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate, suitably inscribed, as a testimony of gratitude for the unremitting attention of that gentleman, in promoting works of public utility, and the interests of all classes, in that busy and enterprising town!

Married.] At Bridgend, J. May, esq. of Cavatry,

to Miss Davy, of Newcastle—At Llanyre church, Radnorshire, C. Powell, esq. of Ashfield, near Rhayader, to Mary, daughter of the late J. Williams, esq. of Cwm Llanyre—At Battle church, near Brecon, C. A. Harris, esq. of Hayne, Devon, to Louisa Eleonora, daughter of the Rev. T. Watkins, of Pennoyre, Breconshire—R. W. Williams, esq. of Cardiff, to Miss Gardner, of Upper Wimpole-street, London—At Colwinstone, Glamorganshire, Mr. J. Bydewell, of Stoke Lacey, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. J. Downes, of Woodend-court, Herefordshire—On Thursday the 3d inst., Mr. Thomas, purser, R.N. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Mathias, of Merlin's-bridge, Haverford-west.

Died.] W. Horton, esq. of Carmarthen—At his residence, the Rhyddings, near Swansea, 73, T. Bowdler, esq. F.R.S. and S.A., editor of the Family Shakspeare, and of several valuable and useful publications: his memory will be long revered by a distinguished circle of friends, and his death a lasting source of regret to the objects of his bounty—L. Prosser, esq. of Pwll, Breconshire—Bridget, youngest daughter of the late D. Davies, esq. of Trawsmaur, Carmarthenshire—At Llangemarch, Breconshire, after a few days' illness, at the advanced age of 102, and in full possession of his mental faculties, T. Morgan, a native and inhabitant of that place—At Ruthin, Margaret, only child of the Rev. J. Jones—82, B. Hall, D.D., precentor of the Cathedral church of Llandaff, and twenty-nine years chancellor of the diocese—At Tenby, Francis Manners Sutton, esq., late Colonel in the Guards, and second son of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury—Mrs. Leyson, relict of the late W. Leyson, esq. of Llantwit, near Neath—At the family-mansion of Tregil, near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, J. W. Hughes, esq.—At Carmarthen, Ann, wife of T. Taylor, esq.—At Machyulleth, Mrs. Jones, wife of Colonel Jones, of Coflronnydd, Montgomeryshire—At Broughton, Flintshire, 25, the Rev. C. B. Dod, A.M.—At Dolgelley, Merionethshire, 59, the Rev. R. Hughes.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh College.—It appears from the statement submitted by the College Commissioners, that the grants from Government expended up to 24th January 1822, amounted to £68,856, and up to January 1825, they amounted to £91,724. The contract-charge for building the Library on the south side, which is now in progress, is £23,000, of which £6520 have been paid. Two years ago, the sum necessary to complete the buildings altogether, was estimated at £40,000, of which £20,000 has since been granted.—£10,000 is craved for the present session, and a similar sum for the next session will make up the amount.

On Tuesday the 22d of February, an alarming fire broke out from the fourth back-flat of a house in the High-street, Edinburgh, called Lady Lovat's House—having been occupied, within the recollection of many, by the widow of the unfortunate Simeon Lord Lovat—which nearly destroyed two houses.

One of the workmen belonging to Arrat's Mill, near Montrose, while walking beside the mill-lead, on Monday the 20th February, observed an otter, at which he threw a stone. The animal paying no heed to this signal of defiance, a little dog belonging to the man began to bark at the otter, and afterwards approached him to begin the attack, when the otter, making a sudden leap, seized the dog by the back, and dragged him into the water, from which he never rose again.

A dreadful explosion took place on the morning of the 18th February, at Stobbs' powder-mills, about four miles from Dalkeith:—two men lost their lives, and part of one of the bodies was found nearly a mile

distant. It is not known how the accident originated the shock was felt at Edinburgh, and at Dalkeith one of the bells tolled from the concussion of the air. Several persons received contusions from stones; and a shoemaker sitting at work at Gorebridge, had his head cut by a piece of glass forced out of his window. The quantity of powder-supposed to have exploded is about six tons!

A short time ago, on digging the foundation and cellar of a house near the port of Annan, the workmen struck upon a spring of water, which to them appeared to be of a mineral nature. On this being made known, several respectable persons visited it, and, on trial, found it to be a chalybeate, strongly impregnated with alum; since which, a number of cures have been effected by it, such as dropsy, gravel, &c. It is highly diuretic, and an excellent tonic—it approaches nearer to the Hartfell Spa than any that has come to our knowledge, and may prove of general benefit when its virtues are known. Nearly a century ago this spring was much resorted to, but the tides flowing over it, it fell into disrepute; from which circumstance, the port of Annan has to this day been denominated Annan Well.

Married.] J. Johnson, esq. of Edinburgh, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late W. Scott, esq. of Musselburgh—At Jedburgh, Mr. T. Watson, of Leith Walk, to Margaret, daughter of the late J. Harvey, esq.—At Edinburgh, Captain B. Hall, R.N. to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. Hunter, Consul-General in Spain—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Aitkin, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. T. Patterson—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Swaine, of Fife, to Agnes Georgina, daughter of the late Captain Peddie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, G. Kennedy, esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Rosina Home, relict of Mr. T. Laing, and eldest daughter of the late Hon. G. Home—At Aberdeen, the Rev. J. Farquharson—At Kenziels, near Annan, 76, Captain G. Irving—At Edinburgh, Katharine, daughter of the late T. Wedderburn, esq. of Inverness—At Mungal Cottage, J. Stainton, esq.—At Alloa, Robert, son of A. Macfarlane, esq.—James Francis, only son of D. Souter, esq. of Macduff—At Rothsay, 80, Barbara, relict of the late J. Campbell, esq. of Stewart-hall—At Annan, Ann, eldest daughter of W. Little, esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Davie, wife of Mr. Martin—At Edinburgh, Grace, fourth daughter of R. Kennedy, esq. of Pinmore—George, youngest son of G. Wauchope, esq.—Mr. J. Scott.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, the Rev. C. Maberley, B.A. of Ropley, Hants, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of R. M'Naghton, esq. of Summerhill, in the same county—At Maylesker church, county Westmeath, R. Cane, esq. of Dublin, to Delia Eliza, daughter of the Rev. M. Dennis, of Union-hill, Westmeath—Daniel Tighe, esq. second son of the late W. Tighe, esq. of Woodstock, county Kilkenny, to Fanny, third daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, bart. of More, county Roscommon—At Dublin, Captain W. H. Stopford, R.A. to Mira Sophia, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. R. Bull, C.B. of the Royal Horse Artillery—At Garbally, T. Kavanagh, esq. of Borrie, county Kilkenny, to Lady Harriet Trenck, second daughter of the Earl of Clancarty—At Dublin, H. S. Jessop, esq. to Miss E. Batten.

Died.] At Armagh, the Hon. and Rev. C. Knox, Archdeacon of Armagh—At Kells, county of Meath, Mark Begg, esq. at the extraordinary age of 109—At Tralee, 80, T. Quil, esq.—At his seat, Ballinard, county Tipperary, W. Chadwick, esq.—At Lismore, the Rev. Verney Lovett, D.D.—At Dublin, 40, J. Williams, esq.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The first part of Dr. Jarrold's inestimable paper adorns our present number; the remainder shall infallibly appear in our next. We are highly gratified by the promise of further communications from the same elegant and philosophical pen.

The second part of *Egyptian Researches*, hitherto delayed for the necessary illustrations, will certainly appear next month.

A very interesting Paper on Gradation, in the Scale of Being, has laid by us for some months, not neglected, but deferred on account of its length; it is, however, much too valuable to be lost, and the first part of it shall appear in our next.

An Author complains that he sent a work to us in June last, which has never been noticed in our Review; and seems to think that when a book is thus presented, some return in the way of compliment is due on the part of the Editor. He also encloses a list of quotations from various Reviews, Magazines and Journals, to show how worthy the work has, by others, been held of notice and commendation. To this the Editor makes no delay in answering, that by some accident or other, the book alluded to has never come to his hand; if it had, it would undoubtedly have been noticed; so much, every author who sends a book, is entitled to expect. Though it is now out of proper date, we will procure another copy for the purpose. Upon the two other points, however, the Editor wishes it to be clearly and distinctly understood. The opinions of other reviewers never will have any influence on his adjudications. He is liable, like other men, to err, but the errors he commits shall be his own. With respect to returning compliments, as though the presentation of a book were to be acknowledged as a favour, he must beg leave to renounce altogether the guidance of any such feeling. Every work he notices must be measured by the standard of its own merits, and by that only. The M. M. is not to be made "Every man his own Reviewer." The only fair advantage which authors can derive, from sending him their works, is, that they should be early noticed, and that they will avoid the hazard of being overlooked, which, in the multitude of publications with which the press is perpetually teeming, must inevitably be the lot of many a work, even of sterling merit and importance; but let them not hope to be shielded from impartial criticism.

"Samuel's" interesting *Memoirs of Moses Mandlesolm* came too late for notice in our number; but it shall not be overlooked in our next.

We make the like promise to "*A Clergyman of the Established Church*," relating to his "*Real Grievances of the Irish Peasantry*."

Some pamphlets on *American Mines and Mining Companies*, and several other works of greater bulk, at least, if not of more importance, which dropped in at the latter end of the month, must also await our future award.

Mr. Cumberland on *Belzoni's Sarcophagi*; J. G. on *improved Chimneys*, and the effectual Exclusion of the use of *Chimney-boys*; T. H. on the supposed *Disinterment of Cromwell*, *Ireton*, and *Bradshaw*; and several other valuable articles, which came too late for immediate insertion, will appear in our next and ensuing numbers.

Several other articles, which we have not yet had time to examine, are reserved for future consideration.

Letters from the Continent—*Journals of Tours, &c., &c.*, require the stamp or the testimony of authenticity before they can be inserted; and every gentleman communicating such articles for the future, is requested to mark distinctly as quotations, and with proper references, whatever he may have transcribed or derived from books. *Rural Excursions made by a London Fire-side*, *Journals of Travels in Foreign Climes*, written in Fleet-street, or in Kentish Town, from materials collected in Paternoster Row and the Newspaper offices, will not suit the purposes of our miscellany.

Our readers will perceive that we have laboured hard this month, to realize our purpose of both restoring every part of the original plan of the M. M., and bringing into form and consistent arrangement with it, all our new improvements. It has subjected us to the necessity, in this instance, of adding eight supernumerary pages to our customary quantity.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 409.]

MAY 1, 1825.

[Price 2s.

RESEARCHES in EGYPT—UNIVERSAL CHARACTER.

[Continued from No. 406, p. 12.]

THE representation of names, hieroglyphically, in Egypt, was not a matter of much difficulty: because each name expressing an object or quality, or deity, or combination of these, the characters, whether single or combined, for picturally representing it, existed in the language. Nothing, on the same principle, is easier, in modern heraldry (a fragment, doubtless, of the hieroglyphical language), than to represent, picturally, such names as *Lion, Fox, Lamb, Swan, &c.*

But the case would be different with regard to foreign names: because these latter only expressing a sound, and not an idea capable of pictural or conventional representation, some new process, for characterizing the person bearing it, in the hieroglyphical language, was requisite. The most obvious way was to represent by portrait; and this, we have no doubt, was done in some cases, or where it was possible to pun upon the name,—and to attach another idea, and consequently another picture, to the sound, than what appertained to it in the original language: and this is frequently done by Moses, and is looked upon as a species of cabala by the Rabbins; *i. e.*, he translates the syllabic sound, or combined syllabic sounds, of a foreigner into Hebrew,—just as a Frenchman might do, who, being told that an Englishman's name was *Brown*, should call him *Le Brun*; or, if *Green*, should call him *Vert*.

But, neither of these processes were possible, except in very few cases: how, consequently, was the unideal sound attached to a foreigner's name especially, when foreigners came to rule in Egypt, to be described in writing? We have no doubt whatever, that this dilemma was solved precisely in the same way as it was done time immemorial in China; that it produced the earliest step from the hieroglyphical to the alphabetical character; and that it caused the invention, in whatever nation it presented itself, of what M. Champollion correctly calls *phonetic* characters.


MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. 409.

But, guiding our dissent by the Chinese analogy in question, we differ, both with Dr. Young, who interprets the Egyptian characters for names syllabically, and with M. Champollion, who interprets them phonetically. We apprehend that each alphabetic consonant is expressed by two hieroglyphics, as in China,—on a model after which the Sanscrit alphabet was afterwards framed. One of these hieroglyphics represents an initial, the other a final sound,—as, *Phong* and *Kon* make *Phon*; *Tsing* and *Kan*, *Tsan*: and thus the Chinese have created an alphabet which consists (leaving out the repeated consonants) of twenty-four letters, like most of the Europeans. This alphabet has a disadvantage which resembles that which M. Champollion has collected from the hieroglyphics, in one respect, namely, that there are several characters (in some instances not less than sixteen) for one sound; and this is in favour of his system. But then the double symbol has only the power of a monosyllable; whereas, he imparts to words of two syllables the power of a single consonant, and represents it by a single symbol. In this, we infer that he is incorrect. For instance, it is unreasonable to imagine that the word *Roman*, expressed hieroglyphically by a single image, *viz.* a pomegranate, which it means should represent only R, when there is the initial consonant M, as well as R, employed. And the multitude of characters which are oftentimes crowded into what Dr. Young calls a ring, but which we apprehend to be a shield, and the manner in which they are generally coupled therein, bears us out in our conjecture.


The combination of the two forms of writing names, hieroglyphical (where the single or combined syllables would admit of it), and alphabetical (where they would not), we agree with Dr. Young, must throw great impediments in the way of elucidation. This plan the Chinese indiscriminately adopt; and so, it appears by the names published in the enchorial character in Dr. Young's work, did the Egyptian. For example, were the Chinese to represent *George*,


2 Q


and

and if they knew the meaning of the name *a husbandman*, they would consider themselves at liberty to write it alphabetically, by breaking it up into three syllables, *Ge-or-ge*; which three syllables could not be expressed with less than six hieroglyphics, or else to picture the meaning thus:—

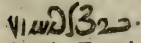
consisting of *man* and *field*, and implying *husbandman*. The Egyptian hieroglyphic would not be very dissimilar to express the same thing.



But this does not present so great a difficulty as the fact, that the enchorial character differed, not only from the hieroglyphical, as modern manuscript differs from print, but that the latter, as is the case in China, has certain solemn and ancient turns of expression, distinguishing it from the vulgar or demotic. Another main difficulty is, as we stated above, that sometimes the pictorial writing and the alphabetic were employed together,—as, for instance, in the name of Ammon, written enchorially  and



evidently a debased representation of the hieroglyphic of the Deity 

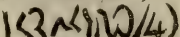
consisting of a *bird* and a *vase*. Now, this hieroglyphic enters into the composition of the name *Ammonorytius*; and, accordingly, it forms the two first characters, as —the latter

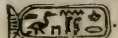
sounds being expressed alphabetically. But, again, it enters equally into the name *Ammonius*:—but, in this case, the whole is written alphabetically,





. Indeed, it appears that the Egyptians must have used, in some cases, a newly-invented character to express sound, and, in others, a vitiated form of the original hieroglyphic, such as most of the Chinese letters are. In this, too, the Chinese differ from them, employing the same symbol, so vitiated, both for alphabetical and hieroglyphical purposes. Thus, the name of Osiris is written enchorially



 but hieroglyphically —that of

Thoyth  enchorially, but, hieroglyphically, . Some of the

names bear a resemblance, as that of Berenice,  to the

original form, . In this,

the female termination *e* or *a*  is distinguishably converted, in the running hand, to ; the *Ibis*, to ; the emblem of water, to ; the feathers,

to ; the basket, to .—But,

generally, there is not the slightest trace of a resemblance: frequently, in the enchorial writing, there are more characters employed than in the archetype,—as, frequently, there are more characters employed to express a short name than a long one; and, what is still more discouraging to the systematizer, names almost the same, as *Chapo-crates* *Chapo-chonsis*—as *Pe-tentemis* and *Pa-tentemis*—as *Peto-phois* and *Peto-siris*—as *Pyrpha* and *Pyrrihus*,—are expressed in characters entirely dissimilar, *initial*, *medial* and *final*.

From this we infer, that the work of interpretation is yet to do, and that neither Akerblad, Dr. Young, nor Champollion, have established their respective themas satisfactorily. That of Champollion, indeed, is liable to one strong and striking objection,—that, conceding to us, or any one, the full licence of his *dissimilar*, yet *symphonetic*, characters,—and any given name, even those of George the Fourth, or Louis the Eighteenth, may be found upon any given Egyptian monument,—a dangerous controul over history and authority, to yield into the hands of any enthusiastic speculator.

Let us proceed from the Phonetic to the Hieratic character; and here, though in the dark as to the meaning of most of the signs, we have, at least, plain-sailing before us, and this certain polestar to guide us, that the Hierocracy of China and Egypt, though they have differed in the conventional signs they chose to affix to the same things, must, in inventing their written language (that of China is strictly so, as much as the “universal character” which Bishop Wilkins proposes), must have been compelled, by the unchangeable nature of the simple elements of grammar, to resort to the same process. This process (and it is a theory which the writer of this explained, fifteen years ago, in a lecture at Scots-hall), we apprehend, was something of the following description, and a *practical universal character* might be, at any time, modelled on the same plan. A visible object is first represented picturally, as a Wing. This

is the substantive, the first step in grammar. The verb *to wing*, or *fly*, another step, was the same character, with a simple mark of accentuation (say \square); the adjective *winged*, or *flighty*, requires another accent (\square); the adverb *flightily*,

a third (\square). All that is necessary to complete the simple grammar of a primitive language,—and that is strictly the case with the Chinese and Hebrew languages, in which latter, seven signs perform all the purposes of grammatical inflexion,—is, to invent other marks, for the plural number, for degrees of comparison, for the pronouns relative and possessive, for the past and present tenses of the verb, and for the active and passive participles. For instance:

Wings, J^{\square} ; an indefinite number of

wings, $\text{J}^{\square\square}$; *more winged*, $\text{J}^{\square\text{J}}$; *most*

winged, $\text{J}^{\square\square\square}$; *I wing*, *thou wing'st*, &c.

I did wing, $\text{J}^{\square\text{J}}$; *I shall wing*, $\text{J}^{\square\text{J}}$; &c.

The passive form of the verb, J , *to be winged*. The passive participle, *winged*,

J .—Any number of philosophers might create a universal character on this principle, as the Egyptians and Chinese certainly did;—and we have little or no doubt, that the following signs, constantly found among the hieroglyphics, were inflexions of the grammatical nature proposed:—



There is a difficulty, however, to be mastered, in deciphering, as there was in inventing. When we see a *hawk*, a *dog*, or a *house*, among the sacred characters, we may presume that their primitive meaning was a *hawk*, a *dog*, or a *house*. Theological meanings were also, doubtless, metaphorically attached to them; and in this new case, perhaps, some accentuation was employed. Imitative representation, however, of the most unartificial kind, was (as we have seen) used in China and in Egypt,—and so far, the languages of the two countries resemble each other.

These pictural signs we have referred to, in the instances of *water*, *head*, *moon*, *eye*, *car*, *field*, &c. &c. Combined pictural signs, in both languages, we have referred to, in the instances of *tear*,

farmer, &c. To the tropical signs of both (that is to say, where an idea is expressed by a physical object or objects, true or false), we have adverted, in the Egyptian instance of *beneficent*—in the Chinese instance of *quiet*. Here the difficulty of the decipherer must begin: because these tropical combinations must naturally be formed by local habits, customs, caprices, and even philosophical prejudices. They are so in the case of China, generally speaking: though the idea to be employed by the character, is, in many instances, sufficiently manifested by the physical image; and would be more obvious, did the Chinese image preserve, as in Egypt, its original form. We will support our argument by the following hieroglyphical combinations in the Chinese language:—

VOLUBLE (like our SILVER-TONGUE), *mouth and gold*. A TEMPLE is composed of *earth and measure*. To express POETRY, the symbol of *words* is added: so that POETRY means, as it did originally in Greece, *inspired words*. We might protract this investigation much farther; but we will conclude it, by shewing another difficulty in the interpreter's way, which, doubtless, applied equally to China, namely, the adaptation of local customs, proverbs, superstitions, and philosophical prejudices, to a great number of the symbols. For example,—the sign FOREIGNER is composed of *long* and *bow*, expressive, probably, of the first invaders; a DISTRICT, or PARISH, is composed of *a hundred* and *men*; SHAME, from *stop* and *ear*; JOY, from *mouth* and *rice*; WRITING, of *knife*, *string* and *bamboo*; MUSIC, of *wood*, *silken strings* and *sound*; *a nail* and *words*, A BARGAIN; STRIFE, of *three* and *woman*; GOVERNMENT, of *bamboo* and *stroke*; *high* and *horse* make PROUD! *mountain* and *words*, BOASTING!

The following contain axioms, as well as express ideas:—

A *mouth* and *sage*, make HAPPINESS; a *woman* and an *inner apartment*, QUIET; a *woman under corn*, or *in the grave*, EASE. Two *moons*, ironically, compose the character of A FRIEND. To FLATTER, is represented by the characters of *words* and *to lick*; and FICKLENESS, of *girl* and *thought*.

If capricious emblems, like these, were used in Egypt, the hope of discovering them, without references to the dictionaries of a living people, is out of the question: indeed, there is sufficient evidence, from analogy, that no such analytical arrangement could

be made, with reference to the Hieratic characters, though it was possible with regard to the Enchorial: and we think that some such means, of fixing the meaning of that more depraved hieroglyphical writing, was resorted to:—hence, perhaps, the necessity of inventing the Enchorial character, as well as the difficulty of making it quadrate, either with alphabetical or hieroglyphical analysis.

We have remarked, that the Chinese written language bears evident marks of being invented by a body of *Literati*, and is, in reality, the much-sought-for “UNIVERSAL OF PHILOSOPHICAL CHARACTER.” We should add, that it was only *philosophical* as far as the limited notions of the inventors extended; and so, it may safely be surmised, was the Egyptian. Its general classification of things, qualities and ideas under separate heads, which serve as keys to the whole class, is indeed philosophical, and agrees with the system which Bishop Wilkins proposed. But the particular arrangement of the matters under their appropriated keys, is, generally speaking, highly unphilosophical. A deep examination into this arrangement would lead us too far: and we only allude to the principle of it, in order to demonstrate, that antiquarians who labour at interpreting the combined symbols of the hieroglyphics, must guide themselves through the labyrinth of images by a similar clue: Thus, under the key *tree*, twelve hundred characters are arranged;

and, of course, the symbol 木 is always found in union with those characters, either above, below, or on one of the sides. That this number, as the leading sign, implies every species of tree, and every sort of wood, is not surprising; neither is there any objection to the same number being arranged under the character for *hand* 手; since it implies, not only all that can be done by the hand, but is used, in half the instances, metaphorically. For the same reason, eight hundred are arranged under *heart*, because that symbol is made to represent all the passions and affections of the human being. To this there is no great objection on the score of scientific analysis; but the error lies in employing things as keys, or *genera*, such as *fish*, *metals*, *feathers*, *skins*, which ought to be classed under *genera* themselves.

We now take leave of the subject. Though much may, unquestionably, be

done, we are not sanguine as to any entirely successful interpretation of the hieroglyphical language. Whatever success is to be obtained, is, we venture to think, attainable only by the rules we have laid down. At all events, if the main object of inquiry baffle investigation, it may happen to the research—as it happened to the two sons of the old man in the fable,—although the imaginary treasure is not to be found, many interesting facts, in Egyptian history and science, may be brought to light, and the antiquarian fields of literature may be rendered more rich and fruitful, by the labour and industry employed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN the Review of Lord John Russell's Memoirs of Europe, in your preceding Supplement (see p. 582), in speaking of the circumstances that preserved this country from falling into despotism in the age of Henry VIII. and the Tudors, you place great stress upon the pecuniary dependence of the Crown on the votes of parliament. And, supposing the parliament to be dependent, in its turn, upon the people, this may be the best of all securities. The throne, which is independent in its resources, is necessarily above the restraints of law. Its despotism may be somewhat civilized by traditionary customs; but, it is evidently as despotic as it may choose to be.

This suggests to me a question, which may, perhaps, display more of the jealousy of a liberty-boy, than of the knowledge of a politician—namely: Is there no lurking danger hid beneath the parade of those expanding streets and architectural splendours which daily amuse our eyes? These improvements principally, I understand, are taking place upon Crown-lands, which, if I mistake not, are sources of unvoted revenues to the throne. An enormous increase of the rent-roll of these Crown-lands results, as I understand, from these improvements; and where they may stop, it is certainly not very easy to conjecture. Will any of your better informed correspondents be kind enough to instruct me, how far I am right in the supposition that this increase of ground-rent on Crown-lands does really go to the augmentation of an independent or unvoted revenue; and, if so, to what probable amount such augmentation may ultimately extend.—Yours, &c.

OLD Q.

*For the Monthly Magazine.***OF THE INFLUENCE OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS ON THE FUTURE CHARACTER.***By THOMAS JARRÖLD, M. D.—Read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.**(Continued from No. 408, page 196.)*

WE have mentioned the second stage of civilization, that of shepherds; and now inquire, how far early impressions constitute their character.

The nations that overran the Roman empire illustrate this subject. They not only had flocks, but they also practised a rude and imperfect husbandry; the task was irksome, and before them lay the rich provinces of the Roman empire: they thirsted for conquest, to relieve themselves from the toils of agriculture; they succeeded, and trampled under their feet all that was elegant and refined: they were too low in civilization to comprehend their worth. Some of the tribes that embarked in this enterprize lived almost under the walls of the capital, and had become familiar with all the customs of the Romans. They had seen the productions of their industry, and had witnessed the endearments and blandishments of their state of society; but all they saw was foreign to their feelings and their desires, and excited no interest. Rome sent them ambassadors, and maintained a friendly intercourse with them, but they never adopted a Roman custom. Had these Vandals been open to the influence of reason—had they even been susceptible of impressions, after those of infancy, they must have civilized: every thing around them was capable of instructing, or of exciting admiration; and had this, in any degree, been the case, one person would have imitated one object; a second would have been charmed with another; ideas would have been exchanged, and the mind strengthened by this collision of thought—by this direction of the judgment. No two persons see objects in the same light, who see so as to be interested by them. But the mind of the Vandal was sealed; no thought could enter it, and be made his own. The impressions of the child formed the character of the man: blind, headlong and morose, reason was in subjection to the instinct.

Contrasted with the indifference and obstinacy of the Vandal, are the anxious gaze and enraptured exclamations of the most uncultivated peasants of a civilized nation on a visit to a city. A few only will be so absorbed by their first im-

pressions as to return to their hamlet without having seen something to admire: others would be charmed with every thing, and desire to remain. Had a few Vandals felt thus, Rome had not been conquered. I ask, why there exists so great a difference in persons equally unlettered? The advantages of instruction of the Vandal have been greater than those of the peasant, because he had visited Rome. The peasant prefers the kitchen to the parlour, as his residence; but the Vandal rejects the bed: the peasant fills one station in society, which he quits by degrees, and ascends in social habits; the Vandal rejects the bed, and pertinaciously adheres to customs, which place him only one degree above the brute in the comforts and accommodations of life. The great difference in the two characters, is in their first impressions—in that bent and turn of mind, which their parents imposed in their infancy. The difference between the child and the man, in neither case, is very great: they both know, at six years old, all they know at forty; the growth of the body has only enabled them to practise what they know, and to pursue what they desire. But, in the one case, the impressions are few and instinctive; in the other, they are more in number, and consequently more diversified; and thus the mind is not so completely closed.

But we quit the hunter and the shepherd, with minds incapable of emulation, and advance another step in the progress of civilization. Here Russia, Madagascar, and part of Africa, present themselves. In these countries, civilization is sufficiently known to be desired. Reason has more influence, and consequently the mind is more at liberty. The first impressions are more varied and more expanded, and directed more to personal exertion than to selfish feeling: consequently the mind is not bound down to barbarism; but, as the child grows up, he is enamoured of the civilization he does not possess, and, therefore, is open to instruction. It is not the age of reason, but of imitation—a period through which all civilized nations have passed. Nothing is originated—but every thing is copied: they honour, and therefore imitate, the individual who has been better instructed than themselves. It is an age when merit is more respected than in any other. The king of Madagascar has sent several youth to this country for instruction; three of them are placed under the

the care of my friend, Dr. Clunie. They have acquired a knowledge of our language; they imitate our manners, and copy every thing they are desired. In school talents, they equal the European children of the same age; but their first impressions were received in Madagascar; and though they were not more than nine years old when they arrived in England, they have not lost their national character,—and national character is dependent on early impressions. They take a certain station among their school-fellows; and though there is much affection felt for them, and much attention paid them, yet there is a want of assimilation;—they and their school-fellows are evidently of two countries, and have been brought up under different impressions. But these countries have broken the fetters of instinct, and will, ere long, present themselves to the world in all the diversified characters and capacities of their race.

Instinct gives but one impression—forms but one character: reason varies with every individual, and with the same individual in different stages of his life, and gives a new hemisphere to man. Reason, acting above instinct, adds thought to thought, with a ratio increasing with the increase of population; in other words, as wants increase. Mr. Malthus has overlooked this principle in nature. That gentleman reasons on an increase of numbers, without apparently knowing that when this circumstance takes place, it is always attended by an enlargement of the mind, which directs to the means of meeting the increase.

I have not particularized the influence of early impressions on the nations just mentioned, because the character of a people so far advanced in civilization as they, is more complex than in a more barbarous age: but, to meet the subject fully, I have included the semi-barbarous with the civilized, and have taken our own country as the example. I may here remark, that, when early impressions are mentioned, it is intended to be understood, that influence which the mental and moral character of the individual who has the care of a child has on its instinctive faculty: this influence I limit to the sixth year.

Before entering upon this part of the subject, I remark that the question is momentous, and the application individual; involving the interest of our offspring, and of our country.

The moral influences which contribute to the formation of the character of a civilized people, may be all comprised under early impressions, hereditary dispositions, and education. Of the influence of early impressions we have an instance, in the child that from its feebleness has excited great maternal sympathy and care, and who has been unable to amuse itself with the toys which captivate other children. The impression which such receive is never effaced; health may return to the constitution, but the mind will retain its sedateness. Prudence, circumspection and care will characterize the individual. A ricketed child is seldom, if ever, an enterprising man. The children of endowed schools, who have been selected from the most indigent of the community, seldom attain consequence in society. They receive ample instruction, are excited by all the emulation, and by all the collision of intellect a public education creates, yet their character is built on the impressions received in the first years of their existence, and they grow up common men; their first impressions comprize all they care to possess. Another illustration is derived from those domestic servants who leave home at the early age of twelve or fourteen. At this period the mind is open to instruction, and the basis of the character, it is commonly supposed, is not laid. The circumstances in which these young persons are placed contribute to their comfort, and must tend to wean them from the love of home. They are better fed, better lodged and clothed; they are treated with kindness, and their situation gives to them an education calculated to elevate their minds, if elevation were possible. After living several years thus circumstanced, they marry, and return to the cottage life, without repining at the change, or attempting to alter any of its circumstances; nothing is embellished by them, nothing imitated; their manners were assumed to suit their situation, but were not natural, because they did not assimilate with their first impressions, and were abandoned, with all the circumstances of affluence, for that which appears like penury, but to them is happiness.

Another class of servants is obtained from families who have seen better days, and who have received some education, and for some generations sustained a degree of respectability. Suppose these to succeed the former,

and,

and, like them, marry cottagers. From the first day of their entering their new residence, the different effect of early impressions will be manifested; the air and style of their dwelling will bespeak the order of their minds; those who, in their better days, found them their equals, find them so still; there exists the same method, the same taste, the same expression of character, the same views of propriety, the same sense of honour; they have lost nothing by servitude, the others have gained nothing; both return to, and act upon, their first impressions. Should these facts appear to be confined to too low a class of society, let me ask by what means Greece and Rome attained their eminence? They had not the influence of a religion intellectual and holy; they had not the same facilities of education; yet their histories alone are read as inspiring sentiments of patriotism and mental dignity. Rome rose, in 700 years, from barbarism to her meridian splendour. Greece rose more slowly. But Europe, at the present day, with every advantage of accumulated knowledge, and with the aid of the printing press, is unequal to them. I ask for the cause? Have we not neglected the first movements of the mind? They inspired their children with a thirst for honourable distinction, which increased with their growth; we depend on the corrections of a school, and then the hour is past to form more than half characters. I ask again, what gave the ancients their decision of character? It was not their religion—for it was without precept. It was not envy, or ambition, or imitation—for all around them were barbarians. It was not a knowledge of letters and the arts—for they, in a great measure, created them. It was not their laws—for they did not comprehend the subject. What then was it? I answer, it was the force and permanency of early impressions—it was the influence of the nursery. The Roman matrons gave to Rome her empire: they formed and unfolded the minds of their children; the first ray that reached them emanated from the mother, and bore her character; the germ grows up in its own likeness, the acorn produces the oak. From this brilliant picture we must turn the eye to contemplate one of an opposite character, but which strongly illustrates the force of first impressions—I mean indulged children. Those who are brought

up by good-tempered persons are affable, prepossessing and courteous; others, less favourably circumstanced, are more grossly vicious; but both are useless and degraded members of society. Instinct uncontrouled, undirected, has governed their infancy: and, now, it governs the man; selfishness, insensibility and indolence constitute their character; education gives them a polish, but it does not correct their disposition, which was irrevocably fixed before education was commenced. I pity such children, and I lament that they are so numerous: a spoiled child is a destroyed man. Were there no other example, I would bring forward this unhappy class of our fellow creatures, and challenge the ablest reasoner to overthrow the principles advanced: their lamentable case sets the question of the influence of early impressions on the minds of the children of civilized parents entirely at rest.

Another influence that operates in the formation of character is hereditary disposition. This part of the constitution of man is common to the savage and the civilized: in both ranks, the temper, the talents and the figure are generally admitted to be by descent. But I go farther, and contend that individuals and communities are physically qualified for the station in which they are born, and which they occupy: in other words, that they possess a constitutional aptitude, an organization, which favours certain dispositions of the mind. The wealthy inhabitants of St. Petersburg are as well supplied with schoolmasters as those of London; and their early impressions may be as well directed; but the disposition and character of the Russian is very unlike that of the Londoner. Admitting that the circumstances of their lives are the same, their hereditary dispositions produce two distinct characters. The children of Foundling Hospitals are reported to rise into respectability more frequently than those of Blue Coat Schools, although their advantages have not been greater. If this be the case, it must be occasioned by a difference in their descent.

But the express idea I wish to convey, will be more clearly understood by an appeal to analogy. All animals are capable of being domesticated: and, when this has been accomplished, the race remains so. The mere circumstance of domestication supposes a physical

sical change to have taken place: the wild animal becomes tame, and imparts its acquired disposition, and thus it attains an hereditary stability. In this way, civilization is effected. An increase of wants, natural or artificial, calls forth new feelings and new dispositions, which generate a new character; and this, experience teaches us, will, in a few generations, become hereditary; and an appropriate station in society is filled. Civilization could not exist, if acquired dispositions did not become hereditary. Were all children born with one constitutional character, with that, for instance, of a New Zealander, or an American Indian, in that state the world would ever remain. The circumstance of education is not sufficient to effect a change from barbarism to refinement; it must be aided by the hereditary propensity. The young of a partridge, however brought up and trained, are wild, and so would be the children of a barbarian.

To avoid the imputation of confounding hereditary dispositions with early impressions, I again appeal to analogy. An animal which has been domesticated, and has an hereditary tameness, has also an hereditary disposition and character, proper to its species and to itself. A kitten, bred in a barn, is not wild, but is very unlike, in disposition, to a kitten made the plaything of children. The docility of the one, and the shyness of the other, arises from early impressions made on the instinctive faculty, and is accidental; but the disposition to domestication is hereditary: and this, both have in an equal degree. Reverse their bringing up, and that which is docile would be shy, but still would retain the hereditary disposition to domestication: the degree of docility is accidental, the domestic disposition hereditary.

We have, also, illustrations of the same combination of influences in the history of our own race. The Jesuits formed the inhabitants of Paraguay into regular settlements; children were born and educated there, and the whole establishment obtained, even from Voltaire, the character of being highly moral, and very amiable and unoffending; — but when the Jesuits were driven away, the people dispersed, and, dividing themselves into tribes, buried their former habits and avocations. The hereditary disposition, the original character, prevailed over early impressions and the

influence of education. The people had not been a sufficient time under the government of the Jesuits for a physical change to have been effected; and, therefore, a disposition to civilization had not become hereditary, and was not propagated: it died with that generation.

Another similar illustration, I borrow from the irruption of the barbarians into Europe. Greece, from that period to the present, has been trodden down and degraded; she became ignorant, but not barbarous; her hereditary character never died: for at the watchword of liberty the nation rose, and rivalled, in patriotic deeds, the feats of their most splendid days. Spain and Algiers have never been so much oppressed, nor so highly civilized; and, therefore, feel not like Grecians. In early impressions they, probably, are not very dissimilar; but their hereditary dispositions place them on different levels.

But I must hasten to the third influence on character—Education. Men of every country are capable, almost equally capable, of receiving instruction. A Russian may be made as good a classic as an Englishman; for the memory is equally good in both, and instruction is little more than an appeal to this faculty. But information is not civilization. The Madagascar lads, before mentioned, will return home well informed; but their civilization will, in a great measure, be the same as when they landed in this country. Their habits and their pleasures will be those of Madagascar: their education will be only so far valuable as it will enable the people to supply their wants, if they have any unsupplied. Their knowledge will not make them English: in feeling and in character they are Madagascan; and education cannot eradicate the character. To illustrate more fully my meaning, I select two sons of a gentleman who have received the same early impressions. The one shall receive a finished, the other a plain education: and I ask if the difference thus effected will not be more in the manners than in the judgment of the individual? Education is relied upon as a remedy for all the errors of the bringing-up; but its influence is superficial, and is borne down by early impressions, or hereditary dispositions: it gives an artificial, rather than an actual character. The polish of the gentleman may be added

to the learning of the scholar, and be made the covering of deceit. Education may conceal, as well as correct the disposition: it may screen, as well as expose a fraud. Education does not ensure right principles, or a sound judgment: the most learned men are not distinguished for practical wisdom.

But, although education be of less importance than some apprehend, it is a powerful engine in forming the character of a people. When properly directed, it brings to its aid, or creates, early impressions and hereditary dispositions—a happy combination of which forms the great man; the benefactor of his species. But, if I wish that education be not over-rated, I am far from under-rating its benefits. It is the right arm of the understanding; it gives to man an elevation among his equals; it is a powerful agent in civilizing a country; it puts man into possession of the property God has given him; and that property is the world. It places before him the beauties of nature, connected with the wisdom of the Creator; it manifests the blessedness of existence, and excites a desire for immortality; it creates and gives efficiency to early impressions and hereditary dispositions. It was education that gave to Spartans their character;—and, if we would give the English nation a higher character than Sparta could obtain, establish infant schools. By this means, the instinctive character of our children may be chastened and refined, and the nation rescued from an opprobrium, which no nation ever knew before—the opprobrium of having prisons filled with children; a circumstance, which it is impossible should happen, if early impressions had not erased the natural feelings of infancy. By the Chinese laws, the parent is punishable who brings up children who prove bad members of society: and hence China has escaped the degradation which has been reserved for our day and our country. Sunday-schools have been tried, and crime still increases, and will increase, so long as the years of childhood are spent as we witness them. Infant schools promise a mighty aid in accomplishing a change of character; and to the deviser of that plan the world is greatly indebted; and should it be pursued with the spirit, and be followed with the success, which may fairly be anticipated, his name will be deserving of a place among the greatest benefactors of mankind.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ANATOMY of SPEECH.—No. III.

PRIMARY ORGANS OF VOICE.

(Continued from No. 408, page 196.)



1. The first of these—THE TRUE LARYNX, or mouth of the glottis, is the primary cause of all musical modulation, whether in speech or in song: for being so constructed as, within certain physical limits, to enlarge or contract, at will (either by perceptible, or imperceptible gradations) the aperture of the glottis—and, consequently, to modify the resistance to the egress of the breath impelled: it renders, thereby, the sounds of the voice either *sharper* or *deeper* in their pitch (that is to say in the language of the gamut, either *high* or *low*); or more *acute* or *grave* in their inflections.*

The larynx, or aperture of the glottis, is surrounded by five cartilages; one of which constitutes


2. THE VALVE. It is placed over the mouth of the larynx, and is called the EPIGLOTTIS. It performs the defensive office of closing the passage to the lungs, in the act of swallowing; and the elocutionary office of stopping the passage of the stream of voice, when any abrupt suspension of the primary vibrations is required: an office generally, but erroneously, supposed—to be exclusively assigned to the organs of the mouth, that form the consonant elements.†


3. The other cartilages (whose barbarous names would distress the ears and perplex the organs of every one but

* The terms "*high* and *low*" should not be used as synonymous with *acute* and *grave*. The former relate to pitch—as

 is high, and  is low; but

the latter relate to the motion; as (to exemplify by extreme instances) the slide

 would be acute, from whatever part of the gamut it began, and the slide

 would be grave, although it began

at the top of the scale, and never descended so low as the pitch from whence the acute, in the former example, began to ascend, or even that at which its ascent concluded.

† If the generally-received theory be correct in this particular, how is it that we come to a sudden close upon a full vowel, and with open mouth?

but the professed anatomist) constitute that knot or protuberance, at the upper part of the throat, so conspicuous in the male subject; and which some of our old fanciful anatomists (by an obvious allusion) have called the POMUM ADAMI, or ADAM'S APPLE :* an organ which, by its action and re-action, forms the alternation of *heavy* and *light* sound (the *thesis* and *arsis* of the Greek grammarians) in the cadences of the voice; and which constitute the natural basis of all our perceptions of cadence and rhythmus, in spoken language and in song.

These cartilages (or at least those two of them that form the front of the throat) are sufficiently exposed, both to the sense of touch and of vision, to fall under tolerably accurate examination in the living subject. Dissection, indeed, does not carry us so much further, as to enable us to discover the exact mode of that action and re-action, or pulsation and remission, by which the phenomena, I ascribed to them, is produced; but that such pulsation and remission does, in reality, take place, during the exertions of the voice (whether in cadences of continued speech or of song) is sufficiently obvious; and diligent observation will, I think, convince us, that these alterations are coincident with certain primary, indispensable and obvious alternations of the voice, in such successive utterance : an

alternation, which I conceive to have been designated by the Greek grammarians, by the terms *thesis* and *arsis* (corresponding with the *posing* and *rising* of musicians); and to which, in imitation of Mr. Steele, I assign the simple English names of *heavy* and *light*.†

To this organ, then, (the *pomum adami*) are to be assigned the important functions of determining, by the *voluntary force, quantum and momentum of its pulsations, the degree of force, or power, in the original impulse of every vocal sound—the alterations and marked varieties of heavy and light in the successions of those sounds—and the rapidity or slowness with which those characteristic alternations should succeed to each other.*

The implements already described give to the human, and to other voices, the powers and properties of a canular instrument; but it has, also, other apparatus that superadd the expression which belongs to stringed instruments, and enable it to approximate to the harp as well as the organ—the viol, as well as the flute: namely,

4. THE MUSCULAR FIBRES AND LIGAMENTS, connected with the apparatus already described; and which not only officiate in directing the motions of those essential members of the larynx, but also, by their tension and vibrations, in modifying still further the primary impulses of sound, and imparting to them a specific character.

Such is the complicated organ, upon whose impulses depend the primary and most important characteristics of vocal sound!

Nor

* The entire organ is thus described by anatomists:—"The larynx is composed of five cartilages. The uppermost of these is placed over the glottis, or mouth of the larynx, and is called *epiglottis*, which performs the office of closing the passage to the lungs in the act of swallowing. At the sides of the glottis are placed the two *arytenoide* cartilages. The anterior and larger part of the larynx is made up of two cartilages, one of which is called *thyroides* or *scutiformis*, from its being shaped like a buckler; and the other *crycoides annularis*, from its resembling a ring. Both these cartilages may be felt immediately under the skin, at the fore part of the throat, where the *thyroides* forms an eminence called *pomum Adami*. All these cartilages are united to each other by means of very elastic ligamentous fibres; and are enabled, by the assistance of their several muscles, to dilate or contract the passage of the larynx, and to perform that variety of motion which seems to point out the larynx as the principal organ of voice; for when the air passes out through a wound in the trachea, it produces no sound."—*Encyc. Brit.*

† PROSODIA RATIONALIS.—Mr. Steelè, with great precision and felicity of perception, has marked the existence of these alternations; but, overlooking the physical cause from which they proceed, has treated them rather as varieties introduced by election and taste, than as the results of the successive *action* and *reaction* imposed upon our organs by the indispensable laws of nature. Prior to my meeting with Mr. Steele's book, I had contradistinguished these syllabic alternations by the terms *pulsative* and *remiss*: indicating the *qualities* of the syllables by the *causes* of their respective phenomena. But it is of great importance to the progress of science, that those who treat of the same subject should use, as far as accuracy will permit, the same terms to indicate the same ideas; I adopted, therefore, the names which I found had been already used.

Nor is this organ to be considered as limited in its operations to the mere production, variation and admeasure-ment of time: to a certain extent, at least, it is capable of performing the functions of elementary, or literal enunciation also; and, indeed, in cases of privation, or imperfection of certain organs of the mouth, it has been found capable of performing the functions of enunciation altogether.* Even in cases

* In one of my published letters, addressed to Henry Cline, esq. (*Results of Experience*, Arch, 1814. pp. 3-6), I have thus expressed myself on the subject of artificial organs:—"In my former letter, p. 73, &c., in speaking of those interior and complicated deformities which sometimes accompany the Hare Lip, I have admitted a necessity for supplying such deficiencies by an artificial palate: but with my present experience, I should decidedly pronounce that no attempt should, in such cases, or in any cases of primary mal-conformation be made to supply, by mechanical application, the deficiencies of the roof, uvula, and velum palati; but that the defects of utterance resulting from such parts of the mal-conformation, should be consigned entirely to elocutionary management: since elocutionary science, if properly applied, will be found fully competent to the remedy of such defects. In cases of fissure of the front of the mouth, I should, indeed, still recommend (in addition to the operation for the Hare Lip) the application of artificial teeth and gums, so as to render the mouth as perfect as possible; and it might be matter of consideration, dependent, in a great degree, upon the particular circumstances of the case, how far such artificial apparatus might be permitted to be carried backward into the mouth: but as for the functions of the palate, uvula, &c. they can be better supplied by a proper training and education of the other organs of the throat and mouth, than by any mechanism I am at present acquainted with; or any that I can imagine within the sphere of human invention. My former publication, indeed, had scarcely issued from the press, before I began to doubt the propriety of that degree of countenance it might seem to give to the practice of introducing mechanical substitutes for these deficient organs. To say nothing of the danger of serious accidents from the more complicated, and apparently perfect of these superficial palates, &c. there are, as you have very judiciously observed, insuperable objections, on the score of health and comfort, from the almost utter impossibility of preserving such interior apparatus in any tolerable state of cleanliness. The absorption that must take place in the sponge, usually made use of to suspend the silver plate that forms the artificial

of the most perfect formation of the mouth, the speaker will do well to place his principal reliance on the precision, clearness and force of its impulses; for that utterance will always be most easy, most harmonious, and most impressive, in which the respective elements (the labial mute [*p.*] the dental [*t.*] and the sybillants alone excepted) are actually formed in the larynx itself, and in which the tongue and other organs of the mouth rather assent to, than originate the enunciative impulses. They must, however, assent where they exist, and assent with the nicest accordance and precision: for the tongue or the lip that is not in the *right* place, or position, will be in the *wrong*; and when it is in the wrong, it will obstruct and impede the enunciation, which it ought, at least, to assist.

End of the First Lecture.

It has been asked why this series of articles has not been explicitly avowed as lectures, delivered at the Institution for the Cure of Impediments of Speech, &c. heretofore established in Bedford-place, and afterwards removed, and for several years conducted by me in Lincoln's-Inn Fields?—To which, in the first place, it is answered, that I had some doubts how far the subject (especially in the abstract, and even technical way, in which it was necessary that it should commence) might be interesting to the generality of the readers of the *Monthly Magazine*; and, consequently, how far it might be proper to hold out the prospect of any continued series: for although urgent exhortations, from quarters which rendered the application sufficiently flattering, have been repeatedly made to me for the publication

roof, can scarcely be alluded to without offence to delicacy; and though some have substituted valves of leather, or of elastic gum, the evil, though somewhat palliated, must still exist to an offensive degree. Even where the whole apparatus, by the assistance of a more elaborate mechanism, is made entirely of gold, the trouble (in this case considerable) of a daily removal and refitment can scarcely be competent to the prevention of disgusting annoyance."

A recent discovery and successful experiment have, it seems, demonstrated the practicability of remedying, by chirurgical operation, the defect of internal organization here alluded to (*See the previous No. M. M., Vol. 59, pp. 247-8.*) I have not yet seen the details of the cases in which this experiment has been tried; but, if these are satisfactory, the discovery is of great importance.

cation of my system of elocutionary instruction; yet I could not but reflect that many of those to whom such investigations might be most acceptable, might be least in the habit of seeking their information in the periodical pages. In the second place, it is still exceedingly doubtful how far it may be practicable to pursue the series into its more interesting departments: for the Lectures, in fact, were always spontaneous; nothing more (with the exception of a few definitions and references) having originally been committed to paper than the few pages of general heads or titles at the end of the short *Essay on Rhythmus* (now out of print), prefixed to a small volume of Selections, some fourteen, or fifteen years ago. However, in consequence of some negotiations with an extensive publisher, a portion of the elementary series was reduced into a more tangible form; the subject-matter of some four or five of the Lectures was roughly written out, and two of them prepared for the press. Various circumstances, however, conspired to arrest the progress of the design; and, among the rest, the necessity, for several successive years, of a laborious application of ten hours in every day (from eight in the morning till six in the afternoon) to the practical duties of my profession. And, although it has never been my intention that my discoveries should perish with me, yet, whatever may be our zeal for the diffusion of a favourite science, necessary duties and vocations will often preclude the possibility of devoting the time which may be requisite (and, in this instance, it would be very considerable) to labours that can have no adequate remuneration. In the mean while, it is some satisfaction that what has been so far done should be placed upon permanent record. The first of the two Lectures, which had been fairly transcribed, is concluded in the present number: the second will follow in what remains of the present volume;* and though, in their present technical nakedness, stripped of the popular illustrations and digressions with which they used to be accompanied in vocal delivery, they may not have their wonted attractions, they may evince, perhaps, some portion of that research into primitive sources and principles, which formed the basis of the axiom upon which my system rests: namely — that “the whole science of Elocution, in all the infinitude of its applications (from the grossest necessities of intelligible utterance to the highest graces and accomplishments of oratorical declamation), depends upon the adaptation of the principles of musical proportion and inflection to the peculiarities of anatomical structure, and the physiological necessities by which the actions of

voice and enunciation are restricted, or impelled.”

J. THELWALL.

1, Dorset Place, Pall-Mall East.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from No. 407, p. 104.)

The Oldenborg Horn.

WHEN Count Otto, of Oldenborg, on the 20th day of July 990, was hunting by Oldenburgh, and was very thirsty, he wished for a draught of water. There came a fairy-maiden out of the hill of Oven with a costly silver drinking horn, which she placed in his hand, and invited him to drink, saying, that if he did, the house of Oldenborg would increase in might and power; but if he did not drink, there should be no unanimity or good understanding among his descendants. He paid no regard to her speech, but flung the liquor over his shoulder, and some drops of it falling upon his horse's back, the hair was immediately scorched off. The Count then rode away with the horn, which is still preserved and exhibited in the Museum at Copenhagen.

The Swan and her Golden Eggs.

Somewhere on a height between Gisting and Vogenserup, in the bailliwick of Holbeck, a swan broods upon three golden eggs, each of which is a king's ransom. This swan lets herself frequently be seen in the neighbourhood, but will not suffer herself to be followed. A nobleman, who wished to take possession of her golden eggs, went early and late in quest of her, and saw her, at last, upon the height: but at the moment he bent his bow to pierce her, his castle, which was not far off, burst into ruddy flames, and was presently burnt to the ground.

The Fairy Bride.

A peasant went one day into his field, and as he was ploughing the earth, there came to him a beautiful woman, who pleased his fancy so much, that he promised to marry her. On the marriage night there was much feasting and rejoicing in the house. But when the bride-pair got to bed, the bridegroom found, to his utter astonishment, that he was embracing an oak-stump instead of a lovely woman, and, at the same time, he heard a mournful voice singing abroad at the chamber window—

“Come out to her whom thou didst wed,
Upon my heath is rais'd thy bed.”

From which words the poor fellow was convinced that he had had to do with an elf, or a fairy.

* Two others remain in a state that would require transcription and revision, and may possibly, therefore, be inserted in the volume that ensues.

For the Monthly Magazine.

**DIRECTIONS concerning the ERECTION
and USE of LIGHTNING-RODS for the
Preservation of Buildings.**

ALTHOUGH there has been some diversity of opinion, among scientific men, respecting the most advantageous mode of constructing a series of metallic rods, as lightning-conductors, yet I never remember seeing more than a solitary opinion given (in a long hypothetical article in a late number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*) against the utility of lightning-rods, as preservatives against danger from the electric fluid. I shall, therefore, not take up any portion of your useful columns, Mr. Editor, in discussing theories of how the electric matter ought to act in making its passage from a cloud into the earth; but assume it as an incontrovertible fact, that there is a constant tendency towards a state of equilibrium between the electricity of the earth and that of the atmosphere: and, consequently, that a cloud highly charged with electric matter, passing over any building, tree, or other elevated object, will discharge its superabundance of electric matter, through the medium of such elevated body, into the earth; but that it will, in all cases, *select the best*, or, in other words, the most ready conductor for its transit. Accordingly, such buildings as have been provided with lightning-rods have never, perhaps, in a single instance, been damaged or thrown down by a discharge of electric fluid, even when covered with lead, copper, or other metallic roofing, when the conducting-rods have been made of sufficient extent to the size of the edifice, and carried down, *without any interruption*, into the earth.

That the most immediate communication and contact should exist between the point or head of a conducting-rod and the earth at its base, in order to secure any building from the possibility of danger from lightning, we have the authority of that eminent chemist and natural philosopher, M. Guy Lussac. In a late number of the *Annales de Chimie* is a very able report (made by M. Lussac, in the name of a commission appointed by the Royal Academy of Sciences), containing instructions for workmen and others in the erection of lightning-rods, or, more accurately termed by the French, *paratonnerres*.

As the article in the *Annales* is much too long for extract here, though full of profound remarks and valuable sugges-

tions, I shall abridge the subject, by giving only the principal heads of M. Guy Lussac's paper.

The author divides the subject into two parts—theoretical and practical. With regard to the first, a few words may suffice, in order to place persons on their guard, whenever they may be exposed to the danger of lightning.

The velocity with which the electric fluid passes through the air is estimated by M. Lussac at about 1,950 feet per second: consequently, the immediate vicinity of a highly-charged electric cloud (or, as we call them, “thunder-clouds,”) is at all times dangerous to a person, unless protected from its influence by some better, or more ready conductor of electricity than the human body.

The conducting power of iron exceeds that of sea-water in the ratio of 100,000; and sea-water is a better than fresh-water in the proportion of, at least, 1,000 to 1. As the conducting power of a metallic rod appears to be nearly in proportion to its area, large rods will carry down the fluid into the earth with greater rapidity than smaller rods, and consequently afford greater protection to any building to which they are attached: for, in the event of a dense, or highly-charged cloud coming near such building, a greater quantity of fluid striking the top of the rod than can pass into the earth with sufficient rapidity, a part of it will be dispersed, and probably damage some part of the edifice.

As it is not uncommon for persons in the country, who are overtaken by a thunder-storm, to seek shelter under a tree, or hedge, it may be proper to remark, that they are there in much greater danger than in the open field: for, as trees become conductors of lightning, the person, placed in contact with a tree struck, would inevitably receive part of the shock; and any metallic substance, or implements with him, or about his person, would increase the portion of that shock. It is also worthy of recollection, that the danger is materially increased if the ground at the foot of such tree be in a remarkably dry state, which is almost always the case during the summer, or autumnal months, when thunder and lightning, in our climate, are most prevalent.

For the same reasons, however, that a person would be in greater danger from being in immediate contact, he would be in less danger at a short distance (say twenty or thirty feet) from a
large

large tree, than in the open field. A person in any exposed situation, on being surprised by a thunder-storm, or whenever lightning is prevailing, should *throw aside any iron implement, or metal of any kind, from his person; and place himself in the vicinity, within fifty yards, though not in contact, with any high tree or building.*

M. Lussac recommends that conducting-rods should be much longer than they are commonly made, or else that we apply a greater number, so as to allow for the whole extent of a large edifice being brought within the protecting influence of the rods. It is also necessary, that any lateral branches of rods, which connect the main or perpendicular rods together, should not be of a smaller diameter than the principal rods: otherwise, it would prevent a free passage of the fluid, and consequently endanger the building.

M. Lussac considers, that a building of sixty feet in length would be sufficiently protected by a rod projecting fifteen, or eighteen feet above the roof; or that the point of the rod protects a circle, whose diameter is about four times the height of the rod, from the roof of the edifice. It is, therefore, obvious, that a conductor whose point ascends from the middle of the roof of a large house, affords nearly as much protection as if a rod were erected at each end of the building,—provided the size of the central rod be sufficient to carry off the fluid *instantaneously* into the earth. It is, in all probability, only the want of sufficient extent of metallic surface for such instantaneous transit, which produces the intense heat accompanying the passage of the electric fluid through a dwelling-house,—in many cases producing combustion, and heating red-hot, or even melting bell-wires, keys, &c.

It was proved, by some experiments on the best mode of protecting ships from the effects of lightning, made with a powerful machine a year or two back, by a gentleman of the name of Harris, that, if a communication be kept up by means of a metallic wire or chain, from the mast-head of a vessel, and through the bottom into the water, even if the chain be in immediate contact with gunpowder, or fulminating powder, no explosion takes place; but, on the contrary, if there be any interruption to the circuit, by dividing or cutting off the wire or chain near its junction with the powder, an explosion always ensues:

—thus distinctly proving, that the great elevation of temperature which the electrical discharge often produces, is the result of the electric matter being obstructed in its passage into the earth, or water, as the case may be.

M. Lussac satisfactorily shews, that it is of little importance whether the branches of a conductor extend at an oblique angle with the perpendicular rod, or even proceed horizontally along the roof or sides of a building, provided the communication be *perfectly maintained*, and no other metallic matter afford a shorter route for the passage of the fluid into the earth. It is also advisable to have the top of a lightning-rod made of a conical form, terminating in a point, rather than to make them taper a considerable way down, as is usually the case. The top of the rod should also be made of copper or brass, by which it would be less liable to oxidation, and consequent destruction of its point. In situations where a rod might be considered injurious to the uniform appearance of a building, M. Lussac recommends a flat chain made of wire, which will be equally efficacious for the security of the edifice.—A. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN the "Varieties" of a late number of your increasingly valuable miscellany (No. 407, p. 171), I observe a short notice of the late anniversary of the Smithfield Cattle Club; in which you very properly refer to its *fundamental* principle of "supplying the market with the cheapest and best meat." Following up the idea, will you allow me to ask the gentlemen attached to this club, whether the *fattest* is necessarily the *best*?—whether *fat—fat, and nothing but FAT*—is henceforth to satisfy the

MEAT-EATER.

London, 7th April.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I AM informed, that the well-known building, called Furnival's Inn, derives its name from its having, heretofore, been the residence of the Lords FURNIVAL.

Perhaps, Sir, you will allow me, through your valuable miscellany, to ask an explanation of the office of Furnival.—Your's, &c.

Q.

9th March.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

AS this is a subject which certainly cannot be regarded as stale and exhausted, you will, perhaps, excuse me for so soon recurring to a favourite theme,

tho' Balder's steed

Scarce wets his fetlocks in the western wave,
since my former lucubration appeared in your columns.

M. TORKEL BADEN, *Professor of Literature in the Academy of Fine Arts at Copenhagen*, has lately published there, *Von der Unbrauchbarkeit, etc.* "On the Inapplicability of Northern Mythology to the Purposes of the Fine Arts:"—upon which M. HEIBERG* has the following article, in the *Revue Encyclopédique* for January last:—

"The author of this pamphlet belonging to a family well known in Danish literature, it may be naturally expected that his opinion should have some weight. For some time past, the artists of the North, and many of those of Germany, having thought that the resources which the Fine Arts had hitherto derived from the Grecian and Latin mythologies, if not entirely exhausted, were, at least, very nearly so, have deemed it necessary to seek for materials for the exercise of their genius in the Mythology of Scandinavia. M. Baden endeavours to shew, that this source is a bad one, because the Northern Mythology is too savage and barbarous, and is utterly destitute of those graces which the ancient Greek and Latin poets have afforded to their imitators.—What M. Baden says of the divinities of

the North—of the grossness of their attributes—is *undeniable* [?]; and we do not see how, in their present state, they can be usefully applied, above all, to the purposes of painting and sculpture. But another question presents itself—Would it not be possible to polish them up a little, without disguising the character of the climate to which they belong? M. Baden says nothing upon this subject; but he must know that genius is a creator: and the hope may yet be entertained, of seeing, one day, some man of genius succeed in presenting these wild, but sometimes sublime, fictions, in the forms of grace and attraction. M. Baden, himself, may live to see the commencement of such a revolution; and we are persuaded that he will not be sorry to retract an opinion which now seems to him to be founded on sufficient evidence."

This, Sir, appears to be going pretty far for a French critic—a worshipper, of course, of Boileau, the splendid but bigotted upholder of the exclusive idolatry of arts and literature to the altars of Greece and Rome. My Northern devotion goes, however, a little farther. I am not ashamed even of some partial veneration, in a literary point of view, for the exploded superstitions of my ancestors; nor can I shut my eyes against the beauties as well as the sublimities of their wild and romantic, their splendid, as well as terrific fables. That the *creative* power of genius must be employed, whether by the poet or the artist, upon whatever materials his pen, his pencil, or his chisel is employed, will readily be admitted; or, instead of a creator, he sinks into a mere copyist, who may be admired, for the sweet mechanism of his rhyme, the truth and vividness of his line and colouring, or for the strong, or the delicate fidelity of his chisel, but will have no title to the higher claims of originality and imagination.

It is not by taking superstitions of any description, just as they have been handed down to us, that the triumphs of genius, whether plastic, picturesque, or poetical, are to be achieved. What a gross and ridiculous figure had the devil of Christian credulity made among us, as handed down for generations, in the descriptive tales of old women, and the mummeries of monks, till the concoctive and creative genius of Milton stripped him of his serpentine tail, his saucer-eyes, sea-horses' teeth, goats' horns and asses' ears, and arrayed him in all the forms and attributes of a grand and terrific sublimity! And whence did that mighty genius—that creator

* It is one of the many distinguishing excellences of this Parisian Review, that the respective articles are generally authenticated, either by the names at length, or the known signatures of the reviewers by whom they are furnished. How much cowardly malignity, impudent quackery, and base misrepresentation, would be precluded from our own Reviews, if this manly system of responsibility were here adopted! What a vile and dastardly practice it is, to lurk in a corner, wrapped up in the impenetrable cloak of darkness, strike where we please, and be safe from all retaliation! Yet, we are *bold Britons*!—frank, honest, open-hearted John Bulls, who scorn French finesse, duplicity and disguise!—who dare to utter what our hearts dictate!—who have neither shame nor fear, because we have no guile!!!

Anonymous publications may fairly be as anonymously criticised; but, upon what principle of moral honesty any one can make free with the name of another, and yet conceal his own, I could never comprehend.

creator of a new poetic and picturesque demonology, derive the materials of such sublime description? Certainly not (in the main, at least) from the fables of Greece and Rome; but from the sources of this very Northern Mythology, whose fitness for the purposes of poetry and the arts is now so fastidiously questioned.*

That many of the superstitions of the Scandinavian mythology are deeply tinged with the rudeness and even barbarism of the ages in which they prevailed, and that wildness, even to occasional incoherence, is a prevalent feature in them, must be, indeed, admitted; nor will it be denied, that some of the attributes of some of their divinities are liable to the imputation of grossness: but, be it remembered, it is never a licentious grossness. Inebriation may be as much deified in the Feasts of Valhalla,† as in the Orgies of Bacchus,—and the Hall of Shields more horrid still with the sanguinary stains of slaughter than that of the Thracian God; but the beatitude of the Northern Heaven is never embrothelled, like that of the Deities of Olympus. No limping Vulcan here detects his Goddess in the adulterer's embrace, and exposes her and her paramour, in the very act of sin, to the laughter of her kindred Deities.

In the saintly, or monastic sense, at least, the mythology of Scandinavia is pure and undefiled. It has its splendours and its beauties, however, as well as its rude grandeur and its wild sublimi-

* In farther illustration of the uses that may be made of the imagery and fables of the Northern superstition, for the purposes of modern poetry, may we be permitted to quote a single passage from an "Occasional Address spoken at Covent-garden Theatre during the tremendous winter of 1819, for the benefit of the Charitable Establishment for Shelter to the Houseless?"—

"When, clad in storms, the Giants of the Frost
Condense the waves, and stride from coast to coast,
O'er realms aghast the darkening tempests roll,
And bring the nations nearer to the Pole!"

How far the quotation makes for or against the argument of our correspondent, is left, without a comment, to the judgment of the reader.—EDIT.

† *Valhalla*, "The Hall of Shields,"—Woden's palace, where the Monoheroes, or Patriarchs, engaged every day in direful conflict; after which they sat down to regale themselves at a sumptuous banquet, and drank ale, wassail, &c. out of the skulls of their enemies.

ties. BALDER on his *Steed of Day*, I have already endeavoured to shew, might be as poetical as APOLLO in his *Car*: I should think, he might also be rendered as picturesque—and might suggest, perhaps, as good a model for the plastic art. Nor do I see why THOR with his *Mace*,‡ might not be as sublime a subject for colossal statuary as JUPITER with his *Bolts*. The *Raven* of the North, it is true, cannot compete with the *Eagle* of Olympus, either in sculpture, poetry, or picture; but the multifarious attributes of *Woden* offer materials of selection for almost every description of embellishment to them all. And as for themes and assemblages of grace and beauty,—the *Bowers of Asgard* (the celestial Elysium of the North), though not so voluptuous, might be made as lovely and imaginative, as those of *Cyprus*; and FREA§ and her three attendant

‡ *Thor*, "the God of Thunder, and of the Air," son of Woden and Frea. With his iron gauntlet he hurled the thunder-bolts; and with his mace he controlled the Giants of Frost, and ruled the elements. He was, also, a great warrior; the enemy of the gigantean race; and victor over Lok and all his monster-brood.—What is there in all this less poetical, less picturesque, or less applicable to the skill of the statuary, than in Hercules and the Hydra, &c., Typhon and Briareus—Apollo and the Python?

§ *Frea*, "the Goddess of Beauty"—(daughter of Niord, or Nocca, God of the Sea.) She was the wife of Woden, though Sayer and some others assign that honour to Hertha, I believe upon no better authority than that of Tacitus,—who, certainly, upon Runic Mythology, is not a very good one; it being palpable, I think, that the primitive Scandinavians are not included in his German tribes. She is called "the propitious Goddess;" and, to her, lovers prefer their vows. She is the goddess, however, not of wanton gallantry, but of marriage—the Venus and the Cupid, the Juno and the Hymen, all combined. She bears the bow, she lifts the torch, she presides over the sanctity of the nuptial-bed, and she is invoked in the hour of child-birth. The purity of the Scandinavian mythology is so marked, that Mr. Coleridge, in one of his public lectures, seemed to regard the temporary prevalence of that superstition (notwithstanding its gross and sanguinary ferocity) as a necessary preliminary to the Christian revelation; and I have conversed upon the subject with one of the most learned of our evangelical divines, who was evidently disposed to maintain the same opinion.

dant maidens, might rival Venus and her Graces;—while between IDUNA,* in her orchard of bliss, tending the apples of eternal youth, and the Pomona of classic mythology, the advantage is all on the side of the former.

Relative to this Goddess, and another of the northern deities, (their God of music, poetry and eloquence,) permit me, Sir, to present your readers with a Scaldic song,† in which, though some liberties are taken with antique fable (and, perhaps, a tradition feigned), nothing, I believe, is introduced, which violates the costume of the mythology to which it refers.

The tuneful Scald (so bade the jovial king,
Fostering the latent passion he approv'd)
Awakes the voiceful harp, to sing the loves
Of BRAGA and IDUNA:—"How forlorn,
A wandering minstrel, the incipient God
(Flying the rancour of the power malign—
Perverse disturber of the Asgardian race!‡)
Came to her orchard-bower, all redolent
Of fruits divine,—herself the fairest fruit,§
In bloom mature, and fresh with morning dew,
Ripe for the gatherer. She nor views averse
His wan-worn form, nor harp of silver string
Disdains, that, plaintive, echoes to the tale
Of adverse doom, and Lok's relentless hate;
But the instinctive lustre of that eye—
The spark ethereal of his kindred skies,

* *Iduna*. She possessed the Apples of Youth; of which, when advancing to old age, the deities tasted, and were instantly restored to their former youth and vigour.

† The *Scald* was the poet and minstrel of the North. His office, and perhaps his rank, was not unlike to that of the *Bard* of our Irish antiquaries; but he bore, in the days of Scandinavian superstition, no resemblance to the Bards of the Druidical, or Celtic hierarchy. He had no connexion with the offices of religion; nor, indeed, had the Scandinavian priesthood, like the Celtic, any political domination. They were scarcely a separate, by no means a pre-eminent order.

‡ *Lok*, the "Evil Genius" of the Scandinavians,—ranked, nevertheless, among their Gods. The Architect of Guilt, &c.; beautiful in figure; but surpassing all beings in perfidy and craft. He had many children.

§ The Saxon Scald seems to have *parodied*, by *anticipation*, in this instance, a hemistich of our Milton's. See P. L., b. iv., v. 269.—"Herself a fairer flower."—
EDIT.

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Misfortune could not quench—with half-met glance
Bashful admires; and maiden welcome gives,
And cates and mead: nor her own vintage spares,
That, press'd between her glowing fingers, foams
And sparkles in the cup,—nor asks, so pour'd,
The mellowing zest of time. Nor touch'd alone
With maiden pity, her protective care
Relieves the wanderer's woe; but inly owns
A thrill more soft: and as his changeful song,
In grateful rapture of her charms, dilates,
Her conscious bosom to the note responds,
And swells and falls, as 'twere another harp,
Attun'd to sentient unisons, that spoke,
Instinctive, to the accordant string,—till, quench'd
In mutual murmurs, melts the enamour'd lay.

"In deep recess of nuptial sanctity—
O'er which benignant Frëa spreads her veil,
Of whisper'd sighs and roseate blushes, wove
In Norver's shadowy dome,||—the maid he press'd;
Then pluck'd the apples of immortal youth,
And ate to full beatitude: while heaven
Hail'd its new guest; and whom stern Lok had doom'd
A joyless exile, willing Beauty rais'd
Among the blest Asori, to control
The Asamüel ‡ hymn, and chorus of the stars."

If this specimen of the Songs of the Scald should prove acceptable to your readers, I may hereafter, perhaps, occasionally furnish you with some others, of a different cast and character. In the mean time, whether subjects from the same source are, or are not, hereafter to animate the canvas and the marble of the artist, it may be premature to decide. But perhaps it may not be unreasonable to admit, that the poet must popularize these neglected legends, before they will be quite efficient in the hands of the painter and the statuary. They are, however, recommended to the attention of all those who are disposed to expatiate in the unexhausted tracks of imaginative genius, by, Sir, (for brevity of signature,) your's, &c.

AN OLD SAXON.

2d April 1825.

|| *Norver*—"the Father of Night;" as *Dager*, of the Day.

‡ *Asamüel*—the language of poetry. As the word *Runic*, strictly speaking, is applicable only to the character in which the verses of the Northern Poets, or Scalds, were written; so is *Asamüel* descriptive of the particular dialect in which their poetry was always composed.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

YOUR correspondent, "Anti Fumus," requests to be informed how his friends may be freed from a smoky house; and observes, that modern houses are more annoyed by smoke than the more ancient erections. This observation is most true, for the ancient erections were finished in a different style.

Take, for instance, the dining-room, the window with stone jambs, transom and mullions, the compartments filled in with glass in lead, admitting, perhaps, ten times more air than a modern sash window; the walls, covered with wainscot, which, from the wood shrinking, and the many joints and grooves through which the air may pass, admits much more air than the present stuccoed walls and air-tight joiners' work. Every precaution is, now, taken to prevent the admission of cold air into our rooms, and, in consequence, there is not, in many cases sufficient draft to cause the smoke to ascend; as proof of it, how many rooms that smoke with the door shut, will not if it is opened! The general principle to prevent smoke is, to contract the opening at the fire-place, to keep the fire-grate proportionably low, and have the jambs and soffit levelled to admit the heat into the room—a fire-place thus constructed will require a greater depth than now is usually given, but it will answer the desired purpose.—Yours, &c.

Alton, Feb. 9.

G.D.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

MUCH has been said and written against the use of Climbing Boys, but little has been effected towards the disuse of them. The present rage for building affords a good opportunity of completely putting a stop to the practice, and also to the economizing of fuel, if proper attention were paid to the subject—unfortunately, it is little thought of so as long the chimney does not smoke. I have been building, and both objects have claimed my particular attention, and in both I have effected much improvement; in the first place, to make the most of the heat produced from a small quantity of coals, I have a neat stove (shewing a sufficiently large fire) set in the wall, between two rooms: the one, in which the fire is, is heated to excess, unless the quantity of

fuel be small; the other has a constant current of heated air rushing into it (the stove being a hot-air stove). The flue is of cast iron, and, passing through other rooms and passages, communicates heat to them; which flue (from the convenience I have of getting at the top) I sweep by means of a small brush, pulley and rope. In situations where they cannot be got at so conveniently, they may be swept with a brush in the usual way from below, only more effectually: Being so small, to use a boy is impossible, as the diameter need not exceed six or seven inches. They may be chaced into the wall, and, by properly securing them in passing through floors, &c., be conveyed in almost any direction with great advantage.

Yours, &c.

I. G.

March 17, 1825.

P.S. I had forgot to mention one circumstance of no small importance, that the air, necessary for the purposes of respiration, supplying the fire, &c. is admitted into the room, through the stove, in a rarefied state, instead of entering cold at every aperture, and communicating that unpleasant companion rheumatism, so much complained of in this country.—I do not think the flue can be set on fire, or at least I could not effect it; I attribute that to the want of atmospheric air in the flue.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

I WAS surprised to find, in the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, a paper, signed Septimus, "On Aërial Navigation," by a correspondent, who seems, really, to regard this "baseless fabric of a vision" as being worthy the attention of men of science, and of philosophers!—and calls upon the Society of Arts (*pardon, young ladies!**) to pay attention to the subject.

Perhaps yourself, Mr. Editor, or some of your numerous correspondents, or even "Septimus" himself, will endeavour to impart a little *solidity* to this *castle in the air*.

X. M.

3d March, 1825.

* A late publication observes (respecting some *useful* invention, which would, probably, *not* engage the patronage of the Society), that the time, patronage and funds of the Society, in the Adelphi, were too completely engrossed in allotting prizes for drawings, to pretty young ladies!

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

WHEN the first accounts reached this country of the extraordinary discovery made by the amiable and indefatigable Mr. Belzoni, of a transparent *Soros*, of one entire piece of alabaster or arragonite, covered both inside and out with hieroglyphics of a new and interesting character, very few people could be brought to give entire credit to the news; fragments of the broken cover, however, which he shewed to me and many others, together with his own assurances, on which all who knew him could place implicit credit, only excited an anxious desire for its safe arrival, and a proud hope that this country would, by its instrumentality, be made possessor of the treasure, which, certainly, as a unique rarity, is above all price, and might add glory to any museum in the world. To have found such an unimagined jewel—to have secured it in such a solitude—to have been able to have rescued it, at the risk of life, from the banditti of malcontents that surrounded it like the wolves of the desert—to have transported such a fragile bulky article to *Cairo* and *Alexandria*—and, lastly, to have so enveloped it, on ship-board, as to get it entire to England, manifested a chain of fortunate circumstances, that even this sanguine and comprehensive-minded man could scarcely have contemplated! But what must have been his feelings, when, on rushing to meet the reward of all his labours, he saw it snatched from his anxious hopes, and deposited, without his concurrence, in a retired chamber of the British Museum! While he was denied (the only boon he asked, and for which he would, as he assured me, have given up his legal claims to a moiety of the profits arising from the sale), the privilege and honour of exhibiting and explaining its real situation at *Thebes* to the English public, for a few months in Piccadilly. Well aware, as he owned, that the profits would have amply recompensed him for all his cares, and the honours for all the slights he had received in this country, after the decease of Sir Joseph Banks, who, I believe, profoundly appreciated his value, as an honest, intrepid and unaffected man.

When I saw the fine model of the chamber in which it was discovered, and strolled for whole days among these amazing catacombs, and knew that the original *Soros*, the object of all this immense labour, though safely landed,

and within a mile of the spot, lay in silence and neglect, where few could, and none had a right to see it, I felt, as all must, the source of his galling uneasiness; and this, and the public ignorance of the importance of the exhibition he had brought over,—owing, I will say, to the negligence of our men of letters on the subject, which I cannot but attribute to his being a foreigner, united to some latent jealousy among the accredited men of science, who admit no intruders into their separate kingdoms;—these and other causes, which shall be nameless, I am sure, threw a damp over his success, and, finally, compelled him hastily to close a masterpiece of ingenuity, and a mirror of past ages, not less interesting than the ruins of *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*—a school for the unenlightened, and a lesson for the *Akerblads*, *Champollions*, *De Sacys*, and others, to be cautious how they boast of having unveiled *Isis*, because they have made some good conjectures as to names of princes, and guesses as to more important things: for, with respect to demonstrative discoveries in hieroglyphic language, we shall be compelled to wait until the goddess is more benign.

To guesses, therefore, from pictorial resemblances we must, after all, I fear, resign ourselves, and be satisfied with the old story of the *Judgment of the Soul*, and the discovery of the *aquatic*, and some other emblems—which have been known from the time of Father Kircher and his followers, down to Liethulier the antiquary, being content to add a few more occasionally, as new and more perfect objects arise. But to these we might, I think, accumulate a great many, would some one devote his whole attention, in a voyage for that purpose (which now could be easily accomplished) by going to *Egypt* and *Nubia*, for the sole end of bringing back drawings of all the local usages, household utensils, agricultural instruments, and every article of dress, as well all ceremonial customs, and superstitious prejudices of the nations on the Nile. And who could have done this service to the curious so well as the late lamented Belzoni? whose knowledge of this kind was as extensive, as his modesty in concealing it.

Speaking one day to him of an oblong tablet, with four things like hooks appearing under it, placed on the breast of the *Ens*, or universal mind, on an image of it (from the Oxford, too long neglected, marble) in the form of a serpent;

pent; he stepped to his cabinet, and said, "I will shew you what I think it is"—producing a little amulet of china-ware, of the same form, with, on the under side, two bodies, placed head to head, so that of each, the feet appeared only *when turned*, projecting exactly beyond the margin of the tablet, with their feet taking opposite directions outwards, as the hooks did; and hence, I think, we may conjecture, as well as from other emblems in the tomb, that it represented, hieroglyphically, the creation of the first pair of human beings, from the mind or will of the Creator of all Things.

To go on with this subject would occupy too much of your spare room, I shall therefore proceed, at once, with the object which first induced me to take up my pen, I mean the figures on this extraordinary sarcophagus, that are, to make them more conspicuous, filled up, after engraving them, with a mineral blue colour, in which copper seems to be the principal ingredient.

To describe them all is impossible in language, though very easy with the pencil; and some I had already so secured, lest it should be torn from us; but since nobody has, that I know of, spoken of them, I wish to call the public attention to a mere verbal description of what is most remarkable in it, and which justifies, I think, all the pains and interest its recoverer bestowed on the acquisition.

Its most striking feature is its general form, which resembles a deep trough or barge, rounded on the keel, and scooped to a curved bottom, narrower at one end than the other, and (like our coffins) a little contracted towards the keel; and the delicate indentations, intended to mark the shape of the mummy formerly placed within, give it, together with a small bulge at the ankle part, the character of a ribbed vessel; and I have not the smallest doubt that, if placed on water, it would float, and preserve its upright position, for the bottom is quite thick enough to ballast it—in a word, it appears to be a *true ark, or Noahitic monument*; and an hieroglyphical picture, inscribed on its broadest end, seems entirely to support the conjecture that, whoever constructed it, intended that it should in that part, as well as its form, be a record of that great event—the *Noahitic deluge*.

This design has a border filled with small punctures or dots, that, probably, were intended to represent the surrounding air, or sun's light. At the

bottom of the design is a figure of some gigantic deity—perhaps their *Atlas* or providence (for the place I saw it in was too obscure to be certain), who supports, as in some papyrus drawings, with extended arms, the sacred boat of the *Beetle*, or *Sun*, whose ends are the lotus's flowers. In this boat, to the right, are three men; and to the left, the number of persons recorded to have escaped in the ark, *viz.* five more. The Beetle flutters over it with extended wings, supporting a disk with its fore feet—which disk, probably the sun, is now a *cavity*, having formerly, doubtless, been inlaid with some metal, which was picked out when the tomb was first violated.

On each side this beetle are, as usual on other celestial boats, two adoring figures, *Isis* and *Osiris* perhaps. That the other eight personages were the family of Noah is, I think, quite as good as any other conjecture; and the three males on the opposite side of the beetle having thrones or canopies over their heads, makes it probable they were his sons—Shem, Ham, and Japhet.

The upper part of this very original design consists of a very singular pair of figures. The first is a female, inverted as descending over the boat, a kind of syren, or sea-nymph, resembling, perhaps, the goddess *Dicerto*, as her body ends in a fish's tail, that forms a circular space, in which are included some very perfect hieroglyphics, *viz.* a recumbent sphinx, under which is an eye, with the pupil seen; and below that a bird, like the goose, fastened to a cubical block by a line from the neck; on the right hand side, above, is a garland; under it the well-known zig-zag, or liquid element; next the horned asps, advancing in opposite directions; below them the figure of a man, placed horizontally, as floating; and at the bottom a temple, or habitation. This sea nymph, or syren, holds up her arms in the act of adoration, and the ends of her fingers take the figure of the zig-zag, or water, uniting with that which surrounds her. On her head stands the form of a man, with the character of a negro, who touches the orb, before described as being over the beetle, at its disk; and the whole of his body is merged in the symbol of water, except his head and arm.

Now this zig-zag emblem of the fluid fills up the picture to the frame, but *saves the disk of the orb, the beetle and the boat, with the people in it, falling, like a back ground, over every other part of the*

the picture: so that, I think, any one seeing it, would be convinced that it is an indisputable allusion to the flood, distinctly depicted, and the salvation of the ark.

We also find a very singular compartment on this *Soros*, on its inner side; a long frieze or design, on the right hand of the above, where sixteen men are represented as being submerged in water—four, at one end, dancing, hand in hand; four, at the opposite end, erect; and eight sprawling sideways, as men drowning. This, it may be conjectured, is to commemorate the event of *Nitocris* drowning his Egyptian guests in a subterranean chamber; but I think it is more probable that it is an allusion to the destruction of the antediluvians in the midst of their revelry.

To enter further into the extraordinary figures on this *Soros*, so worthy of examination, I shall decline for the present, being only desirous to call public attention to a monument of inestimable value in every sense, which, I trust, will never be allowed to go out of the kingdom; and which I still hope will, to the amiable and afflicted widow of its discoverer, be ultimately the source of honour and emolument.—Yours, &c.
Bristol, Jan. 1825. G. CUMBERLAND.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. SOANE'S EXHIBITION of the ALABASTER SARCOPHAGUS.*

IT is a common opinion, that this magnificent vestige of antiquity is

* The following brief notice of this private exhibition (to the splendid liberality of which we should have paid more particular attention, if previous engagements had not prevented) was by some mistake or oversight omitted in our last M.M.

On Saturday evening, 25th March, Mr. Soane's private exhibition of Belzoni's Sarcophagus was numerous attended (as it had been on the preceding Wednesday) by a party of the most distinguished fashionables. Among the earlier arrivals, we observed His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. A suite of rooms, pleasingly illuminated, was thrown open; and the company continued till a late hour, occupied in the examination of the paintings, statues, pieces of antiquity, and ingenious models that were crowded around. Among other valuable paintings, Hogarth's "Rake's Progress," attracted considerable attention. In a lower room was the grand object of attraction, the Sarcophagus, found by Belzoni in the pyramid (and which has been so often described), was raised at such a distance from the ground, that all its parts could be viewed with ease; and a strong light was so placed behind the upper end as to shew its transparency, and the graven

the coffin of some buried king. I venture to differ from that opinion, and to infer that it was an ark or tabernacle, used (like the coffin of Hiram, in the mysteries of Freemasonry) in the funeral rites of the hero to whom the *heroum*, called Psammis's Tomb, was devoted. That it was not intended for the body of a king, is clear,—for a figure of Iris adorns the bottom of it; and "kings," as Dr. Young has argued, "were identified with Osiris." In fact, the Sarcophagus is in the shape of a Cyma, *Cubile*, or Arkite Vessel, and it is covered with representations of the upper and lower mysteries.

There is no occasion to inform the scholar, that mystic chests, or *cista*, were used in all of these: the Mosaic Tabernacle is supposed to have been of this description. There was one at Eleusis, in which a great variety of agricultural symbols were kept and explained. In these mystic chests, the books of the law, and the effigies of Osiris, Bacchus and Adonis, as they were called in different countries were deposited by the priests for a particular time: Portions of an embalmed ox were also, beyond a doubt, so deposited; and such portions were found in an adjacent room. The chest, therefore, though not a real sarcophagus, may have been employed as the mimic coffin of Apis Inferus, in which his effigy was deposited, as Plutarch tells us, for three days, after which he was said to be revived. It is, indeed, probable, that the whole excavation in which the Sarcophagus was found, was one of the "SECRET CAVERNS IN WHICH THE BULL APIS WAS EMBALMED," described by Pausanias—"which NO STRANGER EVER APPROACHED, AND WHICH THE PRIESTS THEMSELVES NEVER ENTERED BUT ON THAT OCCASION." INDAGATOR.

figures upon it, to advantage. But we have not room now, nor had we leisure then, surrounded as we were by the gay pageant of fashion, to give so delightful an exhibition the attention it merits. Our feelings, as we moved with the living stream of the young, the great, and the proud, amidst the fragments of antiquity, are more easily to be imagined than described. At one time particularly, when looking from a kind of gallery, over the Sarcophagus, a group of four beautiful girls were leaning on it, making their lively remarks, and laughing aloud—as thinking themselves unobserved. The monument of three thousand years, and the thoughtless beings of to-day were there;—a few years hence, the one will remain, the others will be as though they had never been.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CONDUCT and CHARACTER of
ITURBIDE, late Emperor of Mexico.

THE extracts recently published, in two volumes, from the interesting Journal of Captain Basil Hall, have deservedly met with a highly favourable reception; and no part of this work, perhaps, has more excited attention than that which treats of the Mexican Revolution; particularly since the military execution of the late *Emperor Iturbidé*,—of whom Captain Hall appears to have thought more highly than the important documents, so fairly furnished by himself, may, by many of his readers, be thought to justify.

Mexico, like Chili, as we learn from this intelligent officer, has been twice revolutionized. The first struggle of the Mexicans commenced in September 1810, and was carried on, with various success, till July 1819, when the exertions of the patriots were almost extinguished. About the middle of 1820, orders were received from Spain, by Apodaca, the viceroy, to proclaim the constitution to which Ferdinand VII. had lately sworn. This, having probably received counter-orders from the king, he refused to do, and even levied fresh troops to resist its establishment. At the same time, General Armigo, whose attachment to the cause of freedom was unquestionable, being superseded in his command of the district of Acapulco, that important charge was transferred to Don Augustin Iturbidé—an officer, who, during the former revolution, had adhered steadily to the royal cause, though a native Mexican. This person was implicitly confided in by the viceroy, and entrusted by him with the escort of treasure, amounting to 500,000 dollars. Sudden conversions, especially under circumstances of great temptation, are ever to be suspected; and, in the present instance, no sooner had Iturbidé taken possession of this money, at a place called Ignala, about 120 miles from Mexico, than he commenced the Second Mexican Revolution, by the publication of a sort of manifesto, styled “The Plan of Ignala;” bearing date February 24, 1821; proposing, or more properly proclaiming, at once, the finished model of a new constitution.

By one of the articles of the “Plan of Ignala,” New Spain is declared independent of Old Spain, and of every other country: by another, the imperial crown of Mexico was to be offered, first, to

Ferdinand VII.; and, in the event of his declining it, to the junior branches of the family; and, should these princes refuse, the representative government of New Spain should be empowered to name the *Emperor*. By a succeeding article, the privileges and immunities of the *Church* were to remain inviolate, and the Catholic religion to be maintained in its present pure state. Likewise, secondly, the union of Americans and Spaniards in the country is positively declared; and, lastly, the independence of America is to be supported by an armed force. These are styled, “the Three Guarantees.”

This plan, as Captain Hall observes, “dexterously involved the dearest interests of those who had most to lose;” and, by engaging to call the representatives of the Mexican nation immediately together, doubts and jealousies were dissipated; “while, at the same time,” as Captain Hall assures us, “Iturbidé won the confidence and esteem of every one, by his invariable moderation, humanity and justice.”

Without, however, supposing the Mexican republicans to be the dupes of this artful policy, it must have been evident to all, that the “Plan of Ignala” held out the only chance, under the present circumstances, of establishing the freedom and independency of Mexico, under any form; and it was at least calculated to effect the temporary union of all parties. In fact, the viceroy, finding it impossible to stem the torrent, was, in a short time, glad to abdicate his high office; and his successor, General Novella, in vain attempted to restore the regal authority. At this crisis, a new governor, Don Juan O’Donajo, arrived from Spain; who, perceiving the cause he was sent to support, hopeless, deemed it best to temporize; and, at a meeting with Iturbidé, at Cordova, a treaty was signed, August 24, 1821; by which O’Donajo fully recognized the “Plan of Ignala,” and even agreed to become a member of the Provisional Government. “This interview,” to adopt the language of the treaty, “took place between Don Juan and Iturbidé: the former, under the character with which he stood invested; and the latter, as representing the Mexican empire.” By an article of this treaty, the offer to Ferdinand VII. and his brothers was again affirmed, with the addition, “that the emperor shall fix his court in Mexico;—and, upon the refusal of this offer, the imperial crown of Mexico shall be conferred

conferred upon the person whom the Cortes of the Empire shall designate."

By a subsequent article it is agreed, that, conformably to the *Spirit* of the "Plan of Iguala," a Provisional Junta shall be named, composed of men most eminent for their virtues, rank and influence; who may ensure, by their collective knowledge, the safety of the resolutions which they may take, in pursuance of the powers granted them by the following articles:—The Provisional Junta to name a regency, composed of three persons, who shall govern *ad interim*, according to the existing laws, so far as they may not be contrary to the "Plan of Iguala:" the Regency to proceed immediately to the convocation of the Cortes.

On the conclusion of this treaty, the city of Mexico was delivered up by Don Juan to Iturbidé, who made his entry, September 27, 1821, and was forthwith installed President of the Regency. What might have been the ultimate result of the accommodating policy of Don Juan cannot be known, as his death soon occurred from the fever incident to the climate. "From this period," says Captain Hall, "to the end of March 1822, Iturbidé's plans were carried steadily forward; the deputies to Congress gradually drew together from the different provinces; and he had time to collect, in his favour, the suffrages of the remotest towns. The *Trigaranti colours* were worn by all classes; and, by a thousand other ingenious manœuvres, the people were gradually taught to associate their present freedom with the celebrated 'Plan of Iguala.'—The Mexican Cortes met on the 24th February 1822, and one of their first edicts granted permission for all who chose to leave the country. A rumour was also circulated, that the Inquisition might probably be re-established: a prospect no less grateful to the clergy, than a free export of specie to the merchants; and Iturbidé himself, at this juncture, condescended to advocate the cause of the army: thus adroitly contriving to bring all parties into the best possible humour with himself."

On the 18th May, he presented to the Cortes two Madrid Gazettes, of the 13th and 14th February, declaring the treaty of Cordova illegal, null and void, by an act of the Extraordinary Cortes; announcing, moreover, that Spain had not relinquished any one of the rights which she possessed over her colonies.

This was, beyond all doubt, precisely

what Iturbidé expected; and "the Mexican congress immediately resolved, that, being *left at liberty*, under these circumstances, to elect an emperor, they thought fit to appoint Don Augustin Iturbidé the first constitutional Emperor of Mexico, on the basis proclaimed in the 'Plan of Iguala.' This was accompanied by a manifesto, containing a high panegyric on the glorious acts and qualities of the emperor."

Nevertheless, what was easy to anticipate actually happened. "The Emperor and the Cortes did not long agree. Conspiracies were formed among the members; arrests and trials took place; and violent resolutions were passed. At length, on the 30th October, Iturbidé dissolved the assembly *by force*; and formed a new assembly, called the 'Instituent Junta,' consisting of forty-five members of the Congress. An insurrection shortly afterwards broke out, under an officer of the name of Santana, a strenuous republican; and a document, known by the name of the 'Act of Casa Masa,' was published on the 1st February 1823, by the chiefs of that insurrection. By this act, it was determined, that the Cortes should be reassembled, notwithstanding their dissolution by the Emperor; proscribing, however, certain deputies. Iturbidé, feeling himself unequal to resist the tide of republicanism which was setting against him, reassembled the Cortes, abdicated the throne, and requested permission to retire from the country; stating, in the paper afterwards published by him, 'that his presence might have proved prejudicial, by exciting the people to civil war.' Had he taken, as he affirms, 'any other course, the result would have been the dissolution of the state.'—"It was my wish," says he, "to make this last sacrifice for my country."

Iturbidé was, accordingly, banished to Italy, and came subsequently to England; whence, in June 1824, he sailed for Mexico, having discovered, to adopt his own language, "his presence there to be necessary, to the establishment of unanimity and of government." The result of this decision no one is ignorant of; but it cannot fail to excite surprise, to hear Captain Hall conclude his very fair and impartial statement of *facts*, by saying, "that Iturbidé's decision is a patriotic and disinterested one, I have not the smallest doubt; and there does not appear the least reason for apprehending that his views have any other direction than the service of Mexico."

Is it not, on the contrary, but too evident, that the absolute command of the province, the troops, and the treasure, confided to this man by the Viceroy Apodaca, inspired him with the idea of attaining to the sovereignty of Mexico? Indeed, what other motive can be assigned for so sudden a desertion of the royal cause? If, by some miracle, he had been converted into a real patriot, at that critical moment, would he not have imitated the example of San-Martin, and devolved the mighty task of framing a constitution to a national convention,—instead of imposing one upon the nation, and, to the most zealous friends of freedom, a highly obnoxious one, by the “Plan of Iguala?” Previous to the meeting of the Cortes, he had *himself* determined that Mexico should be governed by an Emperor; and, though a mock offer of the imperial crown was to be made to Ferdinand VII., all his measures really and manifestly tended to secure it to himself. But was he not, at the same time, perfectly conscious, that neither this, nor any other form of monarchy, would, or could, by any moral possibility, be preferred by the Mexicans to a republic, with such examples before their eyes as Europe afforded on one side, and America on the other? In fact, notwithstanding all the artful precautions of Iturbide, the republican spirit, in a very short time, broke out in the national assembly, and gained a decided ascendancy. His violent dissolution of the Cortes plainly proved that he had no hesitation to sacrifice the most sacred rights of the people at the shrine of his ambition. His subsequent abdication was, doubtless, the effect of fear, or compulsion; and his declaration, on that occasion, and on the eve of his wild attempt to resume the crown, exhibits the mere common-place of pseudo-patriotism. As the grand instrument by which the Mexican nation was roused to successful resistance against Spain, it might have been wished that, whatever his motives were, he had been reserved to a better fate: but the safety of his country forbade. That the Mexican government was not influenced by any low or base revenge, appears from the provision of 8,000 dollars per annum, settled on the relief of this unfortunate and ambitious man; who chose to imitate the example of a Buonaparte, rather than that of a Washington.

M. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORIC DOUBTS *relative to the* DISINTERMENT OF CROMWELL, BRADSHAW and IRETON.

ON reading that excellent criticism of “Southey’s Book of the Church, &c.,” which appeared in the last Number of the Westminster Review, I was much pleased to see with what powerful discrimination the writer examined and refuted every false statement and dishonest principle, therein advanced. But when the Reviewer is speaking of the Church at the period of the commonwealth,—of the principal active characters at that time, and their subsequent cruel treatment, he quotes, inconsiderately, I think, a story in p. 196:—

“That the bodies of Cromwell, Bradshaw and Ireton were taken out of their graves, and drawn upon hurdles to Tyburn, where they were hung up from ten in the morning till sunset of the next day; after which, their heads were cut off, that they might be stuck up in public places,—and their trunks buried altogether, in one hole under the gallows.”

This account appears to me to be quite erroneous. As far as it respects Ireton, it cannot be true; for Hume, in his History of England, states, certainly, that Ireton died in Ireland, of the plague, soon after the siege of Limerick.

Respecting President Bradshaw, it appears equally untrue. A similar improbable story is told by the author of “The Life of the Philipases, Milton’s Nephews,” lately published. He relates of Bradshaw, that he died on the 1st of November 1659, and was dug out of his grave on the 30th of January 1661, after the Restoration, and hanged with Cromwell, Ireton and Pride. But, supposing him to have been buried in London, after his body had lain in the grave one year and three months, is it possible that it was in a state to be either hanged or beheaded, or even to be removed from its resting-place? I strongly suspect that the above false account was trumped up, as many others were, by their malignant enemies, who were very numerous at that period,—and the party writers who followed, either unthinkingly, or wickedly, copied it. I cannot reconcile this account, nor that in “Neale’s History of the Puritans,” or “Brookes’ Lives of the Puritans,” with what the learned and judicious Archdeacon Blackburn relates. He states, with confidence, that Bradshaw died in Jamaica. It is highly probable, that
Bradshaw

Bradshaw went to Jamaica previous to the Restoration, which introduced the "*lazy, long, lascivious Reign*" of the Second Charles, when almost every fact and important circumstance was perverted, and the characters of the most eminent and worthy men of the previous period were grossly misrepresented, by corrupt writers in support of despotic power. Perhaps, Bradshaw foresaw a storm coming,—as many others did, who fled for refuge to various countries. To elude more effectually the eager pursuit of his inveterate enemies, Bradshaw's friends might, very properly, encourage the report that he died in London, and thus might get up a sham funeral,—as it is credibly related of his fellow-labourer in establishing the commonwealth, John Milton. A mock-funeral was made for him after the Restoration, when the Reign of Terror began, and all the oaths which the profligate Charles had so solemnly taken, were wantonly violated. The deception had the desired effect upon Milton's enemies,—for they believed him to be dead: consequently, he was not included among the persons excepted in the Act of Oblivion. Dr. Symmons, the biographer of Milton, says, "That when the king heard of the cheat, he applauded his policy, in escaping the punishment of death by a seasonable shew of dying. When he could not murder, this facetious monarch could still laugh.*"

That very respectable author, Archdeacon Blackburn, in his "*Memoirs of the Munificent Thomas Hollis*,"—(a splendid edition of which was published, some years ago, by Thomas Brand Hollis; a warm friend to freedom,—to whom, although no relation, Mr. Hollis left the bulk of his large fortune, and his name, with intention that he should expend a great portion of it in acts of benevolence, and in promoting that great cause of civil and religious liberty, which the

testator himself had, in his lifetime, so liberally contributed to support,†)—has, in p. 789 of the Appendix, the following passage:—

"BRADSHAW'S EPITAPH.

The following Epitaph is often seen posted up in the houses of North America. It throws some light upon the principles of the people, and may, in some measure, account for the asperity of the war carried on against them. The original is engraven on a cannon, at the summit of a steep hill, near Martha Bray, in Jamaica.

STRANGER,

Ere thou pass, contemplate this cannon!

Nor regardless be told,

That, near its base, lies the dust of

JOHN BRADSHAW;

Who, nobly superior to selfish regards,

Despising alike the pageantry of courtly splendour,

The blast of calumny,

And the terror of Royal Vengeance,

Presided in the illustrious band of Heroes and Patriots,

Who fairly and openly adjudged

CHARLES STUART, Tyrant of England,

To a public and exemplary Death!

Thereby presenting to the amazed world,

And transmitting down through applauding ages,

The most glorious example of

Unshaken Virtue, Love of Freedom,

And Impartial Justice,

Ever exhibited on the blood-stained Theatre

Of Human Actions.

Oh! Reader!

Pass not on till thou hast blessed his memory!

And never, never forget,

That Rebellion to Tyrants

Is OBEDIENCE to GOD."

With respect to Oliver Cromwell, the story is equally improbable, and more absurd. It has been observed, that, as the Ides of March were equally fortunate and fatal to Julius Cæsar, so was the 3d of September to Cromwell—for on that day he won the two great victories of Dunbar and Worcester, in 1650 and 1651; and on the 3d of September 1658, he died. It is true, there was a pompous funeral procession to Westminster Abbey;—but the author of "*A Complete History of England*" observes, in his notes, that it remains a question where his body was really buried.

"It was, in appearance, in Westminster-abbey; but it is most probable that it was buried in Naseby-field.—This account is

* The occasional levity and indecorums of these laughs constituted, in the estimation of some, the worst crimes of "the Merry Monarch." It is said of a certain more recent "ornament of the throne," who had his idolators in his day, and whose memory has them still, that Charles II. was the only one of all the Kings of England, against whom he ever expressed, or could bear to hear expressed, a word of disapprobation. But Charles had no respect for royal *decencies*—no kingly *decorum*: he had not even moral discretion enough to attend to the *forms* of his *taute*.—EDIT.

† Whether that bequest was employed for the laudable purpose which the donor designed, I shall not say.

given," continues lie, "as averred, and ready to be deposed, if occasion required, by Mr. Berkstead, son to Berkstead the regicide, who was about fifteen years old at the time of Cromwell's death. That the said Berkstead, his father being Lieutenant of the Tower, and a great confidant of Cromwell's, did, among such confidants, in the time of his illness, desire to know where he would be buried. To which the Protector answered, 'Where he had obtained the greatest victory and glory,—and as nigh the spot as could be guessed, where the heat of the action was, viz. in the field of Naseby-common, Northampton:' which was, accordingly, thus performed at midnight, soon after his death. The body, being first embalmed, and wrapt in a leaden coffin, was, in a hearse, conveyed to the said field,—Mr. Berkstead himself attending, by order of his father, close to the hearse. Being come to the field, they found, about the midst of it, a grave dug, about nine foot deep, with the green-sod carefully laid on one side, and the mould on the other: in which the coffin being put, the grave was instantly filled up, and the green-sod laid exactly flat upon it,—care being taken, that the surplus mould should be clean removed. Soon after, the like care was taken that the field should be entirely ploughed up, and it was sown, three, or four years successively, with corn. Several other circumstances," says the forenamed author, "the said Mr. Berkstead, who now frequents Richard's Coffee-house, within Temple-bar, relates, too long to be here inserted."

I think, this account is conclusive.—As to the story of his body being sunk in the Thames, it was related by a gentlewoman who attended Oliver in his last sickness,—as we are told by the author of "The History of England during the Reign of the Stuarts." She told him,

"That, the day after the Protector's death, it was consulted how to dispose of his corps; when it was concluded, that, considering the malice of the Cavaliers, it was most certain they would insult the body of their most dreadful enemy, if ever it should be in their power:—to prevent which, it was resolved to wrap it up in lead, to put it on board a barge, and sink it in the deepest part of the Thames; which was undertaken, and performed, by two of his near relations, and some trusty soldiers, the following night."

Upon the whole, it is quite evident, that neither Cromwell, Bradshaw, nor Ireton, were buried in London;—and the absurd story quoted by the very respectable Reviewer of Southey's "Book of the Church," must cease to be any longer believed.

T. H.

Pimlico, 21st March 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I WAS glad to see, in the recent numbers of the Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism, that you have extended the province of your censorship beyond the customary sphere of mere periodical dogmatism; and that wherever your proper game is to be found, you are determined to pursue the quarry. I was particularly gratified in finding that you had not overlooked the pragmatical interloperment of a certain dissenting divine into the regions of literary criticism,—or, more properly speaking, into those of personal vituperation.

How far the admixture of the critical with the sacerdotal function can, under any restrictions, be quite decorous, is a question that demands some pause. But *personal* arraignment from the pulpit can surely be little consistent with the temper and principles of Christianity—at least, if the example of the founder can be regarded as of any authority in directing the conduct of the ministers of that religion. In the discourses of Christ, vicious doctrines are indeed denounced—the hypocritical pretensions and perverted learning of Pharisees and Sadducees are exposed and reprobated; but in what instance is any individual, living or dead, singled out by name, to be held up to personal odium? And what abuses of the holy office may not be anticipated, if every pretended servant of the altar shall take upon himself a license from which his master invariably forbore?

Censors for gain, who make criticism their daily bread, may indeed have found their account in deviating from *their text* into the regions of personality, and ministering to the base appetite of the multitude for the detraction of the conspicuous and the eminent. The knot of young men (for they, then, were young) who started "the Edinburgh Review," set the example, I believe, of making the title of a book the mere pretence for excursions of spleen and personality; and the system is said "to have worked well."* But though, perhaps, in no instance did these pretended critics digress more widely from their *text*,

* One of the principal publishers, it is said, was not ashamed to acknowledge that it was to its spleen and personality, much more than to the association of literary talent by which it was supported, that "The Edinburgh Review" was indebted for its sudden popularity and extensive circulation.

text, than a personal attack upon the memory and writings of Lord Byron must be admitted to have done from that of Genesis (c. iv. v. 9.)—"Am I my brother's keeper?" yet even these Reviewers, either from compunctions of conscience, as their years matured, or from the severe retaliations which their personalities occasionally provoked, deemed it decent, or prudent, to reform, in some degree, the error of their ways. Have they only abandoned this trade of digressive personality, that it may be transferred from the pamphlet shop to the pulpit?

If it were possible, indeed, for an instant to suspect, that the object of a Christian preacher could be merely, or principally, to excite an attention which should lead to profit—that the rent of pews, and the fees of pew-openers, were the end proposed, the course would then be right: but it would be still more right to advertise, regularly, what character is to be attacked—to place money-takers and check-receivers at the doors, and have a box-book for securing places: for no one can, at this time, be ignorant, that among the motives which induce some people to go to churches and chapels (especially to evening service) the amusement to be derived from an eloquent discourse (at a time when, to the decorous part of the community, almost every other species of amusement is precluded) is one; and there can be little doubt that, if the funeral anathema of a Napoleon, or a Byron, or any other distinguished character recently demised, were duly announced, every part of the house would be filled at an early hour.

Your readers, however, Mr. Editor, will be happy to learn, from such good authority as that of the Rev. Dr. himself, in the very passage to which they are pointed by the *partial* quotation in your Magazine for March (p. 140), that he is actuated by very different motives—motives of the most pure and heroic patriotism—of more than patriotism—of universal philanthropy and zeal for the welfare of the whole human species.

Permit me, Sir, to quote the conclusion of that paragraph of which you have, so fastidiously, only presented the commencement. It is with reluctance I relinquish the middle of so harmonizing a whole.

"Society may* flourish without genius,

* It would be superfluous to enter into controversy upon all the *heresies*, moral and intellectual, of this excursive declaimer—else it would not be difficult to shew, that whether it may, or not, society never did

and may be refined without poetry, but it cannot exist without virtue; and when genius arms itself against the body politic, and wages war with the whole human family,—I am determined, for one, to make common cause with my country—with my species."

It should be observed, however, that the Rev. Champion took care that his antagonist should be *hors de combat* before he armed himself for the good fight. The adventurous and heroic divine, indeed, seems to be rather fond of hunting dead lions; his equally charitable philippic against Napoleon having been delivered under similar circumstances.

I am sorry, however, that you did not, in justice to the Rev. Doctor, quote one beautiful passage more from the sermon more immediately in contemplation, as a specimen, at once, of the candid benignity of the preacher's feelings, and the beauty and critical acumen of his style.

"O, how I wish that the style of this address could be less accusatory and severe! how I regret, that this sun went down while it yet was day—while it shone only with consuming brightness! Its descent in the evening might have been as salutary as beautiful. The past might have been redeemed. Having lived to disenfranchise an enslaved people, he might have been struck with the majesty of moral greatness, and have given something to posterity that would have associated his name with Wordsworth and Milton, and other intellectual luminaries, which are the glory and the pride of their native land."

To be sure it may be rather difficult to conceive how it can continue to be "yet day" when the sun is down, and its descending in the evening would be a little more in the course of nature; but why should not Dr. Styles' sun set at noon, if "the metaphor will" have it so," as well as Wordsworth be taught to take precedence of Milton, and which be converted into a personal pronoun, when his ear happens to discover that it is a more euphonous syllable than *who*?

There are those, however, who, on comparing this passage with one upon the same subject, in the translation you presented to us from Madame Belloc's vindication of our lamented bard (M.M. Feb. p. 118) may prefer the lady's logic to the pathos of the divine. But the subject, though not exhausted, is growing, perhaps, a little stale; I therefore conclude.—Yours, &c. No CANT-EAN.

flourish without genius, nor ever was refined without poetry. The first emanations of genius, in every country, most assuredly, have been poetical; and in the inspirations of genius, most unquestionably, have originated all those energies out of which the *flourishing* condition of societies has arisen.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PREJUDICE.—*An Essay read before the Literary Club in London.*

IT has been said, that "man is the child of prejudice;" and never was a truth more complete. All our thoughts, actions, hopes, wishes, and whole manner of being, are founded on prejudice. From the cradle to the grave we are attended by prejudice. Prejudice is our nurse in infancy, it is our tutor in childhood, it is our companion in manhood, and our crutch in old age: for we begin with, and we never shake off the habit of judging before we think, or taking things for granted, without having first examined their fitness, or truth. Every blind belief, every implicit obedience to custom, or fashion, however great the authority on which it rests, is a prejudice. Yet, although prejudice is unbecoming the wise—though a prejudiced individual is generally contemptible, and even sometimes dangerous, there are prejudices which, so far from being contemptible, are even necessary to the well-being of man and of society. Such are the prejudices of religion, of consanguinity, of nationality, kindred, &c. They originate in the holiest aspirations, the kindest feelings of the human heart, instilled in us during the guileless age of childhood, when love and gratitude still bloom in their native freshness, untainted by the Upas of envy, cupidity and malice. What would man be without such prejudices as these? Would he honour his father and mother, because mere reason dictates it? Would he be a protector to his defenceless sisters, a father to his orphan brothers? would he sacrifice his freedom for the happiness of a wife?—nay, would he sacrifice himself for his own offspring, because duty commands him to do so? What would be to him his friends, his country, his nation, his God! without these sacred prejudices? How cold are the acts of man, to which he is solely impelled by reason! how frigid the mere emanations of duty! how ineffectual the religion of the brain! When interest commands—when cupidity urges—when the passions impel us—reason, reason alone is but a slow agent to counteract their united, or even their single effect.† Friends—re-

* Does not the author here, in some degree, confound prejudice and sympathy?—EDIT.

† And, might it not be added—"How apt it is to take the part of interest!" But is it not by sympathy rather than by prejudice

latives may have perished—our country may have fallen a prey to domestic tyranny, or a foreign foe, and its name be obliterated from the chart of history, before the logic of reason could nerve the arm in their defence. Such prejudices, then, we will foster and preserve; and although the heartless infidel may mock, the cold cosmopolite may sneer—without these prejudices we could neither bear up against the ills of earth, nor become worthy of the bliss of heaven.

But there are prejudices of another kind,—such as have sprung from ignorance, are fomented by the interested, or cherished by the indolent—who are hostile to the results, or averse to the trouble of reflection. These every thinking mind, every friend to man, will labour to eradicate. I will endeavour to place a few of these prejudices (ridiculous, pardonable, and prejudicial) in their proper light, as they occur—to classify, or enumerate them all, would surpass alike the limits of my ability and of your patience.

It is prejudice which, at the moment of our birth, coops us up in a close room, while sound sense dictates to accustom the new being, at once, to that atmosphere in which it is destined to live. It is prejudice which makes us consent to lace, or button ourselves in tight clothing, when we know, from experience, that we are never more comfortable than in our night-gowns. We eat, without appetite, because it is dinner time; and we drink, without being thirsty, because it is tea-time; we go to bed, because it is eleven o'clock; and we get up, because it is eight o'clock.‡ And when, by all this perverseness of ours, our constitution is ruined, we apply to a physician to remedy it, who gives us certain medicines, from prejudice: though, but for the prejudices that blind him, experience might, perhaps, have taught him that

that this tardiness is to be urged—this selfishness counteracted?—EDIT.

‡ We are very lazy, then! The *we* who writes, and the *we* who edits have very different prejudices, it seems, on this subject! To lie nine hours in bed, is certainly not one of our prejudices. We suspect that from six to seven hours is quite bed-time enough; and our prejudices lead us to suspect that it does not much signify to a man, in tolerable health, whether he take that portion between eleven and six, or between one and eight. We would not answer that our prejudices never dictate a wider latitude.—EDIT.

that they more frequently kill than cure. It is prejudice which sends us to school,* there to waste the happiest portion of our lives in learning what most of us soon forget, or never can turn to any use; or which, at most, will teach us that we know nothing.† And it is prejudice which impels us to consume the remaining part of our existence in laborious pursuits for the acquisition of honours, "which are but a name," of means of display, which either create no enjoyment, or the enjoyment of which is too transient to be worth the labour; or of wealth, from which we may never reap any advantage. And while, from a prejudiced love of property, we often permit ourselves and others to live in actual want; from another prejudice, we frequently impoverish the living, in order to procure that which is called a decent funeral for the dead. It is prejudice which maintains the distinction of rank among mankind;—it is prejudice which taxes the industrious for the support of the idle—it is prejudice which makes a public concern of that which only rests between man and his Maker—it is prejudice which has encumbered public justice with laws and lawyers and forms which almost render it a curse to society—and it is prejudice which has separated mankind into hostile bodies, making war, and destroying one another for the benefit of hosts of idlers, who make slaughter their trade, and reap imaginary honours at the expense of universal suffering. Can absurdity go further, than neglecting, nay despising the honest industrious tradesman, or mechanic, whose activity administers to the comfort of all, and who lives at the expense of no one—unless the scanty remuneration of his important services be deemed expense; and honouring and caressing the military, or naval bravo for hiring himself to his own, or a foreign government, at five, ten, fifteen, or twenty shillings a day, to cut the throats (if they happen not to cut his)

* By the leave of our ingenious *anti-prejudist*, this prejudice of going to school is one of the last we should wish to see relinquished.—EDIT.

† We should be very glad if school-going could really teach us *so much*: for, instead of *ignorantly* and dogmatically *knowing* what nobody understands, we should perhaps have a chance of *modestly believing* what we had common sense (or uncommon sense) enough to perceive that others might as honestly doubt.—EDIT.

of whomsoever he may be ordered to destroy—to despise the bricklayer who builds, and the peasant who fertilizes, and to give homage to those who demolish towns and villages, destroy harvests, and depopulate countries,—in short, who spread famine and desolation at the nod of despotism, fanaticism, or ambition, and entail privation, degradation, and slavery, for ages and generations, on millions of their fellow-creatures.

By what perversity of reasoning, on the other hand, do we abhor the public executioner, and fly his contact, as if his very touch could canker us with infamy? What is his crime? What renders *him* an outcast from society, who rids it of those whom the laws of their country have condemned, as the irreclaimable depredators of society—as rotten members, to be cut off for the preservation, or the benefit of the whole? I am aware, Sir, that, with such strong prejudices existing against the employment of the executioner, the man who dares to brave public opinion on so sensitive a subject, for the mere love of lucre, must be a worthless being.

It is also possible that the hiring warrior may be a worthy character (and indeed I have known many such myself), who (according to the natural course of prejudice) thinks his profession honourable and moral, because all the world honours it, and its morality is rarely questioned; nor will I deny, that strong arguments may be adduced, to shew that the respect paid to the profession of arms, and the horror against that of the executioner, had their origin in feelings that do credit to humanity,—but they are prejudices still; and prejudices detrimental to the real welfare of society, whatever a perverse policy may urge to the contrary.

The distinction of rank is a subject so important, that it seems to require further illustration. In China, Turkey, and perhaps some other countries, rank adheres to office alone; and such a distinction is wise and just. But what shall we say to rank adhering to blood,—to that imaginary nobility which has proved the curse of most countries of Europe; where a number of families, composed, for the most part, of men with less abilities and personal merit than may be found among the meanest labourers on their estates;‡ by *right* of birth, usurping power,

‡ We cannot but observe, that the author's own prejudices appear, in this and some other

power, offices of honour and emolument; wringing from the multitude respect and submission, through what?—the strength of a mere name! I am aware, that in some instances nobility has been bestowed as the reward of merit; and that it has been said, that the existence of such an institution acts as a stimulus to exertion for the benefit of the country; that the idea of being descended from a long line of noble ancestors, and of having a noble progeny before him, will produce and maintain nobility of sentiment, &c. But of these assertions, how much will the facts of history sustain? Do we not find that nobility has seldom been bestowed on merit merely?—that noblemen are not always *noble Men*?—Is virtue hereditary? is intellect hereditary? is knowledge hereditary? It is true that nobility might be turned into a useful institution; and the noxious character of a *caste* might be taken from it, by making the junior branches of families again merge into the mass of a nation: and both these modifications, to a certain degree, happily exist in this country. But, nevertheless, with all its boast of freedom and independence, there is, perhaps, no people, in the world, more prejudiced and awed by hereditary rank than the English: a fact which I do not advance for the purpose of casting a slur upon the nation whose hospitality I enjoy,* but merely as one of the strongest illustrations of my subject.

other instances, to operate pretty strongly. Without the least inclination to enter the lists in behalf of hereditary rank and privilege—as believing them to be quite strong enough, and chivalrous enough to fight their own battles,—we cannot but think, not only that this position is very much overcharged, but that the argument stands in need of no such exaggeration. That there may be men *noble by rank and courtesy*, who are mean, base, sordid, imbecile and ignorant, servility can alone deny; and that there are men lowly in station, and indigent in circumstances, who have the true nobility of morals and intellect, prejudice alone can call in question. But these are the exceptions, not the rule; and we question much whether the most part of *men of family* (as the phrase is), in point of knowledge and ability, at any rate, will be found inferior even to the *select* of the labourers on their estates,—or in the trading classes.—EDIT.

* It appears from this, that the author of this Essay is a foreigner. For this very reason, we give it the more ready insertion; and, indeed, among many paradoxes, many *prejudices*, and, perhaps, we might add incongruities, it contains

There is another species of nobility, or rather *rank*, which, by the help of all-powerful prejudice, draws strongly upon the respect and submissiveness of mankind,—i. e. the distinction of riches. A rich man is, all over the world, *ipso facto*, a respectable man; and the less wealthy bow down before him, not only from motives of interest, or from the presumption that the rich, as having the best opportunities, are, in general, most polished, the best-informed, or the most liberal,—but simply because prejudice, and the habits flowing from it, have taught them to prostrate themselves before the Mammon of a full purse.

But, making allowances for the defence shewn to birth and wealth, for reasons the discussion of which would demand more time than we could bestow on it,—whence, I may ask, arise the distinctions that are made between the various professions and trades? I can understand why we should shew more respect to the clergyman, the physician, the lawyer, the astronomer, and the man of science generally, than to the artisan: I approve of the superiority given to the artist, the artificer of every kind, over the mere mechanic, or tradesman—it is an homage paid to superior intellect, or knowledge. But perhaps, Sir, it is some prejudice of mine which disqualifies me from understanding the reasons of those distinctions which are drawn between different descriptions of mere trades and callings, which require, or suggest only like degrees of faculty, or application, and which appear to be upon a perfect level in point of general utility.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

FEELING dissatisfied with the manner in which the disputed point between some of your correspondents has been treated, on the subject of aqueous and atmospheric pressure, I am induced to send you the following observations, on the philosophical difficulty under consideration. I have not had the pleasure of reading Captain Scoresby's account of his expedition to the Arctic regions; nor, indeed, is an actual

reference

also so many vigorous suggestions, and so much boldness and independence of reflection, as may minister, at least, *materials for thinking*; and we presume, that the readers of the M.M. are no more inclined than the Editor, to give an unqualified assent to every proposition that finds admission into our pages.—EDIT.

reference to the work requisite, in order to come at the precise merits of the question. The problem consists of two divisions:—First, to determine, whether a whale at the bottom of the ocean sustains *any* pressure; and whether, if that *be* the case, it does, or does not experience any exhausting or distressing sensations:—Second, if the whale sustains an immense pressure, and, yet, is unconscious of it, to account for the phenomenon.

First. To deny that a whale 800 fathoms under water has the pressure of a single ounce upon it, and to assert that the animal is, in the least degree, distressed by that pressure, appear to be *both* equally unphilosophical and absurd. The former idea includes the denial of the specific gravity of bodies, or that substances have weight: for if they have, whatever is beneath them must sustain that weight, although it may not be the last of any series or continuity of substances: for supposing a whale ten fathoms under water, and another whale directly underneath, ten fathoms deeper, and a third ten fathoms deeper still, the first whale would actually sustain a pressure of ten fathoms of water perpendicularly, although the *vis ponderis* would be communicated to the second, and the third whale would sustain a pressure of thirty fathoms, although the *vis ponderis* again would be communicated to the ground, and carried forward, gradually diminishing, to the centre of the earth. And again, to suppose a whale in the least degree distressed, even by a weight equal to sixty men of war, is to hazard an opinion in direct opposition to common sense and reason, which proves, that Captain Scoresby is much better versed (as, indeed, is his indispensable duty) in the tactics of navigation, than in the minutæ of natural philosophy. Perhaps it would be a better method of elucidating this point by a familiar example or two, than by a process of abstract and philosophic reasoning; because its force will be more readily perceived. Imagine, then, a whale so far immersed in the water, as to sustain a pressure proportional to what a moderate-sized man sustains at the surface of the earth; now, would it not be absolutely certain, that if the whale was distressed, the man would be so too? for the distress, if such exists, can only be *increased*, certainly not *induced*, by descending to the bottom of the ocean; and as air and water are both alike, though not in

an equal degree possessed of specific gravity, there can be no difference in that respect. Have men that have ascended the highest mountains, experienced the gratification of having a part of the load they endured in the valley removed?*. Have men that have descended the deepest mines, been necessitated speedily to return, on account of the insupportable pressure to which they had been subjected? Yet, if Mr. Farey's and Captain Scoresby's philosophy be correct, these consequences are inevitable.

Second. We come now to consider the only real difficulty in the case, which is to explain *how the fluidical resistance in all bodies is equal to the pressure from without*; or in other words, —*why* the whale, being exposed to such an immense pressure, “perceives none.” The reason cannot be *merely* because the animal is, “altogether surrounded by the same element,” as this would only increase the probability of the whale being crushed to atoms: for the top of the cylinder out of which the air has been pumped, is broken by the external air rushing into the cylinder to fill up the vacuum, although the tube is as equally surrounded by the *same element* when emptied, as when full of air.†

The resistance then which the fluid inside a whale's body offers to external pressure,

* Certainly, they have. It is a notorious fact, that the atmosphere is there less dense; the respiration more free, and animal circulation more accelerated. We have ourselves felt something like intoxication from this different state of the element we were breathing, upon the summits even of the Welch mountains. Those who have ascended those heights to which these are but mole hills, have described the effects more strikingly, and explained the causes. This, however, makes nothing to the question at issue. The water is not, in this respect, like the air. At least, it has not yet been shewn, that it is more dense fifty fathoms deep, than near the surface; or if it be (for that may be a disputed point), the exhaustion, or sense of oppression, would be attributable to that *density*, and not necessarily to superincumbent weight, or perpendicular pressure.—*EDIT.*

† But the glass top of the cylinder is here supposed to be a flat surface: it is, therefore, not equally surrounded; but has to sustain an incumbent pressure only. The experiment of the vacuum, therefore, to support, or refute the argument of our correspondent, should be made with a sphere, or hemisphere; and the glass should be every where of equal thickness.—*EDIT.*

pressure, is exactly the same as the resistance which a cubic fathom of water offers to the surrounding millions of tons. The case in question is precisely the same as if there was no medium of flesh and bones; because the interstices of these substances being filled with water or blood, there is as direct a continuation of the fluid from the surface to the bottom of the ocean as if nothing else intervened: and as fluids press not only perpendicularly downwards, but upwards, laterally, and in every direction, I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that *the whale at* the surface of the water is as much pressed, as the whale at the bottom*; so that, whatever may be the cause of the extreme exhaustion perceived in a whale that has returned from the bottom of the sea, after having been pierced with a number of harpoons, the effect cannot be attributed to the "almost incredible pressure to which the animal must have been exposed;" nor, on the other hand, can it be maintained, that "a whale with a weight equal to sixty ships of the first rate in the British Navy, upon it, could not be drawn to the top by a harpoon line, not thicker than a man's finger. Upon the whole, it appears that both Captain Scoresby and A. B. C., as well as D. E. F. and Mr. Farey, are correct in some respects, and most unquestionably wrong in others; and if this letter should be the mean of reconciling all parties, its trespass, on the valuable pages of the Monthly Magazine will not be a matter of regret,

Your's, &c. JAMES LEIGH.
Chelsea, March 7, 1825.

[It is not our business to decide upon every point of every controversy, of which our Scientific Correspondents may do us the honour of making our pages the vehicle; though we may, occasionally, suggest a hint, where the facts, or premises they advance do not seem to support their arguments. We are no arbiters in the last resort, in the High Court of Universal Knowledge; nor are we to be expected to have read every book which our correspondents may think fit to criticize; perhaps we go further than the generality of our more authoritative brethren, in always reading the books we criticize ourselves. Since the receipt of the above letter, however, perceiving that the controversy about the quoted passage from Captain Scoresby still continues to excite so much interest, we have read his "Account of the Arctic Regions;" that, before such controversy went any further,

† Certainly not *at* the surface, whatever may be the case at a small distance below the surface.—EDIT.

we might see whether he had been quoted fairly. Our labour has been fully compensated. We readily admit the great value of the publication, in every meditated point of view; and cheerfully add our suffrage to the general acknowledgment, both of the practical and scientific knowledge it displays. Yet, finding, at the same time, that the passages, objected to, are fairly quoted, both in text and context, we are still of opinion, that they are open, at least, to animadversion and inquiry,—especially in a miscellany, whose professed principle is to regard no doctrine incontrovertible, however sanctioned by suffrage, or authority, against which a show of reason can be advanced. And were we disposed to play the gladiator, amidst such a host of dissentient antagonists, we think we could maintain some objections against every one of the combatants—against the statements of Capt. Scoresby (vol. ii, p. 249); the objections of A. B. C. (M. M., No. 406, p. 22—3); the answers of D. E. F. and Mr. Farey (M. M., No. 407, p. 103); and the reply of our present correspondent. Lest, however, our Editorial dignity (seeing that some of our correspondents can be a little warm upon the subject) might not protect us, either, from the humiliating charge of "great nonsense," we deem it more consistent with the etiquette of state, to leave the mooted points to whoever may volunteer in the discussion, and preserve inviolate our function as moderators, not parties in the affray.]

For the Monthly Magazine.
AXIOMS OF RELIGIOUS POLITY.

MEN, considered as body and soul, are social and spiritual: having, in their social relations, duties to perform to their neighbours and their country; and, in their spiritual relations, duties to God.

These obligations spring from sources different as their objects.

The one is the law of the state; and its object is, the conservation of society.

The other is the law of God; and the object is, the government of a man's own conscience, and his happiness in a future state.

The source of the first is allegiance and submission to the law; and the source of the other is religious feeling under God's grace.

The one arises from temporal and reciprocal personal considerations; and the other is the communion of every man's own soul with his Maker.

They are two powers exercised on the same being, entirely independent of each other, applicable to distinct functions of the person, not discordant, yet wholly unconnected.

Allegiance

Allegiance and submission are compatible with every religion, and exist, as matters of fact, with equal force in all nations.

Allegiance is as strong and operative in Italy as in England, in Holland as in Spain, in Turkey as in France, and in China as in Russia, though the spiritual faith and the forms of religion are, in each, so different.

The King of England has loyal and submissive subjects of all religions in the respective British Colonies.

Religion has not, therefore, more connexion with allegiance, or with loyalty and submission, than with the stature or colour of men, or the fashion of their clothing.

It is not more necessary that good subjects should be of the same religion, than that they should be six feet high, or wear brown, or scarlet, or close coats, or flowing robes.

Allegiance, the bond of society, is the same in the Turk, the Gentoo, the Protestant, and the Catholic.

The duties of a privy counsellor, or other servant of the state, are prompted by his allegiance and by his personal interests, not by his spiritual opinions.

Religion is, therefore, not necessarily connected with the state, nor with the duties of good subjects.

If connected, or attempted to be connected, an incongruity of social relations would arise; and if one were made a test of the other, such test would serve as a bribe to enforce conformity, which would be accepted by the insincere, and operate only as an exclusion of sincerity.

It would be an infringement of liberty of conscience, because, without their conformity, good men would be deprived of their rights of citizenship: for every man, personally deserving, has an unalienable right to participate in the honours and emoluments of the society to which he contributes his talents and industry, without reference to his religious faith, to his stature, or to any circumstance unconnected with his allegiance.

Besides, to connect religion with the state, is to subject religion, a relation not of this world, to the chances of political revolutions; and hence it has happened, that religious establishments have been often changed and overturned, and religion itself exposed to contempt.

If the Church of God is in every man's own conscience, it is, as it ought to be, independent of the fluctuations of human affairs; and it ought not to be in the power of one man, owing to

the existence of a state religion, to render a Catholic people, Protestant, nor of a woman, to render them Catholic again; nor of her successor to restore them again to Protestantism, as has happened in England.

Religion, as in the United States of America, should be the personal and conscientious concern of every man with God; it should have as many centres as there are men's hearts, and its fate would not then be mingled with that of establishments, while that which is best would flourish the most.

The ministers of religion should, however, be liberally supported by public assessments, distributed according to the number of souls of whom they are the approved guardians.

The interests of religion might be guarded in the Legislature, by representatives elected from the body of religious ministers.

Under such a system there might be greater variety of opinions, but there would be more sincerity and fewer hypocrites; while truth would prevail, or have a fair chance of prevailing, because it would be wholly uninfluenced by sinister motives and sordid calculations.

Allegiance, obedience, submission, talent and integrity, should be the only qualifying tests of public confidence and employment; for these are the only qualities really connected with duties to the state and country.

If there were no exclusive church establishment, there could exist no jealousies in regard to its support; but if one were set up, it might be likened to the statue of Nebuchadnezzar, the worship of which might be imposed, but it would obviously be a duty wholly unconnected with the essential duties of good and useful subjects.

Under a system in which the alliance of religious faith and political obligations was dissolved, the ministers of religion might nevertheless be integrated with society, and all institutions connected with education be preserved and honoured, while sound piety and superior learning would maintain their wonted ascendancy, and the spirit of religious proselytism would cease to be excited by the ambition of directing the state, or monopolizing the exclusive revenues of the state church.

The King of Hanover has proclaimed and acted on these principles; and are they less fitted for the British people?

COMMON SENSE.

Brighton, April 2.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

CAN you inform your readers, if there is any thing in the atmosphere of London, that has hitherto prevented its inhabitants from forming a single institution, for the instruction of youth in the higher branches of useful learning? Do our worthy townsmen suppose, that they can inhale knowledge with their smoke, while Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, Dublin, and many towns in France, Germany and America are obliged to resort to their respective colleges?

But our worthy townsmen are kindly informed, that they can send their sons to Oxford, or Cambridge. Very true, if they can send two or three hundred a year with each of them. If they cannot afford this—send them to Scotland, or France, or Germany. What! is England then, at last, reduced to the necessity of begging of Scotland, France and Germany, for a little instruction for her sons, while she is bestowing thousands, annually, for the instruction of the heathen? We are really the most disinterested nation that ever existed on the face of the earth!—But, passing over all this, is it prudent to separate the inexperienced youth hundreds of miles from every relation, the prey of every folly and every sharper; to the exclusion of the practical knowledge and social experience, which no institution can supply; and to the destruction of those warm and affectionate feelings, without which, man were little superior to the brute? Home must always contribute one part, to every well formed system of Education.

We may take it as an axiom, that boys learn nothing at school (except at the classical school) after ten, or, at most, twelve years of age; though they are usually kept there four or five years later. It is this valuable and unoccupied period of life that calls loudly for instruction: and why do we let it call in vain? It is said, however, that our middling class, those who are between the poor and very rich, are better informed than the rest of the community: and what can education do more. It is admitted, that this class is generally found to be the best informed,* but not

in consequence of, rather in spite of their education. Their intelligence springs from great intercourse with the world; from the habits and institutions of their country, and from incessant competition. It is the knowledge of often dear-bought experience, little assisted by early instruction.

The principles of the mathematics, of chemistry and natural history, are useful to almost every man, in every trade and profession: indeed, they are the principles of most of the useful Arts. They also expand the mind and sharpen the faculties. Between the ages of ten or twelve, to fourteen or seventeen, there is ample time for acquiring these sciences thoroughly, together with the most useful languages, history, geography, morals, and the principles of every science connected with man, as a social or political being: for unless the principles of these important sciences be acquired in youth, they will not, in nine cases out of ten, be correctly acquired in maturer years. A person in business and with a family, finds little time, or inclination for such studies, admitting, that he knows how to acquire them.

Collegiate education has three duties to perform:

To communicate knowledge.

To teach the art of applying knowledge to useful purposes; and

To discipline the intellectual faculties.

These three objects must go hand-in-hand; if education only perform the first, a man becomes little better than a walking dictionary.

The Edinburgh Review, however, has discovered lately, that it is of no use to communicate knowledge, or the useful application of knowledge, to youth; all that is required being to discipline the faculties. The study of two dead languages is then prescribed as the most eligible mean of effecting this end. Still, I am afraid, we must await a little more light from the North, before we can admit, that twelve years of
our

* We do not admit it. The intermediate class between the *operatives*, or Working Mechanics, and the learned professions, are, we believe, in our great towns especially, the least *intellectually* informed (the peasantry of scattered villages alone excepted) of any order in the community.

The times, perhaps, are a little *mended*, since the thriving tradesman exulted from his shop-counter, that he never looked into any book, but his journal and his ledger; and held the young man who opened any other, undone: but the more enlarged reading of the rising generation, to judge of them by their manners, is not always so directed, we are afraid, as to be very expansive to the understanding; and "Life in London," and "the slang Dictionary of the Fancy," seem to be among their favourite classics.—EDIT.

our lives should be spent in learning the words only of two dead languages; that the faculties of our minds are best disciplined thereby; or that no permanently useful knowledge can be communicated to English youth. No one will deny, that Latin and Greek may be cultivated with advantage, as an ornamental, and, in some degree, as a useful branch of study: it is only contended that, some acquaintance with *things* would be a useful addition to the knowledge of *words*. Allowing, that the study of language is a good discipline for the mind, does it not appear more reasonable, that the faculties should be exercised with what is useful, than with that which is comparatively useless? As the learned languages are taught at present, the first four or five years of our lives are spent in the most disgusting and painful drudgery: out of pity to the poor boys, we should not condemn them perpetually to this, but rather seek to improve them by an agreeable variety; especially, when we find that what is most useful, is, when taken in its proper order, always the most pleasing.

Is education the only science that must stand still, while other sciences are approaching perfection? Cambridge and Oxford* deny this; they have made changes, and important changes, in their studies; and must, ere long, make more and greater. The theory of education (says Mr. Mill, in his able article in the Supplement to the Encyclopedia) is still in its infancy; and the practice is far behind the theory. Every system of education and every collegiate institution ought, therefore, so to be framed, as to secure the admission of every improvement. Education should be even with knowledge, not centuries behind it.

The Londoners have shewn much public spirit in the formation of schools for the instruction of the poor; we have assisted the mechanics to form their college, or institute; but why, all this time, do we neglect ourselves? Why do we assist the mechanics to get the start of us in science, while we have money and leisure and means, in a degree, they cannot hope to possess? From your last number, we learn, that the Legislature has lately granted nearly £100,000 to assist in the erection of the Edinburgh College: Could they re-

fuse an equal sum to a Metropolitan University? No,

"The fault is in ourselves,
"Not in our stars, that we are college-less."
Mr. Campbell first started this subject, in a letter to the Times newspaper, in which he says, that £100,000 would be sufficient to found a college on the most liberal footing: it would, and the half, or third of that sum might suffice; for we want not "cloud-capt towers," and "gorgeous palaces;" a few able professors, and a place wherein to put our heads, being all that our necessities require. These we might easily obtain, if half a-dozen honest enquiring men, who have some regard for the welfare of their families, would spend a few evenings together in the task. Unless we are absolutely infatuated, we will come forward to a man in their support, and with all our energies; and no longer submit to the disgraceful evil, of seeing our great Metropolis without one single institution for the instruction of youth in scientific knowledge. G*.

† And if we do, the class appealed to, and whose interest it is to attend to the appeal, are capable of raising them. Nor do we see, while we are building palaces for public functionaries and fiscal speculation, why the intellect of the nation should be huddled into a hovel. We would have the thing done on a scale, and in a style, that should do homage to the rising genius of the nation; and be worthy of being regarded as the University of the first Metropolis in Europe. So far as the humbler requisition of our correspondent goes, we are happy to say, that we believe, even independently of the proposed University, the work is already begun. Some few gentlemen of high learning and science (and, what is still more important, of independent principles—for without this, even the most specious projects will degenerate into mere political jobs) are already associated, we understand with some bankers and merchants, who think that Fauntleroying, &c. might become less frequent, if the youth of their respective establishments could be allured, in their leisure, to other places of resort than the saloons and lobbies of theatres, and the purlieus of taverns and gaming-houses; and are about to establish an institution for the *non-operatives*, as they are called, similar, in some degree, to that of the Mechanics' Institution, founded by Dr. Birkbeck. The plans of such institution we hope, shortly, to be enabled to lay before our readers. To demonstrate its probable importance to the intellectual and moral progress of society, and consequently to national happiness and prosperity, can be a task of no great difficulty.—EDR.

* We find, from the *Times*, of 12th March, that Mr. Henry Drummond, Banker, has founded and liberally endowed, at his own expense, a Professorship of Political Economy, in Oxford.—EDR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—NO. XLIV.

Mr. Campbell, and the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and "Revue Encyclopédique."

WHEN Mr. Campbell's recent volume of poems fell into our hands, after the assumption of our present critical office, we congratulated ourselves that it had been so long published, that, according to the plan of our work, it was not necessary for us to notice it: for we found that it was impossible to speak of it as we could have wished,—and we deemed it invidious electively to notice the Editor of a rival publication (the usurper of our name), for the apparent purpose of finding fault. It has pleased, however, the star, or the Muse, or whatever influence it be, that presides over the darker urn of criticism,* to supersede our purpose:—for this unfortunate volume happens to form the only point of contact which gives us the opportunity, which we are pledged not to neglect, of bringing the potent rivals of Whig and Tory criticism together in our pages, and comparing, on the same subject, the respective spirits of their philosophy.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXXII., and the Quarterly, No. LXII. (published in January and March last), have, each of them, made "Theodric, a Domestic Tale, with other Poems: by THOMAS CAMPBELL," an object of critical animadversion; and we must see how the two *Infallibles* agree, or disagree, upon the subject. And as the *Revue Encyclopédique*, for February, has noticed, also, the same article, perhaps it may not be amiss if we avail ourselves of the literary steam-packet, and make an excursion into the regions of Gallic criticism—if it be only to see how the poets of this country are treated by foreign contemporaries.

With respect to our home Reviewers, it will be, of course, expected that political prejudices, pro and con, will have some influence—for even literary criticism, among us, is but too generally one of the masquerades of faction. To which, perhaps, we may be permitted to add, that some tribute might be expected from national partiality. What Scots-

man may not hope to be well spoken of in a Scottish Review?

Something of this is apparent, at first view, from the difference, both of space and station, assigned, by the two conductors, to this little volume. With the Edinburgh, it is the leading-article of the Number; and commentary and quotation are spread through between sixteen and seventeen pages. In the Quarterly, it is thrust, promiscuously, into the middle of the miscellaneous mass, and the pages assigned to it are only seven. Nor is this the only indication of contrasted feeling, in this point of view. The Edinburgh critic applauds Mr. Campbell (not more highly, we should say, than justly), not only for his political consistency, but for the increasing intensity of his sympathy with human feelings, and his, if possible, still more resolute and entire devotion to the cause of liberty.

"Mr. Campbell," it is observed, "is not among the number of those poets whose hatred of oppression has been chilled by the lapse of years, or allayed by the suggestions of a base self-interest. He has held on his course, through good and through bad report, unseduced, unterrified, and is now found in his duty, testifying as fearlessly against the invaders of Spain, in the volume before us, as he did against the spoilers of Poland in the very first of his publications. It is a proud thing indeed for England, for poetry, and for mankind, that all the illustrious poets of the present day—Byron, Moore, Rogers, Campbell—are distinguished by their zeal for freedom, and their scorn for courtly adulation; while those who have deserted that manly and holy cause have, from that hour, felt their inspiration withdrawn, their harp-strings broken, and the fire quenched in their censurers! Even the Laureate, since his unhappy Vision of Judgment, has ceased to sing, and fallen into undutiful as well as ignoble silence, even on court festivals. As a specimen of the tone in which an unbought Muse can sing of public themes, we subjoin a few stanzas of a noble ode to the memory of the Spanish Patriots who died in resisting the late atrocious invasion."

They quote, accordingly, from that poem (as a specimen, at once, of the sentiment it breathes, and its high poetical merit,) to the amount of about thirty lines.

That the critics of the Quarterly Junta, (and that critic, especially, to whom the poetical department would not be unlikely to be assigned,) should accord in all the praise that is here bestowed upon political consistency, and unapostatizing devotion to the cause

* "High o'er the realms of learning and of wit,
Enthron'd like Jove, behold Opinion sit;
As symbols of her sway on either hand,
The unfailing urns of praise and censure stand."

Hayley.

cause of liberty,—could not be, of course, expected. But, mark how the political predilections of the two censors can influence their perceptions of poetic grace and beauty. With the Quarterly critic, this “noble Ode” is classed among those

“*Fugitive Pieces* to which 100 pages of this little volume are assigned, that were born, and should have been suffered to die and be buried in the pages of a Magazine,” instead of being collected by the author as if they were of any “positive value.”

Or, if any distinction, or preservation were due to it, it is such, they seem to think, as belongs to the gibbeted felon.

“One very fervent and furious piece, *Stanzas to the Memory of the Spanish Patriots killed in resisting the Regency and the Duke of Angoulême*, is worthy of preservation for its hard words; it is levelled against ‘kings, bigots, and Bourbons,’ who ‘mangle martyrs with hangman fingers;’ of ‘cowl’d demons of the Inquisitorial cell,’ and ‘Autoclithones of hell,’ who are bid to go and—

‘Smile o’er the gaspings of spine-broken men;
Preach, perpetrate damnation in your den.”

Now, for our parts,—who endeavour, as much as possible, to keep our political and our critical judgments perfectly distinct,—while we applaud the sentiment of the production, quite as much as the Edinburgh Reviewer, and abhor, with all the depth of conviction, the politics of the Quarterly scribes,—having even no sort of objection to calling such kings as Ferdinand the Seventh, and some others who have borne the name of Bourbon, “hangmen,” &c.; only that we think the common executioner degraded by the comparison,—we, at the same time, cannot go quite the length of the Edinburgh panegyrist, even if, instead of perusing the whole, we were to judge from the more favourable passage quoted to support the panegyric. We do not see the poetical nobleness,—the grace, the euphony, or even the grammatical propriety, of such lines as the following:—

“There shall be hearts in Spain

To honour and embrace your martyr’d lot,
Cursing the Bigots and the Bourbons’ chain,
And looking on your graves, though trophied not,
As holier, hallow’d ground than priests could make the spot.”

We do not very clearly understand the idea of martyring a *lot* (or doom), or admire the practice of putting syllables to the torture of inversion, &c. (*trophied not*, for *untrophied*), obviously for the sake of the rhyme: * and *lot*, *not*,

spot, appear to us, as ‘here’ used, to be very costive rhymes, after all; and the hard-straining of the inversion, for the second of them, is even as cacophonous in effect as affected in the construction;—while the sense being complete, in the last line, without the metonymical addition or mutation of *ground* into *spot*, reminds us of the censure in Pope’s *Essay on Criticism*—

“A needless Alexandrine ends the song.”

Nor do we see much more grace or propriety in the following line, from the next-quoted stanza:—

“From persecution—shew her mask off-torn.”

Not that we have any hypercritical aversion to compound epithets; but we expect that such compounds should not be cacophonous: nor do we allow that merely inverting two monosyllables, and putting a hyphen between them, constitutes a compound word; we expect that they should amalgamate upon the ear as well as to the eye; and we should be glad to learn by what mode of pronunciation these two syllables can be made to do so. We have very little respect for typographical tropes that cannot indicate a specific action to the organs. The first line of the third stanza quoted,

“Glory to them that die in this great cause!”

if it had been printed as prose, would have passed off upon our ear, very plausibly, as such. Nor can any arrangement of the printer’s enable us to make any thing else of—“Still in your prostrate land there shall be some proud hearts:”—to say nothing of the metaphorical propriety of “the shrines of a flame,” immediately following.

As little, however, on the other hand, can we agree with the snarler in the Quarterly, that the stanzas are worthy of preservation only for their hard words, either in their sense of the term, or of our own. The just standard of estimation, in this instance, at least, will be found, we believe, somewhere about midway between the extremes of the antagonist reviewers.

With respect to some other of these poems, however, the “*Domestic Tale*,” for example, which gives its prominent title to the volume, we feel ourselves compelled to lean much nearer to the judgment of the more hostile critic. We confess, that with Mr. Campbell’s *Theodric* we were completely disappointed. Fixed, though, perhaps, peculiar,

conquer’d not,” a few lines before, without even the excuse of necessity for a rhyme.

* We had had “Beside your cannon,

liar, as we have long been, in the opinion, that the genius of this popular poet was exclusively lyrical; that in protracted composition—in the connective faculty necessary to coherent narrative, and that imaginative concatenation, which should give unity and enticeness to the creations of poetic fancy,—the *logic*, if we may so express ourselves, of poetic fiction, he has always shewn himself deficient;—nay, that his very ear was not attuned to the genuine harmony of narrative, or heroic metre: we did expect, nevertheless, something much better than we found in his *Theodric*:—some touches of that tenderness of sentiment, and that grace and beauty of description, which (with all its deficiencies) beam occasionally in his *Gertrude of Wyoming*; with some occasional admixture of those wild, rich lyrics, which he put into the mouth of his *Indian Warrior*, and which constituted, in our estimation, the highest beauties of that poem. These we expected; and, the lapse of time considered, we expected even something more: for we are not of the number of those, who regard poetry as the talent, or the accomplishment of youth. We know of no talent, on the contrary, (how vivid soever may occasionally have been the corruscations of youthful imagination*), that seems to require more the maturing aid of years, of habitude and experience, to bring it to maturity, than the poetic faculty. Whatever may have been said, and may still continue to be repeated, about the *Pastorals* and *Windsor Forest*, the memory of Pope would have been, long ere this, extinct, if he had produced nothing better than his juvenilities.

Whatever we expected, however, from maturing time, we found nothing in "*Theodric*," but the very reverse of improvement: not even the imposing pomp, sometimes verging, indeed, to the bombastic, nor the glittering, but occasionally incongruous, metaphor of the *Pleasures of Hope*. Even in the selection of the subject, we could see nothing of "the taste and feeling" which the Edinburgh Reviewer ascribes to it: for

* Youthful fancy, we should have said—for till it is organized and assimilated into order and coherence, it is not imagination, any more than atoms are a world, or meteoric corruscations, however brilliant, are a sun that can give warmth and light and vitality to a universe. Imagination is not the ignition of a fire-work, it is permanent and durable creation.

feeling is concentric, and always attaches, with intensity, to its discriminate object; and taste abhors the distraction of equally divided interests:—if, indeed, in the midst of such distraction, interest can be said to exist. Neither could we discover that "fine and tender finish, both of thought and of diction;"—that "chastened elegance of words and images;"—that "mild dignity and tempered pathos in the sentiments," or "that general tone of simplicity and directness in the conduct of the story," which the applauding reviewer ascribes to it; and which, he tells us, constitutes,

"of all others, perhaps, the kind of poetry best fitted to win on our softer hours, and to sink deep into vacant bosoms—unlocking all the sources of fond recollection, and leading us gently on through the mazes of deep and engrossing meditation—and thus ministering to a deeper enchantment and more lasting delight, than can ever be inspired by the louder and more importunate strains of more ambitious authors."

Of all this, we find but little, even in the ample quotations, partially selected by the panegyrist. But if we find not in the quotations (tolerably copious also), as in those that are quoted by the antagonist, and in many other passages, not quoted by either—we might almost say throughout the whole poem, a mechanical, and, at the same time, a prosaic tameness, we know not where to look for it. We will give a specimen from the quotations of the favouring critic.

"Her father dwelt where yonder Castle shines
O'er clust'ring trees and terrace-mantling vines.
As gay as ever, the laburnum's pride
Waves o'er each walk where she was wont to glide,—
And still the garden whence she graced her brow,
As lovely blooms, though trod by strangers now.
How oft from yonder window o'er the lake,
Her song of wild Helvetian swell and shake,
Has made the rudest fisher bend his ear,
And rest enchanted on his oar to hear!
Thus bright, accomplish'd, spirited, and bland,
Well-born, and wealthy for that simple land,
Why had no gallant native youth the art
To win so warm—so exquisite a heart?"

If this (however an Edinburgh Reviewer may commend it) be not very like the *titum titum ti* of a mere syllable counter of the muses—the mechanism of Pope, without his terseness, his richness, or his euphony, we have no ear for the glorious, the varied and expressive melodies of English versification. It would be *indulgence*, not illiberality, to say, that the whole series is in the same level and unvaried strain. And then, both for the euphonic grace of the compound epithet, and for the grammatical perspicuity of the epithet itself,

what

what says the reader to the following line, from the same *praise-bequoted* passage?

"And conscious of romance-inspiring charms."

And how shall the ear alone find out that the ensuing is verse?—"that my insane ambition for the name of brother to Theodric, *founded* all those high-built hopes that crushed her." And yet, we have "*founded*" instead of *laid the foundations of*," for the count of the syllables. Of the use, on the other hand, of syllables, superfluous to the sense, merely to make out the measure and the rhyme we have instances enough, without travelling beyond the commendatory quotations: but one shall suffice—

"While age's tremulous wailings round him rose,
What accents pierc'd him deeper yet *than those*!"

From the unfavouring Quarterly we, of course, are not to look for more fortunate passages. They are not, however, so much worse as, even to those who have not read the entire poem, to suggest the idea of malicious selection. Take, however, the following:

"Their converse came abruptly to a close;
For scarce could each his troubled looks compose,
When visitants, to Constance near akin,
(In all but traits of soul) were usher'd in.
They brought not her, nor midst their kindred band
The sister who alone, like her, was *blind* ;*
But said—and smiled to see it gave him pain—
That Constance would a fortnight yet remain.
Vex'd by their tidings, and the haughty view
They cast on Udolph as the youth withdrew,
Theodric blamed his Constance's intent.—
The demons went, and left him as they went,
To read, when they were gone beyond recall,
A note from her lov'd hand, explaining all.
She said, that with their house she only staid
That parting peace might with them all be made;
But pray'd for love to share his foreign life,
And shun all future chance of kindred strife.
He wrote with speed, his soul's consent to *say* :
The letter miss'd her on her homeward way.
In six hours Constance was within his arms:
Mov'd, flush'd, unlike her wonted *calm of charms*."

Of the story, the two Reviewers give, each of them, rather an imperfect sketch; and to present any thing like a correct idea of it, we must borrow from both—beginning, as in the quotations, with the more favourable.

"It opens, poetically, with the description of a fine scene in Switzerland, and of a rustic church-yard, where the friend of the author points out to him the flowery grave of a maiden, who, though gentle and fair, had died of unrequited love—and so they proceed, between them, for the matter is left poetically obscure, to her history. Her fancy had been early captivated by the

tales of heroic daring and chivalric pride, with which her country's annals abounded—and she disdained to give her love to one who was not graced with the virtues and glories of those heroic times. This exalted mood was unluckily fostered by her brother's youthful ardour in praise of the commander under whom he was serving abroad—by whom he was kindly tended when wounded, and whose picture he brought back with him on his return to his paternal home, to renew, and seemingly to realize, the day-dreams of his romantic sister. This picture, and the stories her brother told of the noble Theodric, completed the poor girl's fascination. Her heart was kindled by her fancy; and her love was already fixed on a being she had never seen! In the mean time, Theodric, who had promised a visit to his young protégé, passes over to England, and is betrothed to a lady of that country of infinite worth and amiableness. He then repairs to Switzerland, where, after a little time, he discovers the love of Julia, which he gently but firmly rebukes [*giving her, however, to understand, that if he had seen her first, she might have had the preference!*]—returns to England, and is married. His wife has uncomfortable relations—quarrelsome, selfish and envious; and her peace is sometimes wounded by their dissensions and unkindness."

Thus far the Edinburgh. We take up the Quarterly for the remainder.

"War is renewed, and Theodric resolves to take the field again. He urges Constance to remain one campaign in England, and she, though secretly resolved to accompany him, gives an apparent assent, and, at a time when the days previous to his embarkation are numbered, sets off on a visit to her relations. Theodric is naturally much vexed at this unseasonable absence, and, while he is musing on her seeming neglect, Udolph is unexpectedly announced, bringing an account of his sister's hopeless illness, and her strong wish to see Theodric once before her death."—[*Here the quotation comes in from which we made our last extract.*]—"Theodric arrives in time to take leave of Julia; and from her death-bed he is summoned to attend his wife, to whom he returns too late to find her alive. The violence of her mother, who, from selfish reasons, wishes to prevent her from going abroad, has occasioned premature delivery (if we understand the passage rightly). She dies, having first penned a letter to her husband, with which, and with a description of his feelings on perusing it, the poem closes."

It is, then, not without cause that we join with the severer critic in complaining of the deadening effect of the story itself; "from the ill-judged division of interest between the two heroines?" Or is he totally unauthorised in saying, that

"Theodric

* This favourite epithet is impartially applied to both the ladies.

"Theodric is, in truth, no other than an involuntary Macheath, and Constance and Julia are the dear charmers with either of whom he could be happy were the other away, yet the death of both of whom he is made to occasion."

Nor can we forbear to join in the sweeping censure, that in the execution "all is tame and languid; we are left to gather the characters of the leading personages from vague generalities; and there is no sign of individuality by which any one of them may be distinguished from numerous counterparts in every insipid novel?"

But to the still more sweeping conclusion, relative to the minor lyrical pieces, "that such languid praise as could honestly be given to the *very best lines* in the volume, would be no compliment," &c., we cannot give the same unqualified assent. There are three or four of these that are beautiful; and of "The Last Man" we should, perhaps, almost speak more favourably than even the Edinburgh Reviewer. The generality, however, even of the lyrical pieces, are totally unworthy of the reputation of Mr. Campbell:—of the author of "*Lochiel*," "*Hohenlinden*," "*The Exile of Erin*," "*The Mariners of England*," and, still more than all, of that fine original ode, or epic song, which we were surprised not to find mentioned by either of the reviewers in their retrospective commendations (but which the French critic, it will be seen has not forgotten)—"*The Battle of the Baltic*," This last is a composition so original, so spirited, so enthusiastically poetical, and so finely modulated, with a boldness and richness of cadence, at once so complete, and, in some particulars, so perfectly without all precedent, that we have often wondered how the ear that could have suggested it, should have betrayed, in any other species of verse, its want of perception for that happy combination of proportion and expressive variety which constitutes the basis of all metrical harmony.

We ought to notice, before we quit the subject, that essentially as the two reviewers disagree in many particulars, the result, fairly considered, and stripped of all prejudices and glosses, is that, in the judgment of both, this volume is by no means equal to the expectations that had been raised by Mr. Campbell's former productions. Such also is the opinion of the foreign critic already alluded to, as will be seen in the following translation from the

Revue Encyclopédique, part 74, vol. 25, p. 426.

"Mr. Campbell is, without doubt, one of the first English poets of our age. When about twenty, he published his "*Pleasures of Hope*,"—a work of superior merit, full of nerve, grace and feeling, which, by the rhythmus and the order of its verse, belongs to ancient poetry, and, by its philosophy, to modern. He afterwards produced "*Gertrude of Wyoming*," a composition, perhaps, rather feeble, and in which the action sometimes languishes, but the elegance and feeling of which will ensure attention. But the celebrity of Mr. Campbell rests upon his minor poems. "*Elisidor*," "*Hohenlinden*," "*The Mariners of England*," "*The Battle of the Baltic*," are all replete with beauties of the first order. "*O'Connor's Child*" is a charming production, which one would be tempted to attribute to a female pen. If it be true, as Lord Byron says, that Campbell is too labouring in his general style, we cannot find that fault with the work in question, which appears to be the production of a deep impression, clothed by an ardent and creative genius. But will the volume of poems which Mr. Campbell has lately published add to his fame? We think not. His first steps were the steps of a giant; he commenced by a *chef-d'œuvre*, which raised great expectations, but which he has not realized. The reputation of this poet rests entirely upon his fugitive pieces. In these he shines superior. But his first work (with which M. Albert de Montemond has enriched French literature) led us to expect something more extensive and important; and the volume before our eyes does not yet contain the *chef-d'œuvre* for which we have been looking. The poems in this third volume of Mr. Campbell's are, nevertheless, not below his other productions. His "*Theodric*" possesses elegance and interest; the verse is soft and melodious; the stanzas upon the "*Rainbow*" are divinely harmonious; his lines to "*Kemble*" are full of eloquence and warmth; his elegy upon the "*Death of the Princess Charlotte*" inspires grief and mourning; and his "*Hymn to Greece*" proves how much the love of liberty also animates the soul of Mr. Campbell. We might quote two or three passages, unworthy of the songster of "*Gertrude*," but all the rest of the poems merit the highest praise."

It cannot but be admitted that M. F. Degeorge, who (according to the good custom noticed by one of our correspondents in the present No. of the M.M.) signs his name to the article, has been sufficiently liberal in his praise upon this occasion; and that French criticism cannot, from this sample at least, be henceforth accused of looking upon our English literature with the eyes of envious detraction.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

As you have given such ready insertion to Mr. Farey's List of Joint-Stock Companies, projected in 1824 and 1825; I hope, that a continuation of that list will not be unacceptable.

The following list includes all Companies that have started, since the date of Mr. F.'s letter: the amount of their capitals, and the names of their solicitors or secretaries. You will see that I have not been able to procure the amount of all the proposed capitals; but, in calculating the total capital, I have reckoned them, those that I could not ascertain, at the small average of £150,000 each. The number of Companies I have been able to obtain accounts of are 65, and part of their supposed capitals £37,680,000; while those I have taken at the above conjectural average, amount to £3,900,000; to which, add Mr. F.'s total capital, and the amount will be the immense supposed sum of £203,251,000 sterling!!!

Your's, &c.—A CONSTANT READER.

African Company.—Solicitors, Amory and Coles.

The Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Company; capital £5,000,000.—Solicitor, John M. Pierce.

Biscaina and Moran Vein Mining Association.—Solic., Sweet, Stokes and Carr.

Borneo Soo Loo and Banca Company; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £200 each.—Solicitor, Mr. Ogle.

British and Foreign Timber and Wood Association; capital £1,000,000 in shares of £50 each.—Solicitors, Dawes and Chatfield.

British Annuity Company; capital £3,000,000, in 60,000 shares of £50 each.—Secretary, James Mitchell.

British Commercial Fire and Life Insurance Company.—Solicitors, Alliston and Hundleby.

British Forest Planting Company; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £50 each.

British North American Ship-Building Company; capital £500,000, in shares of £50 each.—Secretary, Hart Logan.

British Shipping Loan Company.—Solicitor, W. J. Norton.

British Stone and Slate Company.—Solicitors, Anderton and Williams.

British Tontine Building Association; capital £100,000 in 1,000 shares of £100 each.—Solicitors, Povniell and Papps.

Canada Ship Building Company; capital £150,000, in shares of £250 each.—Solicitors, Oliverson and Denby.

Canal Gas Engine Company; capital £250,000.—Solicitors, Florance and Griffiths.

Central America Guetemala Association.—Solicitor, Robert Brutton.

Cheshire Iron and Coal Company; capital £50,000, in 1,000 shares of £50 each.—Solicitor, Chas. Kaye.

City of London Central Street and Northern Improvement Company; capital £800,000, in 16,000 shares of £50 each.—Secretary, Robert Hall.

Colombian Association, for Agricultural and other Purposes; capital £1,300,000.—Solicitors, Swaine, Stevens and Co.

Coral Fishery.—Solicitors, Dawes and Chatfield.

Cornwall and Devonshire Tin, Copper, and Lead Mining Company; capital £500,000, in 10,000 shares of £50 each.—Secretary, John Wood.

The Crown Life Assurance Company; capital £1,500,000, in 30,000 shares of £50 each.—Solicitor, Thomas Hadden.

Egyptian Trading Company; capital £1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of £100 each.—Secretary, Edward Josephs.

Foreign Wine Association.—Solicitors, Adlington and Co.

General Pearl and Coral Fishery Company; capital £500,000.—Solicitors, Tilson and Prescott.

Hammersmith Bridge Company.—Secretary, R. Holl.

The Honduras Company; capital £1,000,000.—Solicitors, Lowdham, Park and Freeth.

Imperial Distillery Company; capital £600,000, in 12,000 shares of £50 each. Solicitors, Fisher and Norcutt.

Imperial Plate Glass Company; capital £200,000, in 2,000 shares of £100 each.—Solicitor, John Wilks.

Independent Gas-light and Coke Company.—Secretary, Charles Woodward.

Leasehold Estate Investment Company; capital 1,000,000, in 2,000 shares of £50 each.—Solicitors, Freshfield and Co.

Literary Society; capital £100,000, in shares of £25 each.—Solicitors, Alliston and Hundleby.

London Ale Company.—Solicitor, John Dickinson.

London and Manchester Equitable Loan Company.—Solicitor, Charles Kaye.

London and Manchester Van Association.—Secretaries, Snell and Robins.

London and Westminster General Investment Society; capital £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each.—Solicitor, Mr. Stable.

London Flour Company; capital £300,000, in 3,000 Commercial and 3,000 Bakers' shares of £50 each.—Solicitor, John Dickinson.

Mediterranean Steam Packet Company. Secretary, John Routh, jun.

Mexican Colonization, Agricultural and General Trading Company; capital £1,200,000.—Solicitors, Ravenhill and Crook.

Mexican Company.—Solicitors, Knight and Tyson.

National Drug and Chemical Company; capital £250,000, in 10,000 shares of £25 each.

National Poultry Joint-Stock Company; capital £200,000.—Solicitor, G. P. Andrews.

New Levant Free Trading Company; capital £2,000,000 in shares of £100 each.—Solicitors, Bowden and Walters.

Newspaper Investment Society; capital £21,000, in 210 shares of £100 each.—Solicitor, Wm. Tooke.

New Street Company, for forming a New Street from the North End of Southwark Bridge, to the Royal Exchange; capital £600,000, in shares of £200 each.—Solicitors, Ravenhill and Crook.

New Zealand Company; capital £1,000,000.—Solicitor, Swaine, Stevens and Co.

Norwich and Lowestoff Navigation Company; capital £120,000.—Solicitors, Hall and Brownley.

Palladium Life and Fire Assurance Society; capital £2,000,000.—Secretary, Walter Cossier.

Patent Steam Canal Company, for England and Wales; capital £600,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each.—Solicitor, W. J. Willett.

Peruvian Trading and Mining Company.—Solicitors, Nind and Cotterell.

Polyhymnian Company; capital £100,000.

Protector Fire Insurance Company; capital £5,000,000.—Secretary, W. Harris.

Rio de la Plata Agricultural Association.—Solicitor, Macted.

Rock Reversionary and Loan Society. Solicitors, Blacker and Gaitskell.

Royal Stannary and British Mining Association.

Scottish National Mining Company.—Solicitors, Blunt and Ray.

Sea and Inland Coal Company.—Solicitors, Maughan and Fothergill.

South American Company.—Solicitors, Maughan and Fothergill.

The Surgeon and Apothecary's Drug Company, formed November 1824; capital £200,000.—Solicitors, Burn and Durrant.

Timber and Wood Company; capital £1,000,000, in shares of £100 each.—Solicitor, William Chisholme.

United Empire and Continental Life Assurance Association.—Solicitor, Christopher Godmond.

United Kingdom Estate Association; capital £2,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £100 each.—Solic., Fisher and Norcutt.

United Medical, Chemical and Drug Company; capital £250,000, in shares of £25 each.—Solicitors, Oliverson and Denby.

United Pacific Trading, Mining and Pearl Fishery Association.—Solic., G. Gregory.

Welsh Copper, Lead and Slate Mining Company.—Solicitors, Wilks and Verbeke.

Welsh Iron and Coal Mining Company. Secretary, John Lawford.

TOPIC of the MONTH :—*FINE ARTS.*

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE strength of this exhibition consists, as already admitted, in its landscapes; and, of these, there are many of which the pictorial genius of our country may be fairly proud. Though we cannot be quite so patriotically partial as to admit that we have yet actually produced a Claude (although we remember that we have had a Wilson), yet we have, at least, two landscape painters, at this time, whose names will shed a lasting lustre over the English school. Their merits are sufficiently distinct to bear comparison, without exciting an *envious* rivalry, or betraying into invidious partiality. In composition and design, and fidelity to nature, they, perhaps, are equal. In selection and variety of subject, Glover has evidently the advantage: he indulges more in the poetry of his art—he creates more; and does not cramp his genius so much by the more profitable transcript of localities. He stores his mind with the picturesque materials of nature, and then makes of them a world of his own. And, we confess, it is always with regret, that we see an artist imbued with the genuine feeling of poetic landscape, depart, even occasionally, from this exalted path, to measure with mincing-step the enclosure of the ornamental park, with its spruce temples and fantastic pavilions, its clean-swept walks and nicely weeded borders; or pausing to transfer, to his canvass, an exact resemblance of every new-painted window-frame in the stately mansion that overlooks them. In handling such subjects, even the most inspired pencil loses its vivifying power. Imagination falters as it approaches the trim *parterre*, the velvet lawn, and artificial clump. It is no longer the creation, but the mechanism of art that is exhibited; and the phenomenal fidelity of historic landscape degenerates into the egotistic insipidity of mere local portrait. With all our admiration of Holland, we cannot but lament that he should find it expedient to devote himself, so frequently, to such subjects; the more especially, as we cannot but perceive that it is not in his minuter imitations of local scenery that his style of execution appears to most advantage. In his sketches of Derbyshire scenery, even his *little bits*—his peep, for example, from “the peak cavern of infernal Lok” (the more popularly *poetical* name, of course, we must not mention)—we see the pencil of the artist; for the scenery is calculated to awaken the feeling of the art: but in scenes where the locality, merely, is the evident object of selection, it is obvious that he frequently feels the poverty and tameness of his subjects, endeavours to relieve their monotony by something that approaches to a sparkling

spottiness in his colouring—of which we do not remember a single instance in those pictures, in the composition of which his genius has taken a freer scope. In point of colouring and pictorial execution, where their subjects leave them in equal freedom, these two artists may be said to stand in equal competition; but the very temperaments of their minds seem to dispose them to different susceptibilities, with respect to different phenomena of the elements. Glover is a devoted worshipper of the sunny ray. He drinks its beams, and saturates his imagination with them, till they come out again, untarnished and undimmed, from his pencil, to be spread, in all their warmth and reality, over woodland tops and the summits of aspiring mountains; or to break through the chasms of ravines and glens with a verisimilitude that defies the belief of mere imitation. Witness, for example, No. 245, “Borrowdale, Cumberland,” in this exhibition. It is not painting—that streak of light which breaks across the twilight gloom of the deep glen: it is a ray of actual sunshine, which penetrates through some chasm of the rocks to take a lingering farewell glance of the romantic sublimity and sequestration of the scene. The magic of the artist has caught it as it gleamed, and fixed it immovably upon his canvass. No recurrence to the object dissolves the enchantment. Again and again, and again, and it is real sunshine still. The tints of Hofland are less brilliant, they bask less in the solar ray;—perhaps, we might say, that his skies are somewhat less aerial; though the observation most assuredly would not apply to that fine poetic conception of an Italian atmosphere diffused over (No. 82) the “View of Spoleto, on the Clitumnus; from a sketch by Captain Melville Grindley.” But if his colouring be somewhat more tempered and sombrous, the warmth of his atmosphere more mitigated, it is more pensive and composing. It exhilarates less; but it has more sentiment; and, in what may be called the pastoral feeling of landscape, he is particularly happy. His colours, however deep the shadow, never lose their transparency. His shade is the shade with which nature contrasts and mitigates her own splendours: it never becomes opacity. Glover sometimes (in his *oils*) offends in this respect, and gives us blackness instead of shadow: his foregrounds have occasionally a hardness, where he labours for a strong relief; a solid inkiness, where nature would have given us an atmospheric obscurity. It seems as though this dim obscure—these darker shades of nature, were not congenial to the sunshine of his mind; and he worked upon them, when necessity compelled, by an effort which was therefore overstrained; and his execution lost the grace of feeling, because it was effort. To Hofland, the sombrous

and the shadowy, are, perhaps, more congenial; and, therefore, his depth of colouring, and the strong reliefs of his foregrounds are more natural. In another respect also, these artists exhibit what may be called a constitutional difference, which extends even to their subjects. The pictures of Glover (like those of Claude) exhibit almost invariably a reposing cheerfulness. The sun-beams rest smilingly, as it were, upon his mountain tops, and all nature seems to enjoy a gay tranquillity beneath his pencil. Hofland's repose has a pensiveness about it—is more melancholy—but his genius is not averse to more strenuous emotion. It has nothing, indeed, of the daring and gloomy energy of Salvator; but, it can grapple with the elements in their wild uproar, as well as recline among them in their quiescence; and his “Scarborough Castle,” assailed by “the deafening clamours of the angry surge” (No. 171), is perhaps the finest picture he ever painted. But even here, his pastoral genius does not forsake him; and, the two boys, striving to drag the fragment of a wreck on shore, bespeak a mind more disposed to rustic than nautical association.

We could pursue the parallel much further, and find abundant theme for more detailed criticism. But we must bring our article to a close, without even a word on well-meriting Linton, or even saying more upon the portraits by Haydon, than, that in despite of their gigantic proportions, ill accorded to the customary accommodations of our domestic architecture, and the consequent hyperbole of their effect, they have several of their merits (even independently of a fine tone of colouring) which atone for the exaggeration, and that they please the more, the more frequently they are looked upon: though we confess that his Mayorship of Norwich almost induces us, at first sight, to recommend that Mr. Haydon should be employed by the corporation of London to paint portraits of the Gog and Magog of their Guildhall.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

IN this department of the art, at least, the suffrage, even of foreigners, assigns to us unrivalled pre-eminence; and there is certainly nothing in this collection to invalidate the distinction. The society has lost, indeed, its brightest ornament—whose sunny tints now spread their illusions, principally, in more permanent, but not more natural pigments, over the walls of the more aspiring gallery of Suffolk street. But the rapid improvement of others of the exhibitors, who, without imitating his style, seem judiciously to emulate his excellence, still renders this a proud and delightful display of varied talent. We have not time to enter into particulars, or do justice to every

every name. But the landscapes of G. F. Robson (35 in No.) of G. Barret (32, yet less numerous than meritorious), of P. Dewen (only 9), some of the 54 of the fertile Copley Fielding, and of the larger ones of Varley, seized particularly on our attention. In those of Robson, we were particularly captivated with what may be called his atmospheric tints, which are almost invariably those which are most picturesquely, and we might say *poetically*, in harmony with the kind of subjects (the lake and mountain scenery) in which he seems principally to delight. If he spread not over forest-heads and mountain-tops the glowing tints of Glover's "authentic" evening suns, he has an object of his own, scarcely less delightful. It is real air we breathe, while we look upon his pictures, and the atmospheric medium, through which we gaze, is always such as gives, to the landscape, its most tranquillizing loveliness. His skies and clouds and mists have a character in them that accords with the spirit of the scene, and gives a sentiment even to inanimate nature. In a few instances, indeed, his pencil has wandered into tamer and less congenial scenes, and become comparatively ineffective; and in one has *approached* the chilling confines of the ostentatious pleasure ground, or *ferme ornée*. We hope the *illiberal liberality* of egotistical patronage, will never draw him *within* the paling. The style of Barret is less aerial: it has more depth of shadow, and more corporality, if we may so express ourselves: it brings its principal objects nearer to the eye, and is, therefore, more dependant upon discriminative particularity, and less upon the atmospheric, or modifying medium. It strains not the vision to the distant or bird's-eye view; but brings a larger portion of the picture into the foreground; and, clothing it with more luxuriant foliage, plunges you, at once, into its umbrageous recesses; yet leaves you not there in a palpable obscure: but is equally remote from the meretricious affectation of abrupt reliefs and elaborate detail, on the one hand, and murky masses of unmitigated shadow, on the other. His morning and his evening scenes (for he has several of both), whether the rookery or the river, the vista or the opening champaign be the principal subject, have an artist-like truth in their presentation. The principal fault we have to find with in Dewint, is that the specimens he has presented are so few. His distant view of "Ulles Water, Cumberland," which first caught our attention, induced us to hunt him through the room, and we were disappointed in meeting with him only nine times in a range of 344 pictures. We hope the liberality of the public will encourage him to amend this fault. If we cannot assign to Copley Fielding quite as conspicuous a pre-eminence in merit as in numbers, he has nevertheless several

highly meritorious pictures; and though we cannot yet regard his colouring as equal to his design and general composition, yet, even in this respect, his landscapes evince the progress of the art. We compliment him on the comparative abandonment of his faint blues, his thin-spread bistres, and his sickly yellows (heretofore the conspicuous feeblenesses of his style); but we are of opinion that these defects might be still further reformed; that a tendency to these tints is still predominant—that he wants body—that his paper is still occasionally too apparent through the thinness, rather than the *transparency* of his colours; and that his pictures, occasionally at least, look more like the faint reflections of a beautiful landscape, than the vivid and substantial reality. This mannerism has its charm, undoubtedly, in some eyes (as sickly delicacy, and feebleness of character, in the moral world, have also), but ours are not of the number. We lament that the greater portion of Varley's drawings are upon too small a scale for any but a very minute inspection, for which we had not time; but those which were upon a sufficient scale to rivet attention, in a first and hasty survey of so large a collection, were marked with the tasteful and effective boldness of his easy precision and expressive rapidity of touch. There are other exhibitors fairly entitled to commendatory animadversion; and some of whose pictures are, perhaps, scarcely less worthy of specific notice than those to which we have alluded; but we have been obliged to confine ourselves to a few prominent features, without the slightest intention of invidious disparagement. The historical and fancy subjects are but few. Idle Richter has but one; but that, "the School in Repose," though not equal to his "Widow going out of Mourning," and some others that enlivened former exhibitions, is sufficient to justify our regret that he has produced no more. Stephanoff has three of very *dazzling splendour*: the first of which, "the Reconciliation of Selim and Nourmahal, during the Feast of Roses," can scarcely fail to be very captivating in the eyes of the poet it illustrates—for it is redolent of all his gorgeous graces—the very beau ideal of voluptuous grace and beauty. It is all the very luxury of florealage; the roses bloom not only in vegetative profusion, covering the landscape with a robe of blushes; but in the complexions, and in the very drapery of the clustered figures. It is a world of flowers; and Sultana, Sultan, and the whole congregated harem, are but so many animated blossoms. It is, however, in spite of all this dazzling glare, a very pretty preter-naturalism: and if it were in oil, instead of water-colours, we might look forward to the taming and mellowing influence of a century, and expect its maturity into a beautiful cabinet picture.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS—No. IV.

RELIGION.

[The Speaker is a Pilgrim of "the Emerald Isle."]

NOR vainly deem our Christian law alone
(Albeit the law of boundless peace and love);
Where civil institution grows relax,
Or panders to the pride it should restrain,
Can bow the public will, and curb the rage
Of factious emulation. Not in vain
Our Patrick and Columbo, heaven-inspir'd,
Preach'd to the lowly meek: but the proud
great

Have their own inborn faith, ambition-fed!
The faith of man for them, not they for God:
Monopolists, not stewards, of his boon!
This is their law and gospel; and their aim,
To make the worship of the abject throng
(Whether by Druid, or Monastic taught)
Accessory to their will. Would'st thou protect
The faith of truth and holiness, on these
Fix thy strong curb; nor let the fawning priest
Be of their arrogance the feudatory.
Let not Religion, adverse from its end,
Be made Oppression's tool. 'Tis "Peace
on earth"—

That holy faith of meekness heaven-reveal'd;
But peace thro' equal justice—equal rights
Amid subordinate ranks: the peace of love—
But love commutual and reciprocal—
As binding on the high as on the low:
Peace, strenuous in the maintenance of right;
Not peaceable submission to the lusts
Of full-blown Tyranny—who, while he
vaunts

Of sacred order and paternal care,
And hearths and altars, to the carnage field
Of his profane ambition, reckless, leads
His myriad bands, all order to confound,
But that of measur'd massacre:—to give
The reins to rapine, havock, rage and lust;
The temple, dome and cottage to confound;
Lay waste the vintage, and the harvest blight;
'Till Devastation wraps the circling realms
In one wide flame: and then, with fiend-
like pride

Exulting o'er the desert he has made,
Mingling his incense with the putrid steam
That blots the face of heaven, insults his God
With thanks and praises for the prosperous
crime

Shall gild on Glory's page an impious name.
J. T.

SONG.

I.

I must believe thee still sincere,
Though all the world should doubt thee;
For when thou'rt nigh, I lose my fear,
There seems such truth about thee.
A passion pure thy glances tell,
And in thy bosom's heaving,
Where heav'n resides, can coldness dwell—
Or aught that is deceiving?

II.

No—never in a shrine so pure,
Could falsehood fix its dwelling—
Or those angelic lips allure,
By tale deceitful telling:
And I, till death dissolve the spell,
Will joy in thus believing—
For not where heav'n resides can dwell
A thought that is deceiving. L. L. T.

SONG.

I.

WHEN Nature, all smiling, dispels the brief
shower,
And walks the glad earth, in her garment
of green,—
Her blush in each blossom, her breath in
each flower
That springs forth to greet her where'er
she is seen!—
Yet life is unblest, amid verdure and bloom,
Though the bright sun of summer may
beam from above,
And the lone heart must wither in darkness
and gloom,
If uncheer'd by the smile—the sweet sun-
shine of love.

II.

When winter, all cheerless, his cold reign
resuming,
In snow clothes the mountain, and fetters
the stream;
And blights with his breath ev'ry plant
should be blooming,
Enshrouding in darkness the health-
bringing beam:
Yet, e'en in those moments, the heart may
be light,—
Though storms rage below, and rude
thunders above—
And the eye, like a star through the tempest,
be bright,
If cheer'd by the smile—the sweet radiance
of love. L. L. T.

HORACE—Ode 30, Book III.

I now have rais'd a firmer monument
Than loftiest pyramids, work of regal pride:
The biting rain and Boreas impotent,
Innumerable years, and the all-levelling tide
Of Time, uninjured, shall its strength defy.
I shall not perish; the dread queen of hell
My nobler part shall spare. As long shall I
Tower to new fame, as to Rome's citadel
Jove's highest priest shall lead the silent maid.
I (where rough Aëfudus swift foams along,
Where Daunus o'er dry plains the sceptre
sway'd,
And herdsmen rude), the first who Latian
song,
To Grecian measures tun'd, shall find renown:
Sprung from a humbler race, O Muse! assume
Your honours due, and joyful bind the crown
Of Delphi on my brow, that mocks the envious
tomb. A. S.

FOLLY.

"Shoot Folly as she flies."

FOLLY is old as Adam's line,
 Folly is young as morning's dawn ;
 As glittering as the noonday shine,
 And timorous as the fawn :
 Folly is Passion's wayward child,
 Deluding both the staid and wise ;
 And thousands try, with shaft beguil'd,
 To shoot her as she flies.

The more they mark, the more she shuns ;
 She draws them many a weary chace ;—
 Daughters of Beauty,—Plutus' sons,—
 Earth's, Air's, and Ocean's race.
 Who shall be found without her spell,
 Uninfluenc'd by her charm'd disguise ?
 The palace, cottage, church and cell
 Are known to Folly as she flies.

Is Taste not led by Folly's air ?
 Is Fashion not her votary all ?
 Even Custom struggles in her snare,
 And Time itself is Folly's thrall :
 If, at the altar, rich and poor,
 Aged and young, are link'd by ties,
 Folly is waiting at the door,
 Or laughing at them, as she flies.

Folly infects a hero's brain,
 Rides in the battle and the strife ;
 Couches in youth with nymph and swain,
 And sometimes soothes the eve of life :
 The sweetest and the bitterest tones
 Of trial, art, controul and skill,
 Are breath'd from Folly's ærial zones—
 The echoes of her fancied will.

Folly is busy at the 'Change—
 Engaged in chancery suits,—how long !
 Even to the pulpit oft will range,
 And trill upon the stage her song.
 Projects she frames in streets and marts,—
 The place of counsels sage supplies,—
 To purses dives, as well as hearts ;
 But no one shoots her as she flies.

J. R. PRIOR.

SONNET

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

It seemeth like enchantment thus to go
 Into the calm, lull'd woods, when all's asleep,
 Save thee, lone minstrel of fictitious woe,
 Shade-loving Philomel! who seem'st to weep
 Thy bosom's deep-wrung sufferings:—O!
 thy voice,
 Like angel Pity's from some drooping cloud,
 Doth bid the sullen heart of him rejoice,
 Who shuns, like thee, the vile obnoxious
 crowd,
 Where all is glitter, noise, and waste of
 mind;
 Where Love is aped by false-faced Courtesy ;
 Where Folly's converse loads the sickening
 wind,—
 And Fashion rules with mean servility :
 O! what a break of bondage, here entwin'd
 With boughs to sit, sweet bird! listening
 thy harmony.

Hawley Cottage, Kent.

ENORT.

THE GHEBER'S ADDRESS TO THE
RISING SUN.

PURE emblem bright of God above,
 And source of life to all below,
 With rapture glowing, fir'd with love,
 At thy approach, we prostrate bow.

With reverence holy, hallow'd, deep,
 Again we hail thy morning beams,
 That tint with gold yon rugged steep,
 That chase away unholy dreams.

O, warm our hearts with love to thee,
 With love to HIM who form'd thee thus ;
 Bid every lingering shadow flee,
 And bend thy radiant eye on us.

Spread wide abroad thy power divine,
 Embrown the valley's waving corn,
 Ripen the gem within the mine,
 Of Plenty fill, O, fill the horn.

At every season's swift return,
 Our offering's on thine altar laid ;
 To thee our fires eternal burn,
 To thee our vows are early paid.

Yet still oppress'd, on ev'ry side,
 Beneath a tyrant's yoke we bow,
 O, dart thy vengeful terrors wide,
 And lay the haughty Moslem low.

O'er mountain, valley, stream and main,
 Through Persia's far-extended lands,
 May Gheber war-cries sound again,
 In flame our hearts, and nerve our hands.

And swift, as from thy sacred face,
 The shades of night in terror fly,
 May Ali's proud and sensual race
 Before our banners flee—or die.

So may from every altar blaze
 Thy holy fires—from every heart,
 And every tongue resound thy praise,
 'Till death himself shall sheathe his dart.

Pure emblem bright of God above,
 And source of light to all below,
 With rapture glowing, fir'd with love,
 At thy approach, we prostrate bow. Z.

HYMN TO PEACE.

THE deathful din is lull'd! Lift your ripe
 heads,
 Ye harvest fields, in gladness—fearless now
 That the rude trampling of the armed hoof
 Should crush your foodful bounty. Ye blythe
 meads,
 Let your green mantles in the sunny show'r
 Fresh'ning rejoice, with many a flow' ret gem'd,
 Gay as the bridal! while o'er head the lark
 Calls up the reaper, and each warbling brook
 Joins in the choral song with youth and maid,
 Cheering the jocund toil; and rick and barn,
 Echoing, respond of peace and love and joy,
 In mutual gratulation:—for the sword
 Of war is sheath'd; and now the unwounding
 scythe,
 The sickle and the share, alone employ
 The glad-resounding forge—whose sparks
 illumine
 The paths of plenty, not the walks of death.

J. T.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *Prangos Hay Plant*, of Northern India, appears to be remarkable for its amazing produce, and its beneficial effects when used as a food for cattle, while very little care is requisite in its cultivation. Two chests of its seed, and specimens of the *Prangos Hay*, have been forwarded to this country, and presented by the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Horticultural Society; and though it is much to be regretted, that the vegetative power of the seeds had been so much exhausted, as to render it doubtful whether they will grow or not, there is reason to hope, that speedier means may be employed to obtain seed, now, that attention is called to the plant. The *Prangos Hay Plant* is a perennial herbaceous plant, with a large fleshy root-stock, usually measuring six or seven inches in diameter; and formed by the aggregation of an immense quantity of crowns, or winter buds, clustered together at, or above the surface of the ground. These crowns are closely covered by the fibrous remains of the old leaves, which must be effective in protecting the buds from frost. From each crown rises an abundance of finely cut leaves, about two feet in length; and of a highly fragrant smell when dried, similar to that of new clover hay. Mr. Lindley (judging from the specimen) supposes, that each plant will produce about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of dry fodder; and, allowing each plant to occupy a space of ground four feet square, the produce would be $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons per acre; and it is said to thrive on very inferior land.—*Quarterly Journal of Science*, No. 39, p. 1.

The following deductions respecting the *Temperature of the Earth's Surface* have been made by the Editor of the *Ann. de Chimie*, from a general and extensive review of the various observations that have been made on this subject. 1st: In no place, on the earth's surface, nor at any season, will a thermometer, raised from six to nine feet above the soil, and sheltered from reflected heat, attain the 115th degree of Fahrenheit.—2d, on the open sea, the temperature of the air, whatever be the place, or season, will never attain 88 degrees of Fahrenheit.—3d. The greatest degree of cold ever observed on our globe, with a thermometer suspended in the air, is 58 degrees below Zero of Fahrenheit.—4th. The temperature of the water of the ocean, in any latitude, or at any season, never rises above 86 degrees of Fahrenheit.

It has been ascertained, that the *Copper Rings with which Dipping Needles* are generally surrounded, have a singular effect on the magnetic needle; in the copper rings, the amplitude of the oscillations rapidly diminish, but their duration is not sensibly

altered. In M. Arago's experiments, when a horizontal needle, suspended in a ring of wood by a thread, without tension, was moved 45° from its natural position, and left to itself, it made 145 oscillations before the amplitude was reduced to 10° . In a ring of copper, the amplitude reduced from 45° to 10° in 33 oscillations. In a lighter copper ring, the amplitude reduced from 45° to 10° in 66 oscillations. The time of the oscillations appeared to be the same in all the rings.

The *Intensity of the Electro-dynamic Force* has been ascertained, by M. Bequerel's experiments, to be constant for all points of a metallic wire, joining the two poles of a voltaic pile.

The temperature, corresponding to the *Maximum Density of Water*, is $39,394^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, according to Professor Hälleström's experiments, in which every cause which interfered with the results was estimated, in such a manner as, in the professor's opinion, to limit the uncertainty of error on either side to less than half a degree.

The *Drawing of Iron and Steel Wire* is found to be much facilitated by the use of a weak solution of copper in the acid liquor employed for pickling the wire. The thin coat of copper, which precipitates upon the iron or steel, makes it easier to draw through the plates, and it requires to be annealed less frequently. The thin coat of copper is entirely removed by the last annealing process.—*Tech. Rep.*

A process for ascertaining the *Power of Building Materials to resist Frost*, has lately occupied a considerable share of the attention of the French philosophers. It consists in causing a fragment of the material, by boiling, to absorb a saturated solution of Glauber's salt, the spontaneous crystallization of which disintegrates the stone, in the same manner as the freezing of water in its pores. If the stone be boiled too long, in the solution, or the saturation be effected at too high a temperature; the force of crystallization exceeds the usual effects of frost; therefore, to avoid error in this respect, a series of instructions are given, for conducting the process. Water is to be saturated with Glauber's salt at the common temperature; the solution is to be boiled; and while boiling freely, the specimens are to be introduced, and the boiling continued for half an hour and not longer. The specimens are then to be withdrawn, and suspended by threads, with a small vessel, containing some of the solution, under each specimen. In about 24 hours, but depending on the state of the atmosphere, the specimens will be found covered with small white crystals; they are then to be

be plunged, each, into the vessel below it, when the crystals will fall off, and the specimens are again to be suspended as before. This process is to be repeated, every time the crystals form on the specimen. The trial should be concluded at the end of the fifth day, after the appearance of the first crystals; and if the stone, brick, or mortar under trial, be capable of resisting the frost, the salt will remove nothing from it, neither in grains, nor scales, nor fragments; and the solution which was placed beneath it will remain pure. Where two stones are to be subjected to a comparative trial, the specimens must be weighed before the trial, and the matter separated from each must be collected, washed, dried and weighed; and the relative loss of weight indicates the proportion which the specimens tried would suffer, by exposure to the weather and frost.

The *Moisture absorbed by different Kinds of Paper*, in an atmosphere saturated with moisture, has been determined by Mr. Griffiths. Known weights of the different specimens dried well by the fire, were exposed to air saturated with damp, for 24 hours, when they were found to have increased the following increase of weight, in 100 parts—

Foolscap Paper	18.2.
Cartridge	17.1.
Brown	15.3.
India	11.6.
Filtering	5.0.

Quarterly Journal of Science.

Similar experiments were made by Count Rumford, on the materials used for clothing; but a more extended series would be desirable, and we hope Mr. Griffiths will find leisure to pursue the inquiry, he has begun with so much care.

Various measurements have been made of the *Heights of Mont Blanc and Mont Rosa*, and after a very elaborate examination of these measurements, M. De Welden gives the following as the results, which appear to be most accurate:—

	Toises.	English Feet.
Mont. Blanc...	2,46 ...	or ... 15,737
Mont Rosa ...	2,370½ ...	or ... 15,157

Margosa Oil, which is obtained by expression from the nut or seed of the *Margosa* tree, at Madras, is said to have some valuable medicinal properties, besides being useful as a preservative of perishable substances of various kinds. The natives rub their *holays* or *catjores* with it. On these their vedas, histories, &c. are written; and those of upwards of two centuries and a half old were nearly as fresh and in as good condition as those recently taken from the tree. Mr. Allsop thinks this oil might be used with advantage to preserve cables, cordage, canvas, leather, &c. from the attacks of worms, or other vermin; and that it would be useful to apply to shelves, sides

&c. of book-cases, trunks, and the like.—*Tech. Rep.*

Faraday's Tubes for the Preservation of small Quantities of expensive Fluids for Chemical Experiments.—A piece of glass tube, of a quarter of an inch or more in diameter, being selected, it is to be closed, at one end, by the blow-pipe; and then, being softened near the other end, it is to be drawn out obliquely, so as to form a narrow tapering neck, with a short piece of the tube attached to serve as a funnel for introducing the fluid which is to be preserved. Put the fluid into the funnel, and then warm the body of the tube, by which the air it contains will be expanded, and part passes out through the liquid; and as soon as the tube is again cooled the liquid descends into it, and a spirit-lamp being applied to the tapering part of the neck, softens the glass, so that it may be drawn out to a fine point and hermetically sealed. In this state the fluid may be kept clean and pure for any length of time; and tubes of this kind are easily labelled, by writing the name of the substance with a diamond upon the glass. When a portion of the fluid is wanted, pinch off the extreme point of the neck, and incline the tube till the proper quantity has entered the neck, then warm the tube with the hand till the air within it expands, and pushes out the quantity required; and the neck may be sealed again as perfectly as before.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

There is less uniformity in the *Temperature of Fluids at the Boiling Point* than is generally supposed. From the experiments of Dr. Bostock, it appears that a variation of 50° may be produced in the temperature of the boiling point of ether, and from 4° to 5° in that of water, by adding extraneous matters, the atmospheric pressure being the same. The liquids boiled at a lower temperature when copper filings were added, and still lower by adding fragments of glass; but the lowest point of ebullition was obtained by introducing thin chips of cedar wood.—*Annals of Philosophy.*

Human Hair retains its hygrometric property for an immense length of time. M. Picet has lately compared recent human hair with that from the head of a mummy from the Isle of Teneriffe, and found that two hygrometers, one constructed with each kind of hair, were equally sensible. The object of the experiment was to establish the constancy of those properties which render hair valuable as a hygrometric substance. The interval, between the extremes of moisture and dryness, was passed in three minutes, in both instruments.

Method of the Least Squares.—The mode of determining the co-efficients of a given function, by means of what are called Equations

tions of Condition, is importantly useful, in the present advanced state of astronomical science; and it has been further improved by the discovery of the method of the least squares. Mr. Ivory, whose talent for this species of research is, perhaps, unequalled, has lately shown, that the advantage of the method of least squares may be more satisfactorily demonstrated, than has been done by those who have referred it to the doctrine of probabilities. The proper object of the doctrine of probabilities, in this case, he considers to be, that of determining the magnitude of error in a particular observation. But, on a close examination of Mr. Ivory's method, it will be found, that he assumes a law for the influence of the errors, and, consequently, assumes one of their probable influence on the result; his reasoning being, after all, grounded on a particular law of probability. Every one will agree with him, that, in a case where the probability cannot be expressed, or known from experience, it is best to assume such a law for the influence of the errors, as, it appears, must afford a close approximation to the most advantageous one, if it be not actually so; but, at the same time, it must be allowed, that an investigation conducted on general principles is more scientific; and the fact of its not leading to the result, that the method of least squares is the best in all cases, is a material point in its favour; for it is very unlikely, that the probability of error is the same in all astronomical observations; while it does appear possible to assign the law, from experience, in many cases; and every observer ought to direct

his attention to the subject, now that Mr. Ivory has shown that the method of the least squares is confined to a particular law of probability.—(See *Philosophical Magazine*, Nos. 64—66.)

A new instrument, which may be called a *Water Telescope*, has been contrived. It consists of a cone-like tube, of variable length, about one inch in circumference at the apex, and ten at the base; with glasses or crystals at the ends. When the large end is plunged to the bottom of the water, and the eye applied to the other, as there is nothing to interrupt the flow of light in the tube, whatever is at the bottom of the water becomes completely visible. That the instrument may be used at night, a lateral lamp is fitted, in a short cylinder, to the large end of the tube, to which, also, two other tubes communicate; one for carrying off the smoke, &c., the other for supplying fresh air; and the light being cast upon the ground, makes its surface distinct to the inspector.

It has been thought that glass was permeable to water—the fact was verified in a voyage to South Africa: two empty spherical bottles, hermetically sealed, were made use of; which, with the assistance of leads, were sunk 200 fathoms into the sea:—ten men were a quarter of an hour raising them; at that depth, the pressure was equal to thirty-six atmospheres nearly (the weight of an atmosphere fifteen lbs. on a square inch, or 2,160 lbs. on a square foot); and they were found to be full of water.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held four sittings in March. At that of the 3d, the reading of Dr. Williams's paper "On the Material Fœtal Circulation," was resumed and concluded. Dr. J. R. Johnson, F.R.S., then communicated some further observations on the "Genus Planaria." On the 10th, a paper, entitled "Improvements on Leslie's Photometer," by W. Ritchie, A.M., was communicated by J. F. Herschel, esq., Sec. R.S. On the 17th, Sir E. Home, Bart., V.R.S., communicated a paper from the Society "For Promoting Animal Chemistry, on the Influence of the Nerves, and Ganglions in producing Animal Heat." And on the 24th, a paper, by John Goldingham, esq., F.R.S., was read, entitled, "Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Madras Observatory." The Society then adjourned to the 14th of April.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

This Society met on the 1st and the 15th March, when the reading of Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear's paper "On the Birds" *MONTHLY MAG.* No. 409.

of Norfolk and Suffolk," and of Dr. Hamilton's "Commentary on the Hortus Malabaricus," was continued.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On the 18th of February, a paper, by Professor Buckland, was read, "On the Valley of Kingsclere, near Newbury, and the Evidence it affords of Disturbances affecting the Green Sand, Chalk, and Plastic Clay Formations." The object of this paper is to describe the phenomena of a small valley, in which the green sand strata are protruded to the surface through the chalk and plastic clay, at a spot situated within the area of the chalk-basin of Newbury, and affording a remarkable exception to its general regularity, apparently originating from a sudden elevation of the chalk, accompanied by fracture and an inverted dip; and the author concludes respecting them all, that it is utterly impossible to explain their origin by denudation alone. On the 4th of March, a notice was read "On some silicified Wood, resembling in Form the Trunks of Palmtrees, which lie scattered in the Desert between

tween Cairo and Suez," in a letter from George Francis Grey, Esq., to the Rev. W. Buckland, P. G. S. Another notice was read "On the Bones of several Animals found in Peat near Romsey, in Hampshire," extracted from a letter from Charles Daman, esq., to the Rev. W. Buckland, P. G. S. A paper by the Rev. James Yates, M. G. S., "On the Beds of Clay, Sand, and Gravel belonging to the Red Marl Formation of the Midland Counties, and on the Rocks from which they are derived," was read in part.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

March 11. An account was read of "The safe arrival and erection of Fraunhofer's large refracting Telescope at the Observatory of the Imperial University at Dorpat," communicated in a letter from Professor Sturte to Francis Baily, Esq., President. This instrument has four eyeglasses, the least of which magnifies 175 times, and the largest 700 times. A paper was also read "On a new Zenith Micrometer," by Charles Babbage, Esq., F. R. S. &c. The object of the inventor, in this instrument, is to supersede the necessity of extreme accuracy in the divisions.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

On Thursday the 16th of March the following officers were elected. *President*: Rev. J. Brinkley, D. D., F. R. S. &c.—*Vice Presidents*: J. Clarke, M. D.; Col. E. Hill; the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; W. Brooke, M. D.—*Treasurer*: W. Brooke, M. D.—*Secretaries*: Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., F. T. C. D.; Rev. F. Sadleir, D. D., S. F. T. C. D.—*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*: Col. E. Hill.—*Librarian*: Rev. W. H. Drummond, D. D.—*Committee of Science*: The Archbishop of Dublin; J. Clarke, M. D.; the Provost; Rev. F. Sadleir, Rev. D. Lardner, A. M.—*Committee of Polite Literature*: Rev. J. H. Singer, A. Carmichael, esq.; S. Litton, M. D.; Rev. C. R. Elrington, D. D., F. T. C. D.; Rev. W. H. Drummond; G. Kiernan, esq.; W. W. Hartstonge, esq.—*Committee of Antiquities*: Col. E. Hill; W. Brooke, M. D.; I. D'Olier, L. L. D.; Rev. H. H. Harte, F. T. C.; T. D. H. Orpen, M. D.; H. Ferguson, M. D.; Sir F. L. Blossie, bart.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The Fifty-second Anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday the 8th of March, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill; Wm. Shearman, M. D. president, in the chair.—The officers and council for the ensuing year, are:—*President*: H. Clutterbuck, M. D.—*Vice-Presidents*: H. J. Cholmly, M. D.; J. Johnson, M. D.; Sir A. P. Cooper, bart., F. R. S., and W. Kingdon, esq.;—*Treasurer*: J. Andree, esq.;—*Librarian*: D. Uwins, M. D.—*Secretaries*: T. P. Pettigrew, esq., F. A. S., F. L. S., and T. Callaway, esq.;—*Foreign Secretary*: L. Stewart, M. D.—*Council*: T. Walshman, M. D.; W. Shearman, M. D.; G. Darling, M. D.; T. Cox, M. D.;

J. Russell, M. D.; J. B. James, M. D., F. L. S.; E. Morton, M. D.; G. Drysdale; E. Sutcliffe; B. Brown; J. Dunlap; W. Lake; K. Johnson; S. Ashwell; E. A. Lloyd; J. Handey; E. Leese; H. Edwards; W. D. Cordell; J. Amesbury; W. Burrows; S. Wray; H. B. C. Hillier; M. Gossett; T. W. Chevalier; G. Langstaff; I. C. Taunton; H. Henleigh; J. M. Muggleston; J. S. Smith; R. W. Bampfild; R. Brien; R. Blicke, and M. Ware, esqrs.

To deliver the anniversary oration, in March 1826, J. Haslam, M. D.; *Registrar*: J. Field, esq.; Mr. E. A. Lloyd delivered the annual oration; the subject was the "Constitutional Treatment of Organic Diseases." The gold medal for this year, in conformity with the will of the late Dr. Fothergill, is offered for the best dissertation "On the Nature and Treatment of Carcinoma." The subject of the dissertation for the year 1826-7, is "Contagion and Infection."

MEDICO BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, held on the 11th of March, some interesting particulars were read, relative to the New Essential Oil of Lanrus, communicated by Lieut. Friend, R. N. F. R. S., and written by Dr Hancock, of Demarara.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a sitting, March 5, H. T. Colebrooke, esq. in the chair. A curious Burmese MS. was presented to the Society, by J. Alexander, esq.—The reading of Mr. Lachlan's paper, on the Brahmaputra and Assam rivers was finished.—J. Ansley, esq.; M'Taggart, esq., and Gen. Noble, were elected Resident Members, and His Excellency Prince Polignac, a Foreign Member of the Society. March 15, was the anniversary meeting of the Society, H. T. Colebrooke, esq. in the chair.—The report of the state of the Society's funds, was read by Col. Doyle: its funded property amounts to £2,085, besides a balance of £313. 14s. 7d. in the hands of the Treasurer: the annual income £800; expenditure £600. March 19, donations to the Library, &c. were reported. The Secretary (pro tem.) read a letter from Sir G. Staunton, accompanying and explaining a communication from J. F. Davis, esq. of Canton; consisting of translations of some curious articles, in recent Pekin Gazettes.

Thanks were voted to Sir Geo. Staunton and to Mr. Davis, for this communication. Adjourned to Saturday, April 16th.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Royal Academy of Paris.—Dec. 13. M. Jules Cloquet read a "Memoir on the effects and mode of effecting Acupuncture." M. Bascary, in the artillery service, presented two memoirs on perspective. The academy proceeded to a scrutiny of votes for the election of a member of the Botanical

Botanical Section—M. Morel de Vindé was elected.

Dec. 20. M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire presented two memoirs, one entitled "The Composition of the Osseous head of Man and of Animals"—the other, "On Opercular and Auricular Fins of Fishes." M. Majendie read a memoir "On a Liquid which is found in the Cavity of the Vertebral Canal, and in a portion of that of the Cranium in Man, and of Mammiferous Animals in general." And on the 27th Dec. M. Flourens read a memoir "On the Brain of Fishes," connected with the subjects of two other memoirs: "On the Cicatrization of Wounds of the Brain, and reproduction of the integumental Parts;" and "On the fundamental Condition of the Hearing, and Causes of Deafness."

Paris. Institute.—The Academy of Science met on the 3d, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st.—At the first meeting, M. De Humboldt communicated letters from Italy and South America, —1st, respecting the use of *quina bicolor* as a febrifuge, at the hospital of Padua; 2d, respecting the *barometrical survey* now proceeding at Bogota, &c.—M. Jaubert de Passa, of Perpignan, was declared a corresponding member, in the place of M. the Baron Dumont de Courset, deceased.—M. Pellatin, jun. read a note "On the Galvanic Phenomena of Acupuncture."—A Translation of *Apollonius of Perga*, by M. Peyrard, was reported on. This translation, which had been suddenly put an end to by the death of M. P., together with other works by the same, had been undertaken in consequence of the encouragement afforded by the Institute; and which is not now to be withdrawn from the works which are in the press.—M. Dupuytren read the first part of a memoir "On les *Anus Artificiels*."—M. Poncelet, captain of engineers, presented a paper "On Vertical Wheels, with Experiments on the same."

At the second meeting, M. Larrey distributed copies of his "*Memorial on a New Method of Reducing or Treating Compound Fractures*;" and stated his claims to succeed to the late M. Deschamps. Referred to the Section of Medicine and Surgery.—MM. Duméril and Cuvier reported on the memorial of M. de Férusson, relative to the *Argonauta*,—whether it secretes its own shell, or, like some other crustaceous animals, take possession of the vacant house of another? The former seemed the most probable. The work was accepted, and the author engaged to publish it.—M. Michel Fodera, Correspondent, communicated the result of his inquiries respecting *Muscular Contraction*,—the action of different agents on the nervous system and muscular fibres.

At the fourth meeting, the Minister of the Marine made known a discovery of M. Belinde Laveal, to keep water sweet at sea.—M. Moreau de Jonnés communicated details of two earthquakes on the 30th days

of October and November last, in the Antilles (Caribbee Islands); and upon the appearance of *Cholera Morbus* at Astracan.—M. Lassis read a note "On the Difference of Opinion among Medical Men concerning Epidemic Diseases."

At the fifth meeting, M. Morin, of Strasburg, communicated two papers "On Oysters, and the means of keeping them fresh," and "On Aerostation."—M. Voisard, of the School of Artillery and Engineering at Metz, submitted his researches relating to "the Determination of the Functions of two Variables," whose differential co-efficients of the first order are given.—M. Bosc, in the name of a commission, read a memoir "On Lichens, and especially the Genus *Rocelle*," by M. Déglise, which will be printed.—The reports are particularly barren of interesting articles.

The French Academy held an extraordinary meeting on the 1st Feb., at which M. Le Mercier presented the second part of his "*Songs of the Greek Mountaineers and Mariners*," in French verse (1 vol. 8vo.); and M. Mollevaut, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, his "*Sacred Songs*," (1 vol. 12mo.); M. Angès read an "*Historical and Literary Notice of Molière's Countess of Escarbagnas*," M. Laya, a "*Notice of Solon*," considered as a legislator, extracted from his "*Literary History of Greece*;" and another notice of "*Pittacus the Mitylénæan*;" and Count Daru, an epistle, in verse, "*On Human Nature*."—At a sitting on the 24th of Feb., the Academy nominated and elected M. C. Delavigne in place of Count Ferrand.

The Academy of Fine Arts (12th Feb.) elected M. Thevenin, formerly Director of the Royal School of France and Rome, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the death of M. Girodet.

The Academic Society of the Department of the Lower Loire has formed a Medical Section, which will be occupied in different branches of the healing art, in tracing its discoveries step by step; adding, to the experience of its members, the observations communicated; and, as circumstances allow, making a like return to societies having a similar object. An account of its proceedings is to appear every three months.

GERMANY.

In August last a Society of Saxon Aniquaries was formed at Leipsick, which holds forth the happiest expectations; on every side, the promptness and zeal of the inhabitants ably second the generous efforts of those who are already members of this society.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Society of Public Utility at Lausanne have proposed the following questions:—1st. *What is the influence of legislation on the state of the poor in the divers cantons, or departments of cantons?*—2ndly. *What has been done up to the present time*
2 Y 2 towards

towards the instruction and improvement of the primary institutions, and what are the results obtained? A third question relates to the history of the progress of the respective trades.

DENMARK.

They intend establishing an Athenée in Copenhagen similar to that in Geneva. They have already 300 members; among them, all the most distinguished men of rank, learning, and science in the city.

NEW YORK.

The Committee appointed by the Society for establishing the "High Schools," have published their report. The intention of the society is to render every kind of instruction to youth, whose pecuniary means prevent them from entering the colleges. The Lancasterian system is to be pursued, and no sectarianism is to be mingled with the religious instruction. The studies will be principally directed to agriculture, mechanics, the arts, commerce, &c. &c.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To Mr. JOHN FINLAYSON, of Muirkirk, in the County of Ayr, Farmer, for his Invention of certain Improvements on Ploughs and Harrows.—15th Jan. 1824.

THESE improvements are various, and apply to Iron Ploughs; a new form is given to the share of the plough, by which its cutting edge is made straight, and extends nearly the whole length of the mould-board, at an acute instead of an obtuse angle with the land-side; at the back part of the share a triangular piece or wing is introduced, to enable it to accommodate itself to the way of the plough, and thus cut the clods of earth, and break them in a perpendicular direction. Two contrivances, to prevent the plough from choking at the coulter, are mentioned; one consists in the beam being made to curve upwards, the coulter being introduced at the under side, and made fast by wedges; the other consists in opening the beam by lateral curves, the coulter being attached by screw-bolts, and rounded off at top, by which any stubble, or vegetable matter, accumulating in front, will rise over the top of the colter, without obstructing the progress of the plough. The depth, at which the share shall cut the ground, is regulated by shifting the height of the shackle, by which the plough is drawn, by means of a screw which passes through its bolt, and by being turned, causes the share to be drawn through the ground, at a less or greater depth, as circumstances may require. The lateral draft of the plough, so as to give the share more or less land, and also to enable it to be drawn by a single or double team of horses, is adjusted by the addition of a bar, to the end of which one of the drawing shackles is to be attached. Another improvement consists of a kind of skeleton plough, designed for wet land; it is constructed of bars, which may be either square or round, set in the usual form of the mould-board and land-side; they are set, by screws, or bolts cradled together, so as to produce the general figure of those surfaces; the object of this construction is, that the earth shall not adhere to the surfaces, but pass through between the bars, and, by that

mean, allow the plough to clear itself as it proceeds. The improved Harrow is formed of bars, which support a peculiar sort of tines with rounded heads, in order that the stubble, roots, &c. may be enabled to rise over the top of the tines and clear them; the depth, at which the tines shall penetrate the ground, is regulated by the connection of a lever bar with the carriage of the fore-wheel; this lever is held, at the hinder part of the harrow, by a spring guide, consisting of two rods placed close together, with swells or bands, forming open spaces, at several parts, for the lever to rest in; the handle of the lever must be raised to the top of the guide, when the tines are intended to penetrate to the greatest depth, and pressed upon, when they are to be drawn out of the ground, or when it is required to lift the tines of the harrow out of the ground, instantly, without stopping the horses; the hinder wheels may be raised or lowered, to correspond with the fore-wheel, by means of screws, which pass through the end bearings of the frame into their axles. The last improvement proposed is a Horse Hoe, or Drift Harrow, with similar tines to the former; and scufflers are introduced at its sides, their extremities being formed like shares, for the purpose of cutting away obstructions.

To THOMAS GETHEN, late of Henry-street, Pentonville, Middlesex, but now of Union-street, Southwark, Surrey, Gentleman, for Improvements in the Machinery and Processes of making Metallic Rollers, Pipes, Cylinders, and certain other Articles.—15th April 1824.

THIS is an improved mode of casting, which appears to possess several advantages of considerable importance. It consists, first, in causing the mould to move, so that its parts are successively filled with fluid metal from a stationary melting pot, without the metal having to run any distance in the mould; and, secondly, in the application of a porous coating to the core, provided with channels for conducting away the steam and the air from the mould. The progressive motion of the mould is effected by

by a rack and pinion; and the mould has a wedge-shaped channel extending its whole length. Into this channel the melted metal flows from the pot; and the parts of the mould are filled as they pass the lip of the melting pot, while a stop-plate presses against and closes the channel as the mould advances. The core has one or more small grooves extending its whole length, for conducting the steam and air from the mould; and, in order that the steam and air may pass into the grooves, the surface of the core is coated with paper, or other porous matter. One of the most important applications of this mode of casting is, to making leaden pipes; and in forming these pipes, the mould descends vertically as it fills with melted metal. The castings may obviously be made of considerable length, as fifteen, twenty, thirty, or more feet. The fluid metal may be of a low temperature, and, consequently, free from bubbles; and the regular union of its parts will not be interrupted by its having to move in the mould. It may, further, be remarked that, with the exception of the last part, which is formed, of each length, the metal will consolidate under a considerable pressure of semi-fluid metal, a circumstance which is well known to produce compactness and strength.

The patentee intends to apply his process to casting sheets of lead, and various other articles, required in such lengths as to render the application of this improvement desirable. It will scarcely be necessary to point out, to our readers, the advantage of being able to cast lead pipes, in a sound and perfect manner, in long lengths; but it may not be so obvious that pipes cast well are much better than drawn pipe. By drawing a pipe the longitudinal cohesion is increased; but the lateral cohesion, or strength to resist splitting, is diminished; and as the strain on a pipe always tends to split it, it must be evident that drawing tends to weaken a pipe, in that direction in which it is most essential that it should be strong.

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To JOSIAH PARKES, of Manchester, Lancashire, for a Method of manufacturing Salt.
4th Dec. 1823.

THE object of this invention is, to afford the means of removing the concentrated salt from the evaporating pans or boilers, without stopping the process of evaporation. To effect this object, the boiler is a close boiler, and made of the form of the frustum of an inverted cone, terminating in a small cylinder at the bottom, and enclosed by a dome, or hemispherical top. The fire-place is fixed above the level of the small cylinder which forms the lower part of the boiler, and the flame and smoke circulate round the conical part of the boiler. The brine is admitted into the boiler, at two places, by pipes; the one is near the bottom of the cylinder, and the other is, nearly, at the

height to which the boiler is to be filled with brine, during the process: each of these pipes is furnished with a stop-cock. The vapour rises in the dome, and passes off through pipes at the top. The concentrated salt is let out by a cock in the bottom of the cylinder, which terminates the lower portion of the boiler.

One hour is mentioned as the time, in which a sufficient concentration of the salt will usually take place, in a boiler kept full of brine; but, of course, depending on the heat applied, and the size of the boiler: and, during this time, the lower pipe, for supplying brine, is kept shut, and the upper one just so far open as to supply the loss by evaporation. When the concentrated salt is to be taken out, the stop-cock in the lower pipe, for supplying brine, must be previously opened for a short time; which allows a current of cold brine to flow into the lower part of the boiler, by which the whole of its contents are disturbed, and the concentration further promoted. The lower pipe is then closed, and a short time being allowed for the salt to settle into the cylindrical part of the boiler, it is then let out by the cock at the bottom, and collected in a basket or strainer; and the cock being closed again, as soon as the deposit of salt is obtained, the process of evaporation goes on for another hour, and the salt is to be withdrawn at the end of that time, in the same manner; and so on successively.

The conditions necessary to the success of the operation are, *first*, That the cylindrical part of the boiler, in which the salt deposits, must be below the level of the fire, and therefore cooler than the other parts of the boiler; *secondly*, That the sides of the boiler, against which the fire acts, must have a considerable inclination towards the part which is to receive the deposit of salt. The arrangement we have described fulfils these conditions admirably; but the patent is for the principle, and not for the peculiar arrangement described in the specification.

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A LIST of PATENTS that will EXPIRE in the present Month.

For machinery for dragging, locking and scooting the wheels of carriages: to GEORGE ALEXANDER THOMPSON, gent. of Parliament-street. (Dated May 1, 1811.)

For a method of applying mechanical powers to the propelling of ships and vessels of every description through water: to STEEDMAN ADAMS, of Connecticut, America. (Dated May 1.)

For certain improvements in the manufacture of rudder-bands and bolts for shipping: to JOHN DOBSON, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Dated May 1.)

For a machine for the manufacture of gold and silver twist, silk, cotton or thread twisted lace-net, similar to the Buckinghamshire lace, as made by hand with bobbins on pillows;

lows; and for making iron, brass, or copper wire-net: to JOHN MOORE, of Newington-causeway, Surrey. (Dated May 1.)

For an improved cooking-stove: to JOHN BALL, of Hethersett, Norfolk. (Dated May 7.)

For an improvement on machines for spinning and roving cotton, flax, tow, hemp, wool and silk, and for twisting thread: to THOMAS CRANFIELD, of Ilminster, Somerset. (Dated May 7.)

For a new instrument for dividing lines and distances, useful to mathematicians, architects and draughtsmen: to THOMAS JONES, of Oxendon-street, Piccadilly. (Dated May 9.)

For an apparatus for the defence of ships and vessels against being boarded or taken possession of by an enemy: to GRIFFIN HAWKINS, of Water-lane, Tower-street. (Dated May 9.)

For an improved method of manufacturing augers: to WILLIAM GILPIN, of Wedge's-mills, Staffordshire. (Dated May 16.)

For improvements in the mode of making and working bellows: to JOHN STREET, of Hillfield-place, Clifton, Gloucestershire. (Dated May 21.)

For an improvement in the method of manufacturing flat-backed handles and rings, of different shapes and forms, used, with, or affixed to, cabinet and other furniture: to WILLIAM JENKINS, of Birmingham, Warwick. (Dated May 21.)

For an improvement on hinges and pulleys for doors and windows: to JAMES PARSONS, of Wellington, Somersetshire. (Dated May 21.)

For an improvement of patent machinery for making, cutting, and placing paper: to JOHN DICKINSON, of Ludgate-hill, London. (Dated May 21.)

For optical instruments for measuring angles; and for certain improvements upon, and additions to, telescopes and other optical instruments, for the purpose of measuring angles and distances with facility: to DAVID BREWSTER, of Edinburgh, Doctor of Laws, and WILLIAM HARRIS, of Holborn, Middlesex. (Dated May 21.)

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in February and March, 1825.

Feb. 25.—For an improved method of producing figures or ornaments on manufactured silks, cottons, &c.: to JOHN HEATHCOAT, of Tiverton.—Six months to enrol specification.

26.—For an inkstand in which the ink is caused to flow by pressure: to DAVID EDWARDS, of King-street, Bloomsbury.—Two months.

26.—For improvements in fire-arms: to JOSEPH MANTON, of Hanover-square.—Six months.

26.—For ditto in machinery for propelling vessels: to WILLIAM HOPKINS HILL, of Woolwich.—Six months.

26.—For ditto in piano-fortes: to GEORGE

AUGUSTUS KOLLMANN, of the Friary, St. James's-place, Middlesex.—Two months.

26.—For a portable life-boat: to JAMES BATEMAN, of Upper-street, Islington.—Two months.

26.—For improvements in gas-tubes, &c.: to CORNELIUS WHITEHOUSE, of Wednesbury.—Six months.

29.—For an improved method of making ribs or slots in metal cylinders for printing cottons, &c.: to THOMAS ATTWOOD, of Birmingham.—Six months.

26.—For improvements in plating iron with copper, &c.: to DAVID GORDON, of Basinghall-street; and WILLIAM BOWSER, of Parson's-street, Wellclose-square.—Six months.

26.—For a vegetable, mercurial and spirituous preparation, called Quintessence of Aulepsorique, or Mettemberg's Water, and employing the same by absorption as a specific and cosmetic: to Chevalier JOSEPH DE METTEMBERG, of Foley-place, Mary-le-bone.—Six months.

March 5.—For an improved method of corking bottles: to JOHN MASTERMAN, of No. 68, Old Broad-street.—Six months.

5.—For a new filtering apparatus: to ABRAHAM HOWRY CHAMBERS, of Stratford-place, Mary-le-bone; and CHARLES JEARRARD, of Adam-street, Manchester-square.—Six months.

5.—For improvements in forges, and on bellows, &c.: to WILLIAM HALLEY, of Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey.—Four months.

5.—For ditto in rotatory pumps: to ROBERT WINCH, of Steward's-buildings, Battersea-fields, Surrey.—Six months.

5.—For ditto on rail-ways and carriages: to WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, of Cobourg-place, Winson-green, near Birmingham.—Six months.

5.—For ditto in cleaning, milling or fulling cloth: to WILLIAM KIRST and JOHN WOOD, both of Leeds.—Six months.

9.—For ditto in the construction of windows, casements, folding sashes and doors, the more effectually to exclude rain and wind, and to afford a free circulation of air: to JOHN LINNELL BOND, of Newman-street, Mary-le-bone.—Two months.

15.—For a new substitute for leather, &c.: to THOMAS HANCOCK, of Goswell mews, St. Luke's, Middlesex.—Six months.

15.—For improvements in making ship-bottoms, vessels and utensils, &c. impervious to air and water; and for coating and protecting furnaces, &c.: to THOMAS HANCOCK, of Goswell-mews.—Six months.

15.—For ditto in manufacturing ropes or cordage, &c. from hemp, flax, &c.: to THOMAS HANCOCK, of Goswell-mews.—Six months.

15.—For ditto on springs, &c. used for closing doors: to JOHN COLLINGE, of Lambeth.—Six months.

15.—For ditto in the frames of eye-glasses: to ROBERT BRETTELL BATE, of the Poultry.—Six months.

15.—For ditto in machinery for making bobbin-net: to HENRY NUNN and GEORGE FREEMAN, both of Blackfriars-road, Surrey. Six months.

15.—For an apparatus for giving motion to vessels employed in inland navigation: to SAMUEL BROWN, of Saville-row, Middlesex. Four months.

15.—For a process for bleaching, clarifying and improving the quality and colour of bastard and piece sugars: to JOSEPH BARLOW, of the New-road, St. George's, Middlesex.—Six months.

15.—For an improvement in air-engines: to WILLIAM GRISINTHWAITE, of King's-place, Nottingham.—Six months.

17.—For ditto for hinges for doors, &c. to be opened to the right and left, with or without a rising hinge: to RICHARD and JOHN WHITECHURCH, of Star-yard, Carey-street, Middlesex.—Two months.

17.—For a new apparatus for ascertaining the way and leeway of ships, &c.: to MARK COSNOHAN, of the Isle of Man.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

NAPOLÉON'S Expedition to Russia. By Count PHILIP DE SEGUR. 2vols. 8vo.—

This work is ostensibly addressed to the remnant of "the grand army" which returned from the disastrous expedition to Moscow. If, in reading, lately, the journal of Capt. Franklin's expedition up the Copper-mine River, we were harrowed by the reflection, that out of twenty-three individuals, only nine returned survivors of the horrible sufferings to which they had been exposed: what must be the calculation of the sum of human misery, in looking to the catastrophe of this expedition? Count Segur gives in these volumes the description of an army of 400,000 foot, and 30,000 horse, composed of the flower of several nations, of which but 23,000 returned to their native land. Upwards of 400,000 had perished, therefore, by famine, frost, fire and the sword: the greater part by frost and famine. There is little or no detail of individual sufferings. The narrative is distinct, without colouring; and it needs none. The facts speak for themselves; and the martial mind of Count Segur clings convulsively, as it were, to the glory of the enterprise, rather than broods over the horrors that accompanied its failure. History owes him much for his diligence, and apparently for his fidelity, in preserving this record of one of the most gigantic, as well as the most disastrous expeditions, ever projected by the restless spirit of ambition.—He sets the picture of all that he relates fully before our eyes, with the vividness, not of art, but of reality; and though he evidently merely narrates, and relates only what is important or instructive to be known, the painter and the poet, as well as the tactician and the humanist, may take lessons from his descriptions:—witness the conflagration of Moscow, in particular. But the most valuable part of the work is the unostentatious penetration with which he enters into the characters he delineates, not with the conjectural sophistry of a Hume, the sar-

castic abruptness of a Tacitus, or the philosophic eloquence of a Thucydides (to which, however, he more approximates), but with the precision of an actual observer—who, if he has his national or his individual partialities, suffers not himself to be blinded by them, nor omits an opportunity of doing justice to an enemy. If still devoted to the glories of Napoleon,—the vastness, the originality, the versatility of his genius,—he is no apologist for his errors, or his infatuation; and we scruple not, at the very head of the foremost rank of those productions to which we must look for a due comprehension of the history of the recent grand epoch of the fate of Europe, to place the volumes of the Count Segur.

Memoirs of Moses Mendelssohn, the Jewish Philosopher; including the celebrated Correspondence on the Christian Religion, with J. C. Lavater, Minister of Zurich. By M. SAMUELS. 8vo.—This is one of the most interesting pieces of biography we ever remember to have met with: a phenomenon to abash the jaundiced eye of traditionary prejudice, and awaken the moral sympathies of all who are not totally dead to the affections that should wait on intellectual worth struggling through every obstruction that can impede the development of its inestimable attributes.

Moses Mendelssohn, best known in this country as the author of "Phædon, or the Death of Socrates," and for his controversy, if so it may be called, with that amiable enthusiast Lavater, was a poor Jew boy, "born in September 1729, at Dessau, in Germany; where his father was a transcriber of the Pentateuch, and kept a Hebrew day-school." Such, however, was the abject poverty to which his early years were destined, that, during the time when the unquenchable thirst of knowledge impelled him rather to create, than to avail himself of every practicable mean for the cultivation of his faculties, and for fathoming the profound difficulties of philosophical inquiry,

inquiry, he was frequently obliged to subsist for successive weeks and months—nay for years, on a scanty supply of brown bread alone, which (measuring his daily consumption, not by his appetite but his purse) he regularly notched into so many portions as there would be meal-times before he could afford to procure another loaf. The mere accommodation of an unfurnished room, in which he could moisten his scanty portion with a little water, pursue his studies, and lay himself down for a few hours of sheltered slumber, was a bounty of benevolence. Such were the circumstances under which that information and those acquirements were attained, which brought to its maturity one of the most truly philosophical and benignant minds that ever did honour to humanity; procured for him the friendship of Lessing, the veneration of the profound, the enlightened and the liberal of his age, the admiration even of the most exalted, and the esteem of all; and occasioned his death (which occurred on the 4th of January 1786, in his fifty-eighth year) to be regarded as a public calamity.

“Mendelsohn died as he had lived, calm and placid; he took an earthly smile with him into eternity. When his death became known, the whole city of Berlin was a scene of unfeigned sorrow. The citizens of all denominations looked upon the event as a national calamity. The nobility, the court, sent letters of condolence to the widow; and the learned of all parts of Europe, where his writings were known, paid him a tribute of their respect by joining the general lamentation.”

Nor, at this distance of time, do we withhold the sympathy of our admiration. That he adhered to the religion and ceremonial rites of his forefathers—was a Jew and not a Christian—makes to us no difference in the estimation, and abates not one jot of our brotherly love and human sympathy. We weigh not estimation by creeds and ceremonies, but by the practical utilities of the head and heart. If our divine Milton has clothed the deity of his belief with the pomps of oriental despotism, and presents him, to us, as snuffing the incense of oriental adulation; if our Newton, as some of his yet existing manuscripts are said to shew, was infected with all the mysticism of a Jacob Bœman,—the poetic genius and the patriot wisdom of the one, or the placid perseverance and scientific comprehension of the other, are not shaken thereby, or lessened in their claims upon our veneration: nor is Moses Mendelsohn excommunicated from the bosom of our faith (the faith of universal benevolence) because he believed that a religion, founded upon the evidence of the public personal legislation of deity, was more satisfactory than a faith founded on the evidence of miracles.*

* “According to my religious theory, miracles are not, indiscriminately, a distinctive mark of truth; nor do they yield a moral evidence of a prophet’s

We are members of a civil community, not of a celestial hierarchy; and our business is with the hearts and actions, not with the creeds or metaphysical speculations of our fellow-beings. The different opinions which omnipotent wisdom (in whose hand is the bolt, that could annihilate whatever he thinks unfit to be endured) has thought fit to tolerate, we can tolerate likewise—conscious that, from those with whom we may differ, we stand in need of toleration also. Actions may trespass upon us; and may, therefore, rightly be restrained; but opinions; however erroneous, give us no annoyance.

We have marked, as we read, a number of passages for quotation, illustrative not only of the circumstances of this very extraordinary life, but of the benignant wisdom of this Hebrew philosopher; we find, however, on revision, that they would more than fill up the whole space of our Review; and, in the difficulty of choice, we must relinquish them all; earnestly recommending to our readers the perusal of the work itself: nor do we scruple to pronounce, in taking a reluctant farewell of so interesting a subject, that if true religion be, as we conceive, a matter of the heart, not of particular rites and dogmas, they will find it, even in defiance of superstitious observances, beneath the Jewish gaberdine of Moses Mendelsohn.

The Life of Friedrich Schiller. Comprehending an Examination of his Works. Svo.—This is another highly interesting specimen of that most valuable and most instructive of all of the classes of historical composition—biography: the biography of a man of vast powers of mind and splendid genius—of one of the great lights and master-spirits of the age—of one of those who have not only created, for successive ages and myriads yet unborn, new sources of intellectual gratification, but who have left, as it were, the elements of their own superior minds behind them, to mingle with the social atmosphere which their survivors and their posterity must breathe, and which must, consequently, have an influence on the future progress and history of mankind. The work is ably written, with a penetrating and enlightened spirit, imbued alike with just principles of criticism and philosophy;

divine legation. The public giving of the law, only, could, according to our creed, impart satisfactory authenticity; because the ambassador had, in this case, no need of credentials, the divine commission being given in the hearing of the whole nation. Here no truths were to be confirmed by actual proceedings, no doctrine by preternatural occurrences, but it was intended it should be believed, that the divine manifestation had chosen this very prophet for its legate, as every individual had heard himself the nomination. Accordingly we read, (Exod. xix. 9.) And the Lord said unto Moses, Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the people may hear when I speak unto thee, and believe thee for ever.” p. 92.

sophy; and the literary student, in particular, will peruse its pages, we make no doubt, as we have perused them, with a keen and lively interest. There are many portions of the book, it is true, that are not entirely new to us—whole pages, indeed, which have heretofore made their appearance, under the title of the German Student, in the Monthly Magazine; but we were not, therefore, the less gratified to meet with it in its present entirety; and, if space would permit, we could still find an unexhausted abundance, well worthy of quotation, in our Miscellany. But we will confine ourselves to one brief extract from the survey, equally affecting and philosophical, of the hardships and errors to which the votaries of genius and literature are inevitably exposed, and then refer our readers to the volume itself for that series of events and observations of which it is impracticable for us to insert even the slightest sketch.

"Yet among these men are to be found the brightest specimens and the chief benefactors of mankind! It is they that keep awake the finer parts of our souls; that give us better aims than power or pleasure, and withstand the total sovereignty of Mammon in this earth. They are the vanguard in the march of mind; the intellectual Backwoodsmen, reclaiming from the idle wilderness new territories for the thought and the activity of their happier brethren. Pity that from all their conquests, so rich in benefit to others, themselves should reap so little! But it is vain to murmur. They are volunteers in this cause; they weighed the charms of it against the perils: and they must abide the results of their decision."

The Two Minas, and the Spanish Guerillas. Extracted and translated from a Work "On Spain," Written by Captain H. Von Brandt, a Prussian Officer, who served in one of the Polish Regiments attached to the French Army during the Peninsular War. By A BRITISH OFFICER. 8vo.— This "weak invention of the enemy" is one of those envious shadows which wait upon superior virtue,

"And while they follow prove the substance too."

That the superscription "by a British Officer," is an "invention" also, we sincerely hope; for we should be sorry to believe that any one entitled to that character, could lend his agency to the selection and circulation of such detraction: nor can we but lament that the name of so respectable a publisher as Egerton should appear in the title-page.

"The following extracts," says the preface, "are from the work of an intelligent German officer, who served in the French army during the Peninsular War, and who appears to have neglected no opportunity of collecting valuable materials for his treatise 'On Spain.'"

But would any writer, even of ordinary candour, have assailed the reputation of an illustrious exile—a martyr in the glorious cause of national independence and human liberty, with materials collected from such a source,—published, too, under the auspices of a hostile government, at a period

(the beginning of 1823) when every thing that could detract from the reputation of the cause of constitutional Spain was incense to the unholy despots, who have conspired for the enslavement of Europe? The impugnors of auto-biography may tell us, perhaps, that what a man writes or says of himself is not the best evidence. Without pausing to shew that, in some respects, it frequently is the best, we shall content ourselves with observing that, at any rate, it is better than that of his enemy. In the former, we have only partiality to apprehend; in the latter, both partiality and ignorance: of which twofold characteristics, we have evidence enough in the narrative now before us. Even in those particulars, where misrepresentation could minister little to the purposes of detraction, this Gallo-German biographer of a Guerilla foe seems to have been so imperfectly informed, as to evince, at once, the little credit that can be due to him; for he makes our General Mina, who was but twenty-eight when he succeeded to the command [of a band of *seven* Guerillas, says the General himself—of a numerous Guerilla army, his antagonist-biographer would persuade us!] the uncle of his *greater* predecessor, Xavier Mina:—"a certain *Francisco Espoz*, an uncle of Mina, under whom he had filled the situation of treasurer, master of the horse, and master of the household!" And he would have us believe, that to this command he attained, in preference of three more meritorious competitors (two of them *Germans*), by means of the possession of his uncle's treasures. Now, at any rate, we should suppose, that General Mina must best know, whether his first command was over *seven* Guerillas, or 1,200, and whether he was uncle or nephew to the former Mina; and we should suppose, also, that these were facts which our general could have very little interest or inclination to misrepresent.—In short, the dates considered, of the German publication, and of General Mina's, it should seem that it was in consequence of the mingled ignorance and malevolence of the former, that the general was importuned to prepare that narrative of his life and services, of which his "Short Extract" (for an abridgment of which see *Supplement to the M.M.*, Vol. 58, p. 610) furnishes dates and outlines, at least, that may facilitate more accurate inquiry. By availing himself of these, the editor of "The Two Minas" might have been more honourably and more serviceably employed, than by translating the refuted forgeries of the Prussian press.

1. *State of Ireland.*—*Letters from Ireland on the present Political, Religious, and Moral State of that Country.* Republished from "The Courier" Newspaper, with Emendations and Notes. 8vo. pp. 86.

2. *Observations on the Answers of the Rt. Rev. James Doyle, D.D., Titular Bishop of*
2 Z *Kildare*

Kildare and Leighlin, to the Committee of the House of Commons. By Doctor J. L. VILLANEUE. 8vo. pp. 43.

3. *The Real Grievance of the Irish Peasantry, as immediately felt and complained of among themselves, a faithful source of Beggary and Idleness, and the main support of the Rock System. With a Proposal for their Amelioration; to which is prefixed an Address to the British Nation on Roman Catholic Emancipation. By A Clergyman of the Established Church; for several years the Resident Incumbent of a Parish in the South of Ireland. 12mo.*

According to the fashion of the day, these titles ought to be the text, or pretext for a long dissertation on Ireland and the Catholic Question. But to pamphlets, however important, we can afford little more notice than their mere annunciation. The first of these intimates, in the very title-page, what we are to expect. It is the voice of "the Courier" re-echoed through the speaking-trumpet (horns are now prohibited) of a second edition. What glad tidings it breathes for poor Ireland, what Christian benevolence of toleration and equal rights, there can be no hazard in conjecturing. It is addressed, of course, to those who believe that if we should be so *inconsiderate* as to treat our Catholic brethren like beings entitled to the same privileges of conscience as ourselves, the fires of Smithfield would be lighted again to roast us; and that, if we ceased to trample the people of Ireland under our feet, they would rise up and cut our throats. In the controversy, of the second pamphlet, between two members of the *infallible church*, about the balance of powers between local sovereigns and his *universal holiness* in church (or rather church-men's) matters, we are not much interested; though, at the same time, we shall find no fault with any provisions in the proposed emancipation act, which may shut the door against foreign influence, and especially against the intrusion of *foreign priests*. We would not have a red coat or a black cassock, in the realm, upon any but native shoulders. But "The Real Grievances," &c. must be the book of books! thought we, as we glanced over twelve pages of formidable "Contents," closely printed, in small letter; and in which we found such propositions undertaken to be proved as—that *Roman Catholics are hereditary bondsmen, and therefore want no emancipation but from Popery!* that *Roman Catholics are already privileged above Protestants!* that *the interests of Roman Catholics themselves are opposed to their demands!* that *Roman Catholic Emancipation would necessarily increase the evils of Ireland!* &c.; but what was our surprise to find, upon perusal, that, in every one of these instances, the pretended proofs and illustrations consisted in nothing more than a verbose and dogmatical reassertion of the respective propositions. So that, thus far,

when we had read the table of contents, we had read the book; the rest was a work of supererogation. But if the author have failed to satisfy us that the Catholics ought not to be emancipated, we can readily agree with him that our Irish brethren have other calamities to deplore, and other grievances to redress; nor should we be in the least averse from his proposed law—

"That every individual in Ireland inhabiting a house built of stone, and slated, and cultivating any quantity of ground, not exceeding two or three Irish acres, adjoining the house (*with the spade alone*), using only the *drill husbandry*, and having always one-half, or at least one-third, under *green crops*, and the remainder under corn or white crops, shall be actually and bona fide tithe-free, while they shall continue the above course and system of husbandry!"

or make any objections to the suggested clause, for adding "the privilege of elective franchise to those who might come under its operation."

Neither are we disposed to quarrel with him about his ideas of an improved "Cotter System." Undoubtedly, much is requisite to be done, and in a variety of directions, for the improvement of the moral, economical, and social condition of the Irish population: but nothing can, efficiently, be done till the dissensions and heart-burnings resulting from restrictions, stigmas, and proscriptions on the score of religious opinions shall be extinguished.

The Right Joyous and Pleasant History of the Feats, Gests and Prouesses of the Chevalier Bayard, the good Knight without Fear and without Reproach! By the Loyal Servant. Post 8vo. 2 vols.—"The honour, name and praise" of this flower of chivalry are proverbial throughout the world; and if we had space, it would scarcely be necessary, to enter into any detail of his adventures and heroic exploits. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that he was born in 1476, of a noble and illustrious family in Dauphiny; that his father, the Lord of Bayard, finding him only, of all his four sons, displaying any genius or propensity for the most noble profession of arms, by the advice of his brother-in-law, the Bishop of Grenoble, and a council of his friends, gave him and a spirited charger (which, though "he had left school hardly a fortnight," being "bold as a lion," he managed and "brought under as well as if he had been thirty years old,") to Charles, Duke of Savoy; who gave them to Charles VIII. of France; who, again, gave them to the Duc de Ligny;—and that this oft-transferred page, after having become the most distinguished of the distinguished knights of the age, for valour, faith and courtesy,—the admiration, alike, of friends and foes—of his *suzeraines*, Louis XII. and Francis I. of France, the Emperor Maximilian, and that other *flower of chivalry*, our Henry VIII.,—at last was slain, in the year 1524, while gallantly covering the retreat of the French army,

"by

"by a stone discharged from an *hacquebouse*," which, "it so fell out by the sufferance of God, struck him across the loins, and completely fractured his spine." But the value of this work does not consist in the historical facts which it details. It is as a picture of manners and institutions that it is principally to be esteemed:—as one of those faithful transcripts of the olden time, which enables us to roll back the tide of years and centuries, and become familiar with ancestral ages—with the social habits, the domestic accommodations, and the modifications of the kindred and relative feelings of our forefather's; without some acquaintance with which, our knowledge of the genuine characteristics of our species must, necessarily, be very defective, and our discrimination very imperfect, between what belongs to the nature of man, and what is superinduced by the localities of time and place, and the arbitrary influences of custom and education. In turning to the original sources of information, relative to ages comparatively remote, nothing strikes us more forcibly than the contrasts they, frequently, present of gorgeous splendour and economic simplicity, of loftiness of manners and sentiment with what we, now, should call the menial humility of function. The high-aspiring son of the Lord Bayard is *given*, as a *page*, to a feudal prince, and transferred from vassal to superior, and from the superior, again, to another feudatory, and commences his career as a part of the domestic suite, almost of the property, of these respective masters. And, if we smile to read, that when this lion-hearted boy, in his proud array, after having evinced his knight-like mastery in horsemanship, to the wonder and admiration of the assembly of his illustrious kindred, is taking leave, without dismounting, of his noble mother, "then the good lady took out of her sleeve a little purse, containing only six crowns in gold, and one in small money, and gave to her son," &c., we may recollect, perhaps, that the original letters of another noble dame, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, afterwards the Queen of Edward IV., written much about the same time, exhibit to us the high-born damsel, performing, cheerfully, in her bloom of youth, the humble duty of assisting the dairy maid, in milking cows and feeding pigs and poultry.

The Death of Absalom, a Seatonian Prize Poem. By the Rev. H. J. BERESFORD, of Clare Hall, Cambridge; Author of "*Mahomet*," a Chancellor's Prize Poem.—We have given our opinion pretty freely, in another place (*M. M.* vol. 59. p. 63), how little that approximates to real poetry is to be expected from these College exercises. We understand, too well, the influence of corporate feeling, to expect a prompt concurrence in this opinion from the members of our universities; and yet, when a distinguished Oxonian pleaded, as a conspicuous exception, an instance, which it would be invi-

dious to name, he found himself, when induced to re-peruse the *successful* effusion which had covered its author with collegiate honours, obliged to acknowledge the difference between a local and a general feeling; and declined the vindication, for which we proffered him the freedom of our columns. We suspect that the Cantab would follow the example, if, beyond the applauding echoes of his college, and disenchanting of the spell of *esprit du corps*, he should read again the Seatonian "*Absalom*." He would discover then the difference between the stimuli of scholastic emulation and the inspirations of the muse—between the mechanism of scholastic rhyme, and the euphonous flow of poetic versification. He would cease, we think, to imagine that such lines as the following were the rhythmical breathings of genuine poesy:—

"What thou hast done
In secret, shall be wrought before the sun:

Yea, wrought by one whose nearness to thy stock
Shall barb the shaft, and aggravate the mock."

* * * * *

"But who is he, this brave and beauteous one,
Whose mien and vesture speak a monarch's son?"

* * * * *

"That nameless symmetry, which is the link
Of loveliness in all we see and think,*
Wedding the parts of beauty into one
Harmonious whole, with faultless unison,—
Those several rare-net graces;—who is he
In whom they blend and beam so peerlessly!"

* * * * *

"And Absalom is there, lord of the day;
He bad them to the shearing; here are they,—
Here, in the recklessness of past'ral glee;
And Amon—of the glad, the gladdest he."

Pronominal rhymes are in high favour with Mr. Beresford. But the following line presents a dilemma, into which nothing but the mechanism of counting the fingers, instead of consulting the ear, for the structure of the verse, could, we should imagine, betray a *learned* writer. Metrically read,

"The white-wash'd flock come bleating from the
brook"—

would render the *epithet* more applicable to a cottage-wall than a flock of sheep; while, grammatically read,

"The white-wash'd flock come bleating from the
brook,"

is no longer, to the ear, a verse; or, at best, no verse respondent to the theme.

But, while we maintain that verses like these evince an absence of that genuine poetic inspiration (which never takes full possession of the imagination and the feelings without attuning also the ear,) we do not mean to assert that we meet with nothing better. On the contrary, there are passages

* "All we think"—*of*: i.e. all we can imagine.

"Tis wanting what should follow: *of* should follow;
But that's torn off, because the rhyme was done."

Vid Congreve's "*Mourning Bride*," and
Fielding's "*Tom Thumb*."

passages that have at least a secondary kind of beauty; and the performance, upon the whole, may lay claim to that respectable mediocrity, above which we must rarely expect that a prize-poem, or college exercise, should soar.

Thoughts in Rhyme; by an East Anglian. The humble pretensions of the title-page of this little volume disarm the severity of criticism. The author modestly warns us, as it were, not to look for the towerings of sublimity, or the splendid flights of enthusiasm. He only asks us to walk with him at the foot of Parnassus, not to climb its lofty brow; and if we find a few flowers there, fresh in their scent and unfaded in their hue,—in other words, if the thoughts are pleasing and natural, the versification smooth and easy, and the rhymes tolerably correct, without distortion of the sense for the jingle, we have what we were invited to, and have no reason to be dissatisfied with our pleasant lounge. That in this simple quest, the reader will not be disappointed, we might quote abundant proofs. One shall suffice—a few stanzas from a very pretty little *poem* (for it is not unworthy of the name) entitled “Love-Vigils.”

“Oh, I have loiter’d at thy gate,
And fann’d young Hope’s delusive fire:
And tho’ convinc’d ’twas vain to wait,
Still *something* bade me not retire.

Each distant footfall that I caught
Amid the stillness of the night,
Conceptive Fancy idly thought
The fond forerunner of delight.”

* * * * *
“And oft, as some unwonted sound
Has waked a whispering echo near,—
With breathless pause I’ve glanced around,
And fondly hoped thy voice to hear.

Too foolish hope!—some restless bird
But chid the Spirit of the Breeze,
Whose sighs, in wanton mockery, stirr’d
The rustling foliage of the trees.”

If we had quoted the whole seventeen stanzas, the reader would not have quarrelled with us.

Notwithstanding the lowly path which the author, generally speaking, is content to tread, and sometimes even with no over-nicely-measured step, there are some of his sonnets even (the one to “Wedded Love,” in particular) that would not have disgraced some of our more ostentatious pretenders to that very difficult species of composition: and another (p. 41), ascribed to Sir Fretful Plagiary, in which he has contrived, in the brief space of fourteen lines, to weave a cento of quotations from no less than eighteen celebrated authors, may be looked upon with envious eyes by those highly-educated youths, who, at public schools and universities, spend seven years of their lives in making, as they call it (*i. e.* patching together) Greek and Latin verses. Lo! the same thing can be done in vulgar English; and so done, also, as to have the point and sting of satire in the doing, and turn plagi-

rism into originality. An interesting frontispiece, and beautifully-engraved vignette title-page, are prefixed to the volume.

The Songs of Greece, from the Romaic Text. Edited by M. C. FAUREL, with Additions. Translated into English Verse, by CHARLES BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. Crown 8vo.—There are some pretty and some animating poems dispersed through this collection. Some of the romantic ballads, in particular, are very beautiful. But our space, which almost prohibits quotation, must confine us to one of the little “domestic songs,” and “one of the distichs.”

“No hands but those of love, may touch
This votive lamp of gold;
Its sleepless eye has witness’d much,
And never yet has told.
It lights the Fair, while she reposes
At noon’s oppressive hour;
Violets her pillow, vines and roses
The curtains of her bower.”

The distich ought to be entitled *the Exiled Poet’s Return*.

“The nightingale, who roam’d with weary wing,
O’er realms divided by the ocean’s roar,
Has now return’d, nor yet forgot to sing
The native notes she warbled forth before.”

But it is in an historical, more than a poetical point of view, that this volume is estimable. Many of the ballads themselves—the “songs of the Klephtai,” in particular, are historical documents; and the notes, in general, are very acceptable illustrations. But the preface more especially, is worthy of being treasured for future reference.* The description of the Klephtai, &c. enables us to form a very different idea of what are called Greek “Robbers,” from that which is generally affixed to the name. There are states of society which necessarily drive all the energetic virtue of a country into the fastnesses that menace the highways; and we are not quite sure that there was not a period, even in the history of our own country, when, if the account had been fairly stated between the outlaws of the forest and the legitimate, loyal and *orderly* community; the balance would not have been in favour of the former. Woe to the governors who produce such a state of things.

Athens, a Comedy in Verse, 8vo.—The preceding article has brought to our recollection the one now before us, which, by some culpable negligence, had been laid aside, so long indeed, that, but for the good old proverb, *Better late than never*, it might be considered as out of date. Its merits, however, though unequal, might have secured it an earlier attention. It takes, unfortunately,

* It may, perhaps, be freely used in our ensuing Supplement, in which, we hope to be enabled to present our readers with something like a complete panoramic view of those portions of the world, in which the triumphs of emancipation and independence have been accomplished, or in which the struggle of Liberty is yet going on.

unfortunately, the worst view of Grecian character—that which is to be drawn from the temporising portion of the population, debased by long and *prudent*, though *grudging* submission to the usurping yoke, and makes the butt of contemptuous ridicule what, since the time when it was written, (long before its date of publication) has become the object of heroic enterprize and merited admiration. As a comedy, however (though, sometimes degenerating into the broad caricature and improbability of of farce), it has much higher pretensions than the generality of those which have, of late, been most successful on the boards of our theatres. Several of the characters, scenes and situations, are boldly conceived and happily executed; and the metrical dialogue has frequently the merit of being poetical, without seeming artificial; and of imitating the nervous style of our old dramatists, without adopting their obsolete phraseology. For example.

“It sickens me,

To hear a pampered idle sensualist
Prate of philosophy. You are a cheat,
Packing your reason like a juggler's cards
To make the vulgar stare; you judge mankind
From your own heart; trust not in faith or virtue;
Call sloth and selfishness, content and wisdom,
Duty a dream; mock honest industry,
Yet envy it its fruits, and stoop to share them
By every base compliance. — — —

“Philosophy! it is a worn-out mask,
That shows you court disguise, yet hides you not;
The duller eye detects the knave beneath it.”

Songs of the Greeks, 4to. la. pr. pp. 35.—
A rivulet of print flowing through a meadow
of margin—frequently not half way through.
We cannot say the waters are, in general,
very bright, however “inspiring the sub-
ject they should reflect.” The following
are the most sparkling drops we could col-
lect—the first and the last stanza of
“Miaulis to his Crew.” But we must pre-
clude them by quotation of the note:

“In an attack with the Egyptian and Turkish
combined fleet, the Greek admiral was surrounded
by the enemy. In despair of escape, or successful
opposition, the commander, Miaulis, was on the
point of blowing up the ship, when several Greek
sail were desisted, and the scale was quickly turned.

The poem thus begins:

“No, first yon crescent moon,
Fall’n, shall adore ye;
Pale sink the sun, as soon
As we before ye.”

Suppose the torch just ready,—

“Hark! ’twas a Grecian shout!
Cease, torch, thy gleaming;
Now lightning blades are out,—
Freedom is beaming!”

*A General Critical Grammar of the
English Language, on a system novel and
extensive; exhibiting investigations of the
Analogies of Language, written and spoken,
Discussions on the Authorities of Gramma-
rians, and a general Grammatical Criticism
of the Learned and Modern Languages, in*

*comparative Illustration of the English
Tongue: To which is prefixed, a Discourse
on the Study of Languages in Polite Edu-
cation: by SAMUEL OLIVER, jun. esq.*

“Speak the speech, I pray ye, as I pro-
nounced it to ye,” says this critical gram-
matist, by way of motto: but how this
might be, we really cannot pretend to say,—
never having had the pleasure of hearing Mr.
Samuel Oliver, jun. pronounce; but this
we know, that we should be very sorry to
undertake the task of speaking a speech of
any length, as the said Mr. Oliver would
“write it” for us: unless, indeed, we were
disposed to run the hazard of being com-
mitted under the vagrant-act, for our gyp-
sy jargon; or had an audience of *Œdipuses*,
who could solve the *Sphinx’s* riddle. What,
for example, will an ordinary reader or
hearer make of such sentences as these:

“Some few *gentile* nouns, and adjectives, are in-
serted, while most are overlookt; these *gentilisms*
not being confined to sects, but preposterously
extended to countries.” p. iv.—“In the metaphysical
puzzles of Harris, or the Gothic *virtu* of Horne
Tooke, in the *scienced* reveries of Priestly; or the
critical *schediasms* of Lowth; in the jargonised
sounds of Walker, or the *inerudite* positions of
Murray?” p. v.

We pass over *incontiguous* veins of the
mine;” “scrawls of *hebetude* and monstro-
sity;” and “having *traverst* etymology,”
come to the gracious permission to “advance
to syntax, where error will be less *reper-
titius*, yet, sufficiently palpable.” p. vii.

In the very next page of the Preface (for
we have not the Herculean courage to ven-
ture beyond that boundary), we come to a
sentence which happens to be intelligible,
and to the import of which (though neither
enamoured of the spelling nor the euphony)
we have nothing to object:

“In art, an acute *connaissieur* may be a dull mas-
ter, or no master at all; in literature, this con-
tingency will not occur *similarly*, since a good critic
cannot properly be a bad writer.”

Agreed, we say. Ergo, Mr. Oliver, jun.
can be no critic at all.

Then in p. ix, we find Mr. Oliver bring-
ing to the contest, ability and industry,
“*equipolent* to those of his predecessors;”
and telling us, that though “*Poeta nasci-
tur; fit orator*, is a favorite aphorism of
ancient wisdom;” yet it might be *emen-
dated*.” In p. x. we have “the *exiguus*
grammar of Lowth,” and “the yet more
exiguus one of Johnson;” and are told, that
“Johnson was, in the grammar accompan-
ying his dictionary, as indolent as in the
lexicon itself *operose*,” and complaints are
made against those who “propose to teach
the *manytongued English*, without reference
to other tongues, which, indeed, *equiva-
lences* proposing to teach language, without
the signs of language.” And in the same
page “a general *attribution* of variety and
excellence, appears somewhat *antilogistick*.”

Such namby-pamby, or sing song, dallying
with sounds, as the first clause of the en-
suing

suingsentence, would not be worth noticing, if it were not that the sentence itself presents a curious specimen of that inexplicable structure and arrangement, into which the critical "operosity" of Mr. Oliver would grammaticize our "many-tongued English."

"Puerile it is, yet utile it seems: but it is to no great purpose, that the systems of sages are simplified, and methodised to the purposes of juvenile instruction when those systems, radically objectionable, are pedantick, and vague in hypothesis, to be philosophical, imperfect, and incongruous in abridgment, to be popular."

Is this a sentence? or a fortuitous jumble of words, points and all, thrown out, hap-hazard, from a dice-box? Really we suspect that we could almost as soon learn to understand the Arabic, or the Sanscrit, as Mr. Oliver's *English*. And yet he tells that

"He writes for children much, but for men, and critics more; he writes to instruct childhood, to correct manhood, to elucidate criticism: to the two latter he principally devotes his labours, as to his judges, and his patrons."

Thus far

"with difficulty and labour hard"

we have waded on,

"with difficulty and labour *we*,"

to the commencement of the twelfth page of Mr. O.'s preface. Can it be the wish of our readers that we should proceed any further? Can it be expected that we should toil through 400 pages of such a chaos of unword-like jargon—this boggy syrtis of disorganised syllables—this crude consistency of neither sea, nor air, nor good dry land? Really, we see not to what purpose: for, most assuredly, we have no ambition to be ranked among either the "critics, men, or children," who patronize Mr. Oliver's "novel and extensive system" for the critical emendation of our grammar and speech; and should expect from his labours rather "a Babelonish dialect," than an improved version of the native perspicuity, energy and euphony of which our present English language, in so many glorious instances, has been proved susceptible, both in prose and verse. We do not, however, mean to deny, that in what we have read, we have, now and then, caught an obscure glimpse of ideas that might have been useful, if they had been intelligibly expressed.

Origines; or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities. By the Right Hon. Sir W. DRUMMOND. 2 vols. 8vo.—This is a work of considerable learning and research; and, need we add, the subject considered, of a good deal of conjectural speculation. It might have been as well, perhaps, if the author had not suggested, to the reflecting reader, that there might be something, also, of the bias of system.

"There is not a sentence in this work," says he, (pref. p. vi.) "as far as I am aware, and as my intentions have led me, which can give the slightest offence to the strictest theologian."

And what if there had been?—what if Sir W. Drummond, in his researches into the truth of "the origin of some ancient oriental nations," had stumbled upon some facts, or been encountered by logical inductions which might have been offensive to some strict theologian, would he have suppressed, would he have disguised or perverted them? In other words, is historical truth, or theological complacency, the object of his lucubrations? If the latter, a fig for his origins! We follow the hounds, indeed, that we may catch the hare; but we follow not the cry of historical inquiry, in order that we may catch a system. The value of a work of this description must essentially depend upon the singleness of its object. It must look straight-forward to the truth, and to the truth alone: it must have no side views to inferences and conjectural consequences. Not that we mean to assert that Sir W. D.'s inquiries have been sophisticated by such considerations; we only remind him that he has given his readers some ground of suspicion in this respect.

In another part of his preface, we so entirely agree with the author, that we might almost, in our utilitarian pages, leave him to be his own reviewer.

"I have determined to print this book, because I flatter myself with the hopes that it may meet with the approbation of men of letters, who are engaged in pursuits similar to my own; not because I expect it to excite any attention beyond the closet of the antiquary."

Certainly in this respect Sir W. D. is right. The general reader is not likely to be very much interested in the inquiry (See p. 59, &c.) whether the 17th day of the second month, specified in the Book of Genesis, refers to the month *Tar* of the old, or the month *Marshesuan* of the new Hebrew Calendar? or whether Berosus, in his account of the deluge, ought to have dated its commencement on the 9th of November, *anno mundi*—the Lord knows when, or on the 9th of May? We mean not, however, to throw any censure upon these profound triflings of erudition—these elaborate butterfly-huntings in the waste regions of antiquity. They are but the intellectual toys of the abstract and studious, it is true: but studious abstraction *must* have its toys as well as sportive infancy; and the boasted regions of science would be miserably contracted in their bounds, if every field of inquiry were interdicted, whose principal utilities did not consist in something more than the pleasure, or the proud satisfaction of the intensity with which it must be explored and cultivated.

John Bull in America, or the New Munchausen. 12mo.—We have seldom been more amused than by the perusal of this spirited little volume; which is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Paulding, one of the best of the American novelists. As may be inferred from the title, it abounds with the marvellous.

marvellous; and the narrative, in many parts, possesses all the vigour and point of Swift, without his coarseness. Although a smart satire on the prejudices of some of our countrymen, who have been afflicted with the travelling mania, and *un coup pour coup* for the *civilities* which America and Americans have received from the Quarterly Review; yet the author has had the judgment to refrain from employing the venom which usually distinguishes that *standard work*; while his arrows are infinitely more effective, from the apparent good-humour which directs them. In this respect, Mr. Paulding offers a good example to his countrymen: for nothing can be more unworthy of two great nations, connected by such important interests, than that reciprocal vituperation which has too long existed in certain quarters. This lively satire is, therefore, not only calculated to amuse an idle hour most agreeably,—but, like the works of the author of the “Sketch Book,” it is well calculated to rub down some of those asperities which have hitherto been allowed to prevail on both sides.

Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement. 3 vols. 8vo.—To the mere novel reader this book would prove uninteresting, but to the reflecting it will afford no little delight. It is the production of a man who thinks deeply and rightly. The characters are well and naturally described; the style flowing, argumentative and elegant. The author appears deeply read, in literature and philosophy; and that he should have chosen to have clothed his reflections in the garb of a novel, though somewhat surprising, is not less judicious: for there are many individuals who, like his hero Tremaine (devoured by *ennui*) must be tempted into thought by some species of amusement, which may seem calculated to relieve them from the trouble of thinking; and a novel, when once sat down to, is rarely thrown aside till finished. And we will venture to predict, that, however prosing the introduction to this work may, to some, appear, nobody will be disposed to throw it aside who has persevered to the third or fourth chapter. If we were disposed to find fault, we should say that it inclines rather too much towards sentimentality, and that the third volume is rather too theological; but we know not how the task of *reasoning* Tremaine out of his infidelity could have been more concisely executed. But by weaving more action with the argument, though at the expense, perhaps, of adding another volume, the interest would, in all probability, have been more completely sustained.

Tales by the O'Hara Family. 3 vols. 8vo.—The author of this work has chosen, with true Hibernian sociality, to distribute his laurels among his family; but it is apparent enough that they are gathered by an individual hand. That he is an Irishman, to the very heart's core of him, is also

equally evident; and let Ireland be proud of him, for he is a writer of no every-day stamp, who looks upon nature with that clearness of vision and intensity of purpose, which enable (and can alone enable) the transcripts and combinations of imaginative genius to become part of the authentic history of human nature. Judging from the specimen before us, we should have little hesitation in predicting, that Scotland's Great Unknown was likely to find in the author of the O'Hara Family a competitor, with whom he must stand the tug of rivalry; and it must be confessed, that time and occasion are somewhat favourable for an impartial attention to the conflict. Prepossession is losing some part of its influence. What was heretofore originality, has become by reiteration, mannerism; and the public are prepared to attend, without prejudice, to the claims of a new candidate, who brings in his train a different class of characters, and from a less exhausted region—a region in which the romantic may, abundantly, be found, without much departure from the probable; and in which a vivid interest may be sustained, without verging so often on the bounds of the supernatural. In short, we hail these volumes, as symptomatic of a returning taste to the true genius of novel writing. The scene of the *Tales*—three in number—is laid, as the title will suggest, in Ireland; and the author has shewn, in two of them, that Whiteboyism may be made a subject far more interesting than the horrible descriptions of arson, larceny and murder, ushered to the world by the daily newspapers, would lead one to imagine. The characters are drawn with local precision; and the rude sublime of nature, the wild energy, constitutionally inherent, or generated by a barbarizing oppression, the immolations of tyranny, and the acmé of human wretchedness, and suffering, are finely portrayed. The first tale, in particular, “Crohoore of the Billhook,” is a specimen of nervous writing rarely to be equalled. The mystery, at the commencement of the tale, respecting the murder of Dooling, is continued to the very last chapter; and the curiosity of the reader is wrought up, by the gossips of the town, to a pitch that amounts to anxiety. The catastrophe, far from finishing the interest, is a fresh inducement to a second reading of the tale; and it is perfectly astonishing how much, which had before excited our horror and detestation, the mystery being once unveiled, becomes natural, interesting, and even amiable.

Thomas Fitz-Gerald; a Romance of the Sixteenth Century. in 3 vols. 8vo.—It is curious, that while we hailed the author of “*Tales of the O'Hara family*” (who modestly ushered his work into the world, without one boastful word, either direct, or masqueraded in trembling hopes and fears, &c.), as shewing capabilities of the first order, in the art of novel writing; and prophesied

phesied of him, as of a worthy *Antagonist* of the Northern Great Unknown; there should have been a work, in the press, by an author intending, professedly, to stand forth as a rival of that Caledonian Colossus. We agree with the author now before us, that there is, perhaps, no country in the world, whose internal history can afford more interesting subjects for the pen of the writer, than Ireland. The national character—the wildness of the scenery—oppression and a persecuted religion, all assist the imaginative faculty, and we are sorry that in this author, whose prefatory confidence is so great, the performance should appear so inadequate. In imitating his prototype, he (as is usually the case) has fallen into all his faults, without the power of soaring to his excellencies. This work is, in consequence, devoid of interest, character, or incident; full of dull colloquy, and heavy with tedious diction. The author, certainly, has chosen, as he informs us, in his preface, an era unsuited to all the grand requisites of an interesting novel; but yet, there are materials sufficient, for much more than has been effected; and perhaps, after all, it is by the vice and weakness of imitating, that he has marred his efforts: for, really, at the latter end, where he seems, some how or other, to have forgotten the erroneous purpose with which he had the bad taste to commence, he rises into something like interest. Perhaps, if he would trust to himself and write according to his constitution, instead of affecting the temperament of another man, he might produce something worthy of attention. But in the masquerade into which he has put his disproportioned mind, in the present instance, he is neither entertaining nor instructive. At any rate, whatever he might be as an independent substance, as a shadow he is nothing.

Legends of Galloway. 1 vol. 8vo. JAMESON DENNISTON.—All is not gold that glitters;—nor does this work possess the interest and expression, the title would lead the reader to expect; it contains three stories, of which the Miller of Eldrig is the only one worth looking into; the book itself is so badly written, that it requires the force of curiosity to dive further than the first few pages.

Marianne; an Historical Novel of Palestine. 12mo.—This work contains many parts of great interest and effect; and the characters are many of them finely drawn, particularly those of Marianne, Herod, and the Arab Babarra. The style is, however, bad; the sentences being so ill constructed and unconnected, as frequently to leave the sense undefined, and difficult to comprehend. The introduction of songs from Sacred Writ gives additional interest to the story; and the scene of action, and historical facts introduced, render it, altogether, a pleasing work, calculated to impress the Jewish history, on which it is founded, on the memory of the youthful reader.

A Peep at the Pilgrims in 1636. In 3 vols. 12mo.—Considering this novel as the work of an American, it cannot but be viewed with some degree of interest. The incidents, indeed, are not of a very uncommon, or of a very animated nature: but the sketches of the country of New England are pleasing; and the pictures of the manners and customs of the people (in which they are described as a puritanical sect), we doubt not, are faithfully delineated. We sincerely hope that this may prove only the forerunner to other similar works, which may give us pictures of American character and manners, drawn by the observant of their own country; for we are aware that our John Bull travellers are apt to look upon strange countries with very strange eyes.

The Journal of an Exile. 2 vols. 12mo.—This work might more properly be called the fragments of a journal, containing a variety of sketches and thoughts entirely unconnected. The style is easy and flowing, and throughout are interspersed short poetical effusions, which possess considerable merit. There are also some interesting descriptions of the scenery, manners and customs of the peasantry round Marseilles; together with a melancholy account of the plague, at that place. These volumes will, upon the whole, we doubt not, afford much pleasure to our readers, and perhaps the mystery which envelopes the supposed writer tends to keep alive the interest.

The Picture and the Betrothing. 1 vol. 12mo.—This volume is avowedly translated from the German—but “it needs no ghost to tell us that:” for the action, the sentiments, the moral, or, rather, the immorality, all shew its origin. And is the growing appetite for books become so enormous, that native production cannot satisfy its voracity? or has our intellectual soil become so barren, that we must even be content to import the damaged and mildewed harvest—nay, the chaff and refuse of German novel writers?

We do not believe it—but suspect rather that the indolence of book-makers, and the miscalculations of the trade, who follow—the taste of the grosser part of the reading public, when it would be more to their ultimate advantage to lead by an appeal to the more intellectual, occasion the inundation of translated trash, and the impolitic neglect and depression of original genius.

Papero-Plastics; or, The Art of Modelling in Paper: translated from the German, by Boileau.—This little work, intended for the amusement and instruction of young gentlemen, under the superintendence of their tutors, might become an essential assistant in the progress of their early studies,—particularly where it is necessary to fix the attention of the pupil, by interesting the eye. The models are familiar, and the directions for making them, simple and easy: and it may, at least, be regarded as a pleasing and useful mathematical toy.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

GERMANY.

Vienna.—The Emperor has determined upon presenting the Protestant university of this city, annually, the sum of 2,260 florins. The necessities of life being extremely dear, the number of students amount but to fifty. They are generally of the Lutheran persuasion.

On the second of last August, a small town of 400 Catholics (named Gallnenkirchen) in Austria, embraced the reformed religion.

The Elector of Hesse has ordered, that a certain number of surgeons and physicians be deputed to examine the bodies of all who die, as an efficient mean of preventing the horrors of premature interment, of discovering murder, and of stopping contagion.

ITALY.

The Marquis Cesar Lucchesini has published a work on the genuine tragedy of *Æschylus*. He is accused of exaggeration in the eulogies he has bestowed on the Greek writer, particularly on his style, of which Longinus thought so meanly; but the principal object of the author seems to be; to shew that the reason why the Greeks have so rarely introduced love, in their tragedies, was, that their theatres were destined for the formation of good citizens.

A copy of the first edition of the *Orlando Furioso*, printed at Ferrara, in 1516, has been discovered, by M. Duppa, in the public library at that place; our most industrious bibliographers were ignorant of the existence of that very rare book.

The second volume of the life of the late Pope Pius VII., by Signor Erasmo Pistolesi, containing the whole of the correspondence between his Holiness and Bonaparte, has just issued from the Roman press; the remainder of the work is anxiously expected: it is rendered interesting, to the political reader, by the authentic documents and explanatory notes with which it is enriched.

SWITZERLAND.

At *Valais*, the High Diet closed the 19th of last December, after three weeks' sitting. It decreed the uniformity of weights and measures; bestowed 64,000 francs for the improvement and construction of roads; enacted more severe laws respecting hawk-ing; and made new imposts on the importation of cattle and provisions, for the benefit of national industry.

RUSSIA.

Petersburgh.—On the first of January, was published, the first number of a paper called "*The Commercial Journal*;" to be continued twice a week, and to contain every species of commercial information between Russians and foreigners; with suggestions for placing the commerce of Russia on a level with that of Europe.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 409.

The Emperor Alexander has also issued an edict, taking off a considerable part of the imposts; at the same time giving sanction to the additional regulations on the organization of *guilds*, and other protections to commercial rights.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.—The first expedition to Columbia, from Sweden, sailed on the 15th of last October. The brig "*Christopher Columbus*" was freighted with Swedish productions, iron and steel, and insured to the amount of £11,200. The merchant himself was on board, with his wife and several young Swedes, and among them a pupil of the celebrated and learned Berzelius.

A project is afloat, at Copenhagen, to introduce *Macadamization* into Holstein.

GREECE.

A Philanthropic Society has been formed at Napoli de Romania, the object of which is to relieve the widows and educate the orphans of the indigent and disabled poor.

At Paris, a subscription is about being raised in favour of the Greeks, and for the purpose of furthering their instruction.

EGYPT.

Mohamed Ali Pacha, the viceroy, who has done so much for the amelioration of the interior of his states, and organized a part of his army after the European manner, has established a line of telegraphs from Alexandria to Cairo, and relays of horses, at each telegraphic station, for the greater despatch of couriers from place to place. He has, also, founded a college, supported by himself, at a short distance from Cairo, in the palace of his son, Ismael Pacha; it contains one hundred students; and the courses of learning consist of the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Greek, Latin, Italian and French languages; arithmetic and mathematics; geometry and drawing; physics, chemistry, history, and geography, &c. Some of the students are studying the European languages, for the purpose of translating the works, Ali Pacha intends to introduce. He has also established a printing press, and published an Arabian and Italian Dictionary, with some military works, translated from the Italian into the Turkish—the military officers, in general, not understanding the Arabic. It is the intention of the viceroy to build a "*lazar house*," for persons infected with the plague; and, by the precautions he prescribes, it is much to be hoped that Egypt will be entirely freed from this horrible distemper. French and Italian physicians are sent all over the country to vaccinate the children—a measure the more extraordinary, as it opposes religious prejudices, and is a victory gained over superstition by the simple efforts of humanity.

UNITED STATES.

Boston.—Dr. Bigsby, in his notes on the geology of Lake Huron, informs us that a Dr. Wright is in possession of a specimen

of chalk taken from the environs of Lake Superior. This specimen, if not sufficient to discredit the assertion that there is no chalk in America, is of sufficient consequence to induce more particular inquiry.

One of the United States papers asserts that the Mexican Congress have authorized their president to open a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The plan already proposed, is to establish a communication by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and to render navigable the rivers Alvarado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, Santiago, and Colorado, East.

Mr. Owen, of New Lanark, delivered, on the 25th of Feb., in the Representative Chamber at Washington, his lecture on the effects and advantages of his system for the improvement of society; his lecture is spoken of as being clear and well delivered: his auditory was very numerous; among the assemblage, were the president

of the United States, and some of his secretaries, many members of congress, &c.

GUIANA.

Cayenne.—Baron Milius, governor of this colony, has sent an expedition up the country, composed of two scientific men well versed in geography and medical botany, a physician, and a missionary, to establish a communication with the natives, and convert and civilize them by degrees; to examine the soil and its productions, and to complete the topography and geography of Guiana, at present very imperfect. The expedition set out in November last, and the course taken was to the sources of the Oyapok and Maroni rivers. It was calculated that it would be accomplished in three months; but, from the obstacles, likely to be encountered, from the nature of the country and character of the natives, delays, if not final disappointment, may be apprehended.

THEATRICAL REVIEW; AND MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE Italian Opera has, at length, resumed its operations in its proper sphere; the repairs being completed, and the embellishments retouched and restored to their primitive splendour—we might say finery. There is one piece, at least, of very bad taste: the flaring red and gold of the drop-curtain, which prohibits, to the aching eye, all repose, even in the intervals between the dazzling performances. To the susceptibility of the more delicate organ, it is actually distressing. Upon every principle of good taste, the act-drop should be sedate in colouring, whatever be its device.

No novelty, challenging particular attention, has been presented, but the revival of *Pietro L'Eremita*, certainly not one of Rossini's best operas; the reappearance of Sig. Curioni—our observations upon whom we must adjourn till we can afford more space; and a new grand historical ballet, "*Cleopatre, Reine D'Egypte*," which has done credit to the scene painter, the ballet master, and the corps de ballet. The house was exceedingly thronged on Saturday last; and huge white hats, copied, apparently, from the established costume of the order of millers, in France, and ornamented with a profusion of white feathers, distinguished several of the belles of high rank and fashion in the boxes. But some marks of dissatisfaction were manifested by part of the audience, at the substitution of a part of *L'Offrande aux Graces* instead of the promised repetition of *Cleopatra*, in all her historic splendour: by which, however, the curtain was enabled to fall, with orthodox respect to the approaching sabbath, at half-past eleven o'clock.

DRURY LANE.

ON Easter Monday, after the worn-out play of *Pizarro*, in which Mrs. Bunn did something for *Elvira*, and Wallack nearly all that could be wished for *Rolla*, but in which every thing else was below criticism, a thin house was presented with a new drama, in two acts, called *Abon Hassan*, founded on the well-known story in the "Arabian Nights," in which the respective favourites of the *Caliph* and his *Sultana* relieve their necessities by, alternately, feigning to be dead. The subject has great capabilities, but the handling of it, in this instance, may be considered as a fair experiment, how far sheer nonsense may venture to go, in the present state of dramatic taste, so that it be but mixed up with a tolerable profusion of splendour in dress and scenery, and a few flourishes of music:—and so successful was the result, that no experimentalist need, for the future, be in the least apprehensive of any extent to which he may be disposed to carry it. A Harley or a Liston may be depended upon with certainty; and neither character, adaptation of manners and customs, poetry in the songs, or sense, wit, or even humour in the dialogue, can be regarded as desiderata in theatric composition. The music was by K. M. von Weber; adapted to the English stage by T. Cooke. But, though there were some very pleasing movements in the overture, and some pretty bars in the songs, there was nothing, in any part, that even extracted an *encore*.

Mr. Macready made his re-appearance here, on Monday the 11th, in the tragedy of the *Fatal Dowry*. Mr. Macready's *Romont*, has been admitted to be one of his best characters; and, in spite of the too frequent recurrence of a not very extensive range

range of attitudes, of which all are not very dignified, some of the scenes were finely acted. As a speaker, however, we cannot but lament that the mannerism of this performer (a necessary consequence, perhaps, of never entering on the scene in competition with rival talent) continues to grow upon him, to the neglect of some of those advantages which nature has bestowed rather bountifully upon him. There was a time, when we used to admire the modulated variety of his tones, and to think some of them very expressive. Of late, he seems to be emulous of a cold monotony; and instead of giving, to the delivery of language, the harmonized expression which should echo to the sentiment and feelings, he appears to imagine, that to disregard all quantity, and reduce all the syllables of a sentence to one indiscriminate level, is the true secret of natural speaking; though in fact, it is as far from being natural, especially in characters of superior susceptibility, as declamatory pomp. Natural emotion does not satisfy itself with merely delivering some sentences in a louder, and some in a fainter tone—some, more rapidly; and others, more deliberately. In the utterance of spontaneous emotion, every syllable has its varieties of *quantity, force and inflection*, according to the quantum of import and of feeling which it represents: for intonation and emphasis are the language of nature; and words, the language of artificial compact, flow only in subserviency to them. The charm of metrical composition, in the drama especially, consists in such happy adaptation and combination of syllables to the *tune of the emotion*, as may render the very passion musical. The actor who neglects this principle, abandons the noblest and most efficient part of his function. Other expedients may win applause; but this, only, can command the feelings, and penetrate to the heart. Why will Mr. Macready, in the affectation of forming a new school, relinquish this dominion over the passions? In point of utterance, with reference especially to the particulars alluded to, Mr. Wallack, in *Charleroi*, (though an actor of inferior energies) came more home to us; and the applause he received in the garden scene in particular, was so amply merited as to compel us to recollect, that this character, which certainly ought to maintain, at least, a full equality with that of *Mont*, had, from some motive or other, been unnecessarily cut down.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A NEW play has been brought out at this Theatre, entitled, *The Hebrew Family; or, A Traveller's Adventure*.—The story is this:—*Forester*, a young Englishman (Mr. Jones), has been condemned to the *auto da-fé*, for assisting in carrying off a nun; but, just as he approaches the place of execution, the scaffolding erected for the spectators breaks down, and the prisoner,

in the general confusion, escapes. He takes refuge in, what proves to be, the house of the governor, *Don Gomez* (Mr. Farren). The governor's daughter, *Donna Alzonda* (Mrs. Chatterley), wishes to save him, and her attendant *Leonella* (Mrs. Gibbs) hides him in the lady's chamber; whence, overhearing the consternation of the father at the rumoured escape, he flies, for safer refuge, to the house of *Issachar*, an Hebrew dealer (Mr. Fawcett), whose brother had been a victim to the stake of the *auto da-fé*; but who generously shelters the fugitive, notwithstanding the threatening edict of the Inquisition, which involves the whole family of any who shall afford such refuge, in the penalty of death. *Forester* sends a letter, by the little nephew of his protector, *Reuben* (Miss H. Cawse), to *Donna Alzonda*; which falling into the hands of *Don Casario* (Sinclair), with whom she is on the point of marriage, he imagines it, from the ambiguity of the allusions, a proof of the lady's dishonour; and the marriage is broken off. But the arch and clever little *Reuben* effects another meeting; and explanation, reconciliation and benevolent co-operation follow. A reciprocal affection, in the mean time, is conceived between *Forester* and *Miriam*, the Jew's daughter (Miss Tree), to which, however, difference of religion (most undramatically) forms an insuperable bar, and passion terminates (as in the cloister it should, but not on the stage) in pious and philosophical resignation; and *Forester*, whose bustling vivacity neither the threatening flames of an *auto da-fé*, nor the disappointments of love, can abate, and who can soliloquize, at his ease, about adventures of gallantry, Newmarket races, and balls at Almack's, while pursued by the executioner, [*Qy.* To what species, or what planet, can this *English-Man* belong?] leaves her, with the sprightly fag-end of a pathetic sentiment, to keep his appointment with his patroness, *Donna Alzonda*: but he is seized by two banditti, who are on the watch to murder the governor, by whose order their father had been executed. He is forced seemingly to join them, but interposes just as they are on the point of striking; while the Jew, who has been informed of the circumstance by his precocious nephew (the *guardian angel* who directs the whole machine,) enters the room at the window (half the entries and exits of the piece are made at windows!), and gives him a pair of pistols, with which he keeps off the ruffians till the arrival of the household. They are accompanied by the jolly, good-natured, broad-faced *Grand Inquisitor* (Mr. Bartley), who (another marvel!) has been, most humanely and benevolently, playing the hypocrite all the while—lighting *auto da-fés*, only to break down scaffolds, and save victims; at the hazard of the limbs and necks of thousands of spectators; and who now produces an order from the king, giving up the Englishman entirely to his power,

power, which he uses for the purpose (O most wonderful Inquisitor!) of proving, both by act and homily, that Catholic, Jew and Heretic (even though the latter should have stolen away a nun!) are equally good Christians at heart!—a sentiment, upon the whole, so salutary and so true (with the simple proviso, that Inquisitors belong to neither of these classes of human beings, but are, *sui generis, monstra non descripta*!), that we could wish it had been a little more rationally and coherently illustrated.—The play, however, in spite of its incongruities, excites an interest in the very first scene, which is, in some degree, kept up to the end: though it cannot be denied, that the saving-grace of the whole was the incidental interest excited by the debutante, Miss H. Cawse, to whose prematurity of voice and talent the precocity of the child *Reuben* is happily adapted. The songs allotted to Sinclair did not compensate for the want of acting in the character of *Don Casario*. There was nothing to display the clear sweetness of his fine rich tones; those allotted to Miss H. Cawse were better adapted. But, though the names of *Rossini*, *Pio Cianchettini*, *Attwood*, *Whitaker*, *Watson*, *Shield* and *Viotti*, are associated in the compilation, little, beyond what might be described by the moderate exclamations pretty! or very pleasing! occurs in the music: nothing to transport or electrify. The little debutante promises to be an acquisition to this theatre: her acting, while it is sprightly and unembarrassed, is yet modest and appropriate. Her voice has expression and sweetness, with more power than could be expected from such a child. She does credit to her master (Sir G. Smart), who seems not to have forced her natural voice, or to have tempted her, beyond her powers, by an affectation of too much ornament. Her shake is not yet formed, but there is no ostentatious assumption of graces not yet developed. The duets between her and Miss M. Tree deserved the applause and encores they received.—The reception of "*The Hebrew Family*" was, upon the whole, very favourable; but the sanction was by no means unanimous.

A new tragedy, "*Orestes in Argos*," was also produced at this theatre on Wednesday the 21st, which was entirely successful; and was from the pen of the late Mr. P. Bayley, who, some time ago, died in a coach while accompanying his family to the opera. It is, in a great measure, a compilation from Euripides, Sophocles, Crébillon, Voltaire and Alfieri, but principally from the first and last, with judicious interpolations by the English author. Want of space obliges us to defer particular criticism.

HAYMARKET.

This Theatre opened, on Monday the 18th, for the season, with an attendance crowded, even to inconvenience, in every part. "*The Merry Wives of Windsor* (inter-

persed with music) was the play; and Downton, if he be not the very *Sir John Falstaff* of Shakspeare, is the best substitute we can, at present, find. Mirth seems to sit easy upon him, though it is not quite of the description we should look for; and his voice, at least, is in unison with the girth and semblance of the old fat knight. Madame Vestris made a capital *Mrs. Ford*: and Mrs. T. Hill, in *Mrs. Page*, at any rate, did not want the saucy liveliness of the character. Williams's *Sir Hugh Evans* was good; and even clumsy old Lee was at home in my jolly *Host of the Garter*. Miss George, though not much of an actress, passed very creditably through the quiet character of sweet *Anne Page*; and her songs fully entitled her to the applause she received. If we cannot carry our commendation very warmly through the other characters, yet all was pretty well, as times go; and the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, though capable of high acting throughout, does not actually require it. The poet bears it up. The new pastoral ballet, *Love and Madness*, showed that the Manager had not wanted attention to the improvement of that department. In the *Agreeable Surprise*, Mr. J. Russel made, what may be called, a hit in *Lingo*; and Mrs. Humby (from the Dublin Theatre), who made her first appearance in London as *Cowslip*, was well received; and, indeed, when we add the well-merited universal encore of her song, may be said to have been decidedly successful. Miss George, as *Laura*, sung with taste and much sweetness. The quality of her voice is good; she has power, compass, and expression, and her trill is sweet and easy. A little more confidence, and, perhaps, higher instruction than she yet seems to have had, are all, we suspect, that can be requisite to her advancement towards the first rank of professional singers.

On the ensuing night, in the pleasant little comedy of two acts, a Mr. S. Bennet made his first appearance in London as *Mr. Simpson*, and was favourably received—rather, we presume, from the expectations raised of capabilities out of the character, than for the judgment he displayed in it; for we saw, in his *Mr. S.*, nothing of the sedate, domesticated, sanctified-looking man of business—in short, diminutiveness alone excepted, nothing that is ascribed to the character. We thought, on the contrary, of the pert, brisk, tricksical valets with which our comedies and farces abound; and, sometimes, of the *Papillons* and *Cantons*.—Mrs. Davison returned to the boards as *Mrs. Bromley*, and though she looked not the character, she played it so as to merit the hearty welcome she received. Mrs. T. Hill looked very pretty in *Mrs. Fitzallan*, and played as well as she looked; but Mrs. C. Jones was out of her sphere in *Madame La Trappe*. Vining did justice to *Mr. Bromley*; and in *Mrs. Glover* we had the original and yet unrivalled *Mrs. S.*; though

though she evidently missed her quondam partner, Terry, in the scene.

The pastoral ballet intervened, and Colman's broad-grin farce of five acts, *The Heir-at-Law*, brought up the rear, with novelties and changes—some for the better, some for the worse. Dowton gave to *Douglas* (alias *Lord Duberly*) appropriate humour, without degenerating into buffoonery; made a character of it, and brought it within the pale of nature. Mrs. C. Jones laded it, in the true style of upstart assumption, in the new-thought peeress; and Mrs. Humby did justice to the simplicity, though she could not enter into the pathos of *Cicely Homespun*: she merely pleased; she ought to have commanded our tears. Mr. S. Bennett's *Dr. Pangloss*, disappointed the expectations we had formed, from the very errors of his Mr. *Simpson*. But what is a performer to do with 'such a part? It is a mummery, not a character; a grotesque foolery, fitter for a Bartholomew booth than for the comic scene; and, perhaps, all that ought to be attempted, is to monkey it some way, that may drown all critical conception in a roar of laughter. But who is Mrs. Burn, who was uncereimoniously dropped among us, in the character of *Caroline Dormer*, without even an intimation of who or whence, or so much as a hint of a first appearance? And yet, to us, at least, she was new:—has a good figure (though rather over-tall) a pleasing countenance, a genteel deportment, and a fine barytone voice (if musicians will permit us to apply their terms to the intonations of speech); and performed the little she had to do with a grace, a propriety and apparent feeling, which led us to suspect that she was capable of something more.

Mrs. Burn has since confirmed our favourable impression in the character of *Miss Woburn*, in Mrs. Inchbald's incongruous, but partially interesting comedy of "*Every one has his Fault*," and Mrs. Humby has further evinced her Proteus-like versatility as *Jacintha* in "*Lover's Quarrels*;" as *Cherutino*, the page, in "*The Marriage of Figaro*;" and as *Queen Dollalolla*, in the perverted and ludicrous mummery of "*Tom Thumb*." Her page was, perhaps, the most successful of all her rapid metamorphoses. She is an acquisition, not to the Haymarket only, but, we trust, more generally, to the London boards. The "*Marriage of Figaro*" was delightfully sung and played throughout. Vining is unrivalled in *Almaviva*; Russell was respectable in *Figaro*; Wilkinson quite at home in the *Drunken Gardener*; Miss George sung with sweetness and good taste in the *Countess*, and with more acquired accomplishment than we had given her credit for; and Madame Vestris, the star of this little hemisphere, is never likely to be surpassed in *Susanna*. A Mr. Farren, fresh from Dublin, with an ample share of its, not unfounded, easy confidence, and a little

of its gentlemanly brogue, made his successful debut as *Sir Robert Ramble*; and afterwards bustled through the hero of "*The Weathercock*," with full eclat. He wants nothing but more attention to intelligible distinctness, in his rapid enunciation, to make him prominently useful in the line of eccentric comedy. Mr. Raymond, a son of the late actor of that name, has also made a successful debut in the secondary line of comic character. Upon the whole, the manager has begun his early campaign with much spirit, and apparently with corresponding success.

NEW MUSIC.

Abon Hassan.—We were in hopes to have been able to enter into a short analysis of the separate parts of this opera; but the engravers have only, at present, produced two pieces, a song and duet, with which we must *par force* content ourselves.

"*My Heart now fails me*." Recitative and Air. Weber. 2s. 6d. Goulding. — The song commences with an allegro vivace of a very spirited character, in the course of which one of those elegant legato passages is introduced, which ring in the ear for a week after it is heard. This leads, by a six-eight movement, to an andante, with a harp and bassoon accompaniment, the least effective part of the song; and the whole concludes with an allegro of simple construction, somewhat in the style of Rossini's vivace finales. In the last movement, the effect of languor and subsequent revival of the power of music is well imagined.

"*Hear me, Love*." Duetto in Do. 2s. 6d. Goulding and Co.—The introduction, an andante of three pages, is very elegant, and possesses the strong peculiarity of style which marks this author's best efforts. The *allegro giojoso* is by no means an inferior composition, but it requires some striking effects of light and shade to relieve a rather monotonous style; and the translation is ill adapted, both as sung at the oratorio and in the piece. The opera, as a whole, is inferior, by many grades, both to his *Frieschütz* and *Euryanthe*, and though * assisted by some selections from his *Preciosa*, went off very heavily, as far as the music was concerned.

Foreign Melodies. The Poetry by H. Stoe Van Dyk; with Symphonies and Accompaniments by T. A. Rawlings. 15s. Goulding and D'Almaine.—Though several works of the same nature have been for some time in the possession of the public, and much admired, it does not appear that the stores of our collectors are in the least exhausted, or that there is any probability of their becoming so. The greater part of the twelve melodies, before us, are highly beautiful, and equal, if not superior, to any

* As, performed at Drury-lane, it was.

of their predecessors. The poetry has been written or adapted with strict attention to the musical rhythmus, and is, really, inferior to no vocal work we have seen, with the exception of some of Moore's Irish airs. One or two of the stanzas we have before seen, with a different musical arrangement, but decidedly inferior to the present. From the collection we should select "*Zephyrs of Eve*," Portuguese; "*I am Twining*," German; "*Home of Youth*," German; "*Thou canst not now Awaken*," Portuguese; and "*The Nightingale*," Italian, as possessing most merit; though the last is deficient in originality. Of the Mexican air we doubt the authenticity, though very peculiar in style. There is a passage at the bottom of the second page of this song, in the accompaniment, which would preclude a gentleman from attempting it, unless his ears were of a most uncommon structure, from the horrid chain of consecutive fifths it produces; and as these airs are as likely to suit the powers of male as of female vocalists, this species of harmony is better avoided. The inversion of the ninth, at the bottom of the same page, *et alicubi*, is crude and overstrained. Four of the airs are harmonized. In "*Thou canst not Awaken*," the bass responds to the two sopranos in a very pleasing manner; the other arrangements are of the simplest construction. The symphonies and accompaniments are not so scientific as Bishop's (who, by his search for novel effect, often renders them cramp and difficult); but are very pleasing, and evidently exhibit a master of the instrument.

"*The Rose*," *Ballad*. *W. Cutler, Mus. Bac., Oxon.* 6s. *P. Lindsay.*—This little air is pleasing, and extremely simple in its construction; the poetry is not capable of much expression, and the composer has not, certainly, bestowed on it more than its due proportion. The accompaniment is more adapted to the harp than the piano-forte.

March, from the Opera of Cendrillon with Variations by Hummel. 5s. *Cocks and Co.*—This march forms an excellent tema for variations, and the composer has treated it with his accustomed skill. The first variation affords an elegant example of the legato style. There is a fine triplet passage, principally for the left-hand, in the second. The air is sustained by the little finger in the third variation with a semi-staccato accompaniment: this is a favourite movement of Kalkbrenner's; but we have seldom seen it better treated than in the present instance. The fifth is very peculiar: the left-hand is principally employed in playing the appoggiaturas to the chords of the right; this trick, though novel in the effect it produces, is not so in design; for J. Cramer, in one of his sonatas, forms a double shake, by rapidly iterating the alternate thirds with the right and left-hand. The minor, though

of a simple form, is highly elegant and finely wrought up. Four and seven are brilliant; but the last is, undoubtedly, the finest movement, in which the author has allowed himself, as a coda, more latitude. It is in the time of one of the antique gigas, and is a beautiful specimen of harmony. The whole lesson is well diversified, and not too long for performance.

"*Non più Andrai.*" *Variations by Pixis.* 4s. *Clementi and Co.*—This composition is, nearly, on the same scale of difficulty as the last. We should particularize the fourth variation as a very ingenious piece of harmony: the last bar and coda are extremely brilliant, and form a very striking conclusion to the lesson.

"*My ain kind Dearie.*" *Rondo Ecosaise, for the Piano-forte, by Augustus Meves.* 3s. *Clementi.*—This lesson is pleasing and playable; but it wants the character and originality of the two preceding. Whoever takes the trouble to make himself master of the former, will find, that, with every variation, he has conquered some difficulty, and gained a step in the science. This is what a composition should be—combining a pleasing style with real utility; but we fear, that when the pupil has mastered Mr. Meves's lesson, he will find (unless very juvenile), that though he has made an agreeable addition to his stock, he has scarcely acquired one new idea. But, notwithstanding our opinion, this lesson will find twenty purchasers where Hummel has one.

"*La Petite Ecossaise.*" *Air with Variations for the Piano-forte.* *J. Calkin,* 3s. *Lindsay.*—This, for a juvenile performer, is one of the prettiest compositions we know. The air is a fortunate imitation of the Scotch style, and the variations elegant, very easy, and of a diversified character. No. 2, is almost, note for note, from a bass solo in one of Rossini's concerted pieces. No. 6, *Tempo di Menuetto*, is particularly good. We may venture to recommend it to all pupils, in an early stage of advancement.

"*Il Sallievo.*" *Rondo Scherzando, by Cipriani Potter.* 2s. 6d. *Clementi and Co.*—Mr. Potter has made use of the well-known Scotch Air, "*Bonnie Laddie*," as his subject, and has made a most pleasing lesson of it. The whole composition is in a light pleasing strain, perfectly consistent with the style of the theme, and is well calculated, as the composer implies, to "drive dull care away."

FLUTE.

"*Sul Margine d'un Rio.*" *With Variations, as a Duet, for Flute and Piano-forte.* *By C. Saust.* 4s. *Cocks.*—The execution is fairly divided, in point of quantity, between the two instruments; but, as might be expected, the flute passages are the most effective. It is altogether a brilliant and agreeable duetto.

Fantasia Brillante; introducing "Voilà la Plaisir,

la Plaisir, mes Dames. For the Flute, with Piano-forte Accompaniment. Tulow. 3s. Lindsay.—The theme is quite French in its style, and very peculiar. The passages are rapid, and brilliant; but not difficult, comparatively with the effect, though more so than in the preceding lesson. The piano-forte part is a mere thorough bass accompaniment.

“*The Maid of Lodi;*” with Variations for the Flute and Piano-forte; Accompaniments by Louis Drouet. 2s. Cocks and

Co.—This is a more difficult practise than the last, though rather similar in style; there is a greater variety of expression.

Eight Variations from the Opera of Aline. By W. Gabrielsky. 1s. 6d. Lindsay.—A very beautiful theme, varied, in a number of ways, with great talent. A piano-forte accompaniment, or at least a fundamental bass, would have been a great improvement.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by Dr. T. FORSTER, from 6th March to 5th April 1825.

Days.	Ther.	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Weather.	Days.	Ther.	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Weather.
Mar					Mar				
6	40	29.80	S	Cloudy and windy.	22	46	30.05	NE	Cloudy.
7	43	29.30	S	Rain and wind—cloudy.	23	47	29.99	NE	Clear and clouds.
8	39	30.19	NW	Cloudy—fair.	24	50	29.96	NE	Fair.
9	49	30.14	S	Calm and rainy—clouds.	25	55	29.94	NE	Fair.
10	48	30.12	S	Damp cloudy day.	26	58	29.91	NE	Fair—very clear.
11	54	29.29	S	Small rain.	27	54	29.90	E	Clear and clouds.
12	42	30.05	NW—N	Cloudy—fair.	28	54	29.88	NE	Cloudy.
13	50	29.95	W	Light showers.	29	56	29.80	NNE	Clouds—clear.
14	48	29.96	NE	Cloudy & raw, with wind.	30	57	30.00	E by N	Cloudy.
15	46	29.99	E	Snow-shower—fair.	31	50	30.19	NE	Obscure.
16	45	30.10	N	Fair—clear.	Apr				
17	45	30.31	E	Fair day.	1	50	30.30	NE	Clear and clouds.
18	45	30.39	SSE	Clear cold day.	2	52	30.28	NE	Cloudy—clear.
19	45	30.43	E	Clear.	3	58	30.15	Variable	Foggy—clear.
20	44	30.44	E	Clear.	4	61	30.12	S—N	Sun and clouds.
21	46	30.26	SE	Sun and clouds.	5	59	30.14	SE—NE	Clear.

OBSERVATIONS.

March 6.—Willows in catkin by the sides of the roads. Crocusses, snowdrops, blue, red and white hepaticas and polyanthes, of various colours, in full blow.

—7.—Pilewort (*Ficaria verna*) flowers here and there.

—8.—The sweet jonquil (*Narcissus odorus*) in blow. Yellow, blue and white crocus abundant.

—9.—Early daffodil and great leopard's-bane flower.

—10.—Red-star anemone in blow.

—22.—Frogs begin to croak, night and day.

—26.—Fifteen varieties of the crocus in flower. Snowdrops begin to decline. Lent lilies and daffodils are numerous.

March 30.—*Cynoglossum omphalodes* flowers abundantly. Several narcissi, both white, pale and yellow, flower.

April 3, *Easter Sunday*.—The pale greenish-yellow butterfly appears. Violets begin to be common under the hedges; while every “bank and brae” is already covered with the pale flowers of the primrose. The oxlip and cowslip also flower, and pilewort, daisies and dandelions begin to be abundant. The wallflower begins to blow.

On the whole, we have rather a backward spring, which has been retarded by the continuance of cold northerly and easterly winds, and dry weather for more than three weeks. The sky has been, for the most part, free from clouds, and the evenings and nights very clear.

[Henceforward, I intend to keep this Journal on a more extended scale, and to register the thermometer twice a-day.—At present, the figures relate to the state of that instrument at the time of the greatest heat.]

MEDICAL REPORT.

FROM the prevalence of easterly winds during the past month, inflammations of the mucous membranes, and parts immediately connected, have abounded. Catarrhs of the most troublesome description—chronic inflammation of the lungs—glandular enlargements—cutaneous eruptions and inflammations of the membranes of the eye, have kept the medical profession most actively engaged. Happily for the world, cleanliness, temperance, and free ventilation, are become fashionable; consequently, that which, some years ago, would have attracted general attention under the title of influenza, and have been, in many respects, formidable, from the incomprehensibility of the name, has passed with little notice, as the consequent, of a very decided change from a reeking, to a drying, if not searing atmosphere.

A very decided change has taken place during these last thirty years in public opinion, and public opinion has a decided influence on professional and scientific (as it is called) opinion.

No profession, in the present day, need to wrap itself in mysticism; common-sense, in common-sense things, is making rapid strides towards the crown. Occult science has suffered the ostracism, and men may

now speak simply and dare to call things by their right names, without danger to body or goods. Thanks be to God, who has emancipated us from what could not be understood, and therefore ought not to be feared. As a reporter, however, of disease, with its general treatment; I have to state, that those who, in defiance of all propriety, have exposed themselves, during the past month, to the action of the atmosphere, after indulging in a warm relaxing medium of respiration, have suffered for it; those, on the contrary, who have considered the season, the power of the sun, the point of the wind, and have acted accordingly, have been free.

And as regards medical treatment, success has, and always will; upon the whole, attend the admirer and disciple of Nature. Smallpox has been of frequent occurrence during the past month, in persons who have been vaccinated; but for the comfort of the moderate and really scientific vaccinator, nothing of an unfavourable or alarming nature has been witnessed in the practice, or within the knowledge of the reporter, where an impertinent medical interference has not been manifested, or an undue influence has not been attached to vaccination.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE prayers of the weather-wise have been heard: March dust has been meted out to us in fullest measure, and, our great end being answered, we are now again upon our knees for April showers. The truly weather-wise, however, do not dream of regularity of season in Britain, the climate of which is celebrated for nothing more than being constant in inconstancy. We have before condescended (as our brethren the Scots phrase it) on an atmospheric balance. Thus, long continued rains necessarily produce drought; hence the probability of a dry Spring and Summer; and however that may be, in all probability, we have no reason to apprehend any excess, even from the exertions of that notoriously dropsical Saint, SWITHIN. It may safely be pronounced that, since our last, all the agricultural operations have proceeded successfully; for as to the set-off of particular inconveniences and embarrassments, that must be allowed, in every season however prosperous. On good friable soils, the latest of the Spring crops is in the ground, but, on the heavy intractable lands, it is scarcely possible to make good work, until the stubborn clods have been moistened down by showers. Indeed other crops are more suitable than barley to such soils.

The wheats, thus far, promise a crop. On good or well manured lands, they look healthy, luxuriant, and fully thick set; on the poor or neglected, they are losing colour for want of refreshing showers, which, in fine, will soon be required by all. Should rain come in time, the thin wheats will probably receive no damage from that circumstance; otherwise, they may fail considerably in product. The early sown Spring crops equal the wheats in promise. With respect to the latter, nothing yet can be said, but that much seed has been put into the ground under great disadvantages. The hop farmers are fully employed in *poling*; no complaints. Fruit trees have a very prolific show, and seem to have received little or no damage from the easterly winds and frosts. The lands are now in preparation for turnip sowing and for Summer fallows, where the ancient and holy prejudices of either landlord or tenant compel that necessary practice. All kinds of live stock, at present, hold price. The fall of lambs has been large and successful, but it must require some time to replenish the mutton-market; for not only was the loss of ewes great, by the late rot, but, it appears, that of lamb hogs (young sheep) has been greater than was supposed. The want of
dry

dry food and shelter occasions these losses, regularly occurring during every wet season; but men generally, whether from custom, indolence, or preferring the risk, and setting their hearts on a prize in the lottery, turn their backs on precaution. Wool is in demand, with little or no variation in price. A party, as might reasonably be expected, is at present raising a great bustle in the country, and urging a somewhat reluctant farming public to petition in favour of the continuance of a great monopoly in a commercial state; the legislature of which is wisely getting rid of all restrictions in detail, for the purpose of establishing an uni-

versal free trade. It is confidently said that, at any rate, an *experimental* bill will pass, for a free import of corn at a certain duty.

Smithfield.—Beef, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.—Lamb 6s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.—Pork, 5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 2d.

Corn Exchange.—Wheat, 50s. to 80s.—Barley, 28s. to 46s.—Oats, 18s. to 32s.—Bread (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 60s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 70s. to 115s.—Straw, 39s. to 52s.

Coals in the Pool, 28s. 9d. to 58s.
Middlesex, April 22.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—The Sugar-market was very dull during the week; and although Muscovadoes were offered at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt., few sales were effected. Brown Jamaicas went off at 63s. The large arrivals reported, tend much to damp the market. Refined Sugars became very dull during the latter part of the week; Brown Lumps were offered freely, but 84s. was the highest price obtained, and few purchasers.

Rum, Brandy and Hollands.—The market for Rum has been very depressed, but the demand from Government for 150,000 gallons, wanted immediately, has caused the market to be more firm than hitherto. Brandy and Hollands are very dull, and in little request. The uncertainty as to the reduction of duty on Rum, keeps the market in a nominal state.

Coffee.—This week the Coffee market gave way considerably, without any business of consequence being effected. A parcel of St. Domingo sold for cash at 68s.; but the market immediately rallied, and the quotation was 70s. to 72s. per cwt. We estimate the decline generally on all Coffee, at about 5s. per cwt.

Cotton.—The Cotton market has been very animated last week, and large speculations made, as well as purchases for the country. The sales for the week have been,—4,000 bags Egyptians, at 16d. to 17d. per lb.—2,000 Pernambuccos, at 18d. to 19d. per lb.—5,000 Surats, from 9d. to 11½d. per lb. for good.

The accounts from Liverpool, that 15,000 bags sold there at an advance, caused a great sensation in our market, and three expresses from Liverpool have already caused a great bustle in the London market. We estimate the sales of this day at 10,000 bags of Cotton, at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. weight.

Spices.—At a public sale, 50 packages of Mace sold from 5s. to 8s. 4d. per lb.—12 ditto Nutmegs, at 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10d. per lb.—1,150 bales Cinnamon, at 3s. 2d. to 8s. 5d. per lb.

Saltpetre.—Is rather lower; present prices, 29s. to 30s. per cwt.

Irish Provisions.—The market is steady for Beef, Pork, Butter and Bacon, and in good demand.

Indigo.—The East-India sales of Indigo were very dull, and nearly two-thirds of the quantity offered were bought in. The quantity offered for sale was 3,227 chests, of all descriptions.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 9.—Paris, 25. 50.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 50.—Vienna, 9. 50.—Madrid, 36½.—Cadiz, 36½.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49½.—Genoa, 45½.—Naples, 41.—Lisbon, 51½.—Oporto, 51½.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 92½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93½; 4 per Cent. 1822, 106½; New 3½ per Cents., 101½; Bank Stock, 233½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 18s.—Silver in bars, standard, 55s. 0½d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley Canal, 320l.—Birmingham, 345l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 115l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 300l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,000l.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 500l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,150l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 18½l.—Guardian, 21l. 10s.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light Chartered Company, 67l.—City Gas-Light Company, 170l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 250l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet..... per cwt. 5*l*. to 5*l*. 5*s*.
 Bitter..... 4*l*. to 4*l*. 5*s*.

ALUM..... per ton 15*l*.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 37*s*.

United States..... 42*s*.
 Quebec Pearl..... 39*s*.

BARILLA:—Teneriffe .. per ton 19*l*. to 20*l*.

Carthagea..... 23*l*.
 Alicant 76*s*. to 95*s*. (none)
 Sicily..... 20*l*.

BRIMSTONE:—

Rough..... per ton 9*l*. 10*s*.

COCOA:—

West-Indian..... per cwt. 50*s*. to 60*s*.
 Trinidad..... 85*s*. to 100*s*.
 Grenada..... 76*s*. to 95*s*.
 Caraccas 44*s*. to 60*s*.

COFFEE:—Jamaica, Triage... 58*s*. to 65*s*.

Jamaica, good 67*s*. to 110*s*.
 —, fine..... 98*s*. to 112*s*.
 —, very fine 112*s*. to 118*s*.
 Dominica..... 74*s*. to 106*s*.
 Berbice 75*s*. to 108*s*.

COTTON:—

West. India, common, per lb. 13*d* $\frac{1}{2}$. to 14*d*.
 Grenada 13*d*. to 14*d*.
 Berbice 15*d*. to 19*d*.
 Demerara 15*d*. to 19*d*.
 Sea Island..... 2*s*. 8*d*. to 3*s*. 2*d*.
 New Orleans..... 1*s*. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*.
 Georgia, Bowed 1*s*. 3*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.
 Bahia..... 1*s*. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 1*s*. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.
 Maranham 1*s*. 5*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*.
 Para..... 1*s*. 5*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.
 Mina..... 1*s*. 5*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.
 Pernambuco 1*s*. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 1*s*. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.
 Surat..... 9*d*. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.
 Madras..... 9*d*. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.
 Bengal..... 8*d*. to 10*d*.
 Bourbon..... 18*d*. to 24*d*.
 Sinyrna 13*d*. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.
 Egyptian..... 16*d*. to 18*d*.

CURRENTS..... per cwt. 94*s*. to 103*s*.

FIGS, Turkey 58*s*. to 66*s*.

FLAX, Riga..... per ton 56*l*. to 58*l*.

Druana..... 48*l*. to 50*l*.
 Petersburg 50*l*. to 51*l*.

HEMP:—Riga..... 43*l*. to 44*l*.

Petersburgh..... 42*l*.
 —, half clean 35*l*.

IRON—Petersburgh..... 21*l*. 10*s*.

British Bar..... 15*l*. to 15*l*. 10*s*.

INDIGO:—

Caraccas Flores per lb. 14*s*. to 15*s*.

Sobra 11*s*. to 12*s*.

East-India 11*s*. to 16*s*.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 29*s*.

Whale (Cape in bond)..... per tun 27*l*.

Galipoli 50*l*.

Linsced 25*l*.

Lucca per jar 9*l*.

Florence..... per half-chest 27*s*. to 29*s*.

PIMENTO (in Bond) .. per lb. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 11*d*.

PEPPER, do..... 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

RICE:—East-India, .. per cwt. 18*s*. to 23*s*.

Carolina 40*s*.

—, old..... 30*s*.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cogniac, per gall. 3*s*. 3*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.

—, Bourdeaux 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*.

Geneva..... 2*s*. 2*d*.

Rum, Jamaica 2*s*. 1*d*. to 3*s*. 1*d*.

—, Leeward Island. . 1*s*. 10*d*. to 2*s*. 2*d*.

SUGAR:—Jamaica .. per cwt. 64*s*. to 78*s*.

Demerara, &c..... 63*s*. to 78*s*.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 63*s*. to 75*s*.

Refined, on board for exportation :

Large Lumps, .. per cwt. 39*s*. to 43*s*.

Good and middling 41*s*. to 54*s*.

Patent fine Loaves 44*s*. to 60*s*.

TALLOW, Russia per cwt. 36*s*. to 38*s*.

TAR, Archangel, per barrel..... 18*s*.

Stockholm..... 18*s*.

TEA, (*E.-India Company's prices*):

Bohea per lb. 2*s*. 4*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*.

Congou 2*s*. 7*d*. to 3*s*. 9*d*.

Souchong..... 3*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.

Campoi 2*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.

Twankay 3*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 9*d*.

Hyson 3*s*. 11*d*. to 5*s*. 10*d*.

Gunpowder..... 5*s*. 8*d*. to 7*s*. 4*d*.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow per lb. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Fine colour..... 4*d*. to 8*d*.

Light Brown..... 4*d*. to 5*d*.

Virginia 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port per pipe 42*l*. to 46*l*.

New do. 20*l*. to 36*l*.

Lisbon 20*l*. to 32*l*.

Madeira 20*l*. to 90*l*.

Calcavella 20*l*. to 40*l*.

Sherry per butt 20*l*. to 60*l*.

Teneriffe per pipe 12*l*. to 28*l*.

Claret..... per hhd. 10*l*. to 50*l*.

Spanish Red,

per tun of 252 gallons.. 12*l*. to 18*l*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of March and the 19th of April 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

COOPER, J. Ashton-under-Lyne, shopkeeper
Hall, R. jun. Poulton-in-the-Fylde, Lancaster,
liquor-merchant.
Holdsworth, R. Leeds, flax-spinner
Loud, T. and T. Burgess, Sittingbourne, Kent,
bankers
Reeves, J. Eton, tailor
Robinson, H. S. Hornchurch, Essex, hay-salesman
Sweetapple, J. P. Chisenbury, horse-dealer

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 71.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ABRAHAMS, M. Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields,
oil-merchant. (Norton, Whitecross-street
Akers, M. Compton-street, cabinet-maker. (Jack-
son, Threecrown-square, Southwark
Ash, T. Birmingham, grocer. (Ellis and Sons,
Walmesley; and Gorton, Chancery-lane
Barker, J. Clare-market, potato-dealer. (Sherwood
and Son, Canterbury-square
Baxter, Mary, Cambridge, liverystable-keeper.
(Nelson, Bernard's-inn
Bray, J. London-wall, liverystable-keeper. (Wat-
son and Braughton, Falcon-square
Brealey, G. W. Aldersgate-street, linen-draper.
(Hewitt, Tokenhouse-yard
Brown J. Austin-friars, merchant. (Birkett, Taylor,
and Cox, Cloak-lane
Camelo, M. J. F. Devonshire-street, Queen-square,
merchant. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-
street, Fenchurch-street
Carter, H. Portsea, druggist. (Low, Portsea; and
Winburn and Collet, Chancery-lane
Cattle, J. A. Green-hammerton, money-scrivener.
(Ord and Pearson, York; and Evan and Shear-
man, Hatton-garden
Challenger, J. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square,
pianoforte-maker. (Bishop, Holborn-court
Chilcott, T. Lanternam, Monmouth, tailor. (Croft,
Pontipool; and Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's-inn
Chittenden, H. Ashford, Kent, house-carpenter.
(Jefferys, jun. Faversham; and Bower, Chancery-
lane
Chubb, W. Bristol, merchant. (Heberpitd, Bristol;
and Evans and Shearman, Hatton-garden
Cope, H. Gough-street, Gray's-inn-lane, builder.
(Matland, Wine-office-court
Davis, J. Liverpool, ale and porter-dealer. (Gar-
nett, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple-inn
Dixon, J. Little Eastcheap, baker. (Harmer, Hat-
ton-garden
Dovey, S. and J. Cox, Church-street, Soho, tailors.
(Matland, Wine-office-court
Drury, R. Shewsbury, furrier. (Griffiths, South-
ampton-buildings, Chancery-lane
Dryden, B. late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common
brewer and victualler. (Wilson, Greville-street,
Hatton-garden; and Hines, Durham.
Fentum, J. Strand, shopkeeper. (Dyke and Lock,
Arundel-street
Finch, W. N. Old Cavendish-street, wine-merchant.
(Hutchinson, Furnival's-inn
Forsyth P. and J. Bell, Berwick-upon-Tweed, dra-
pers. (Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Dunn,
Bank-buildings
Fry, R. sen. East-street Hoxton, cheesemonger.
(Tate and Johnston, Cophall-buildings
Gardner, R. M. Deal, merchant. (Simpson, Austin-
friars
Gibbon, T. Warrington, grocer. (Crump, Liver-
pool; and Pitcher and Wagstaff, Warrington
Godwin, W. Strand, bookseller. (Greenhill, Great
Carter-lane
Gough, E. Sedgley, Staffordshire, nail-factor. (Win-
burn and Collett, Chancery-lane
Griffiths, J. Liverpool, grocer. (Crewe, Liverpool;
and John, Paisgrave-place, Temple-bar
Haldy, J. F. and W. Norcott, Castle-street, Leices-
ter-square, wine-merchants. (Smith, Redlion-
square

Harrison, J. Redlion-street, Holborn, trimming
maker. (Watson, Gerrard-street, Soho
Hawks, J. Old Jewry, hardwareman. (Sheppard,
Thomas, and Lepard, Cloak-lane
Hawkins, A. St. Alban's, shopkeeper. (Alexander,
Carey-street
Haylett, W. Hammersmith, victualler. (Turner,
Lincoln's-Inn-fields
Henley, G. Strand, cheesemonger. (Floraine, Fins-
bury-square
Hood, J. jun. Deritend, near Birmingham, grocer.
(James and Whitelock, Ely-place
Howes, W. jun. Robart's-terrace, Commercial-road,
oilman. (Clutton and Carter, High-street, South-
wark
Hyde, J. Winchester, grocer, (Osbaldeston and
Murray, London-street
Innell, C. Chalford, Gloucester, clothier. (Long
and Austin, Gray's-inn
Knight, R. Belvidere-place, Southwark, corn-dealer.
(Whitehouse, Castle-street, Holborn
Lacy, T. Basinghall-street, dealer. (Borradaile and
Ashmore, Coleman-street
Madge, J. Southampton, baker. (M. Brundrett,
Spinks, and Reddish, Temple
Mann, C. Birmingham, victualler. (Lane and Ben-
nett, Lawrence Pountney-place
Mills, J. St. Clement's, Strand, stay-maker. (May-
hew, Chancery-lane
Millward, R. Longnor, Stafford, grocer. (Kilmster
and Challiner, Leek; and Adlington and Co., Bed-
ford-row
Nadge, J. Southampton, baker. (Pepper, South-
ampton; and Brundrett and Co., Temple
Nairne, J. H. Rose-street, St. Luke's, brass-founder.
(Wright, Little Alie-street
Nichlin, F. Hulme, Lancaster, joiner and builder.
(Appleby and Charnock, Gray's-inn
Pinck, J. Chichester, linen-draper. (Gay and Byles,
Gray's-inn
Quick, J. Portsea, music-seller. (Pollixlin, Portsea;
and Dix, Symond's-inn
Ramsbotham, C. W. Clement's-lane, merchant.
(Blunt, Roy, and Blunt, Liverpool-street, Broad-
street-buildings
Robinson, H. P. Gun-street; Old Artillery-ground,
silk-manufacturer. (Pritchard, New Bridge-street
Robinson, S. Fenchurch-street, stationer. (Evit and
Rixon, Minories
Runder, F. and F. W. Campbell, Hatton-garden,
jewellers. (Robinson, Walbrook
Smith, C. Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, silk-
mercier. (Arden, Clifford's-inn
Street, G. Dulwich, carpenter. (Carlon, High-
street, Marylebone
Sutton, R. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, co-
lour-dealer. (Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-
square
Taylor, J. Little Pulteney-street, Golden-square,
cheesemonger. (Gee, New North-street, Redlion-
square
Thomson, J. Cheltenham, victualler. (King, Ser-
geant's-inn
Tomsey, J. Beaumont-street, Marylebone, grocer.
(Carlon, High-street, Marylebone
Truefit, W. Wellington-street, Strand, perfumer.
(Dignam, Newman-street, Oxford-street
Tuck, E. G. W. Edmonton, market-gardener. (Pope,
Bloomfield-street, Finsbury-square
Turner, B. Basing-lane, wine-merchant. (Aspiwal,
Furnival's-inn
Wall, R. Brixton, wheelwright. (Farden, New-
inn
Ward, J. St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchant.
(Miller, Newton
Washer, J. E. Bristol, tiler. (Carey and Cross,
Bristol; and Lukin and King, Gray's-inn
Weaver, E. Francis-place, Westminster-road, grocer.
(Tanner, New Basinghall-street
Wigglesworth, G. Halifax, factor. (Jaques and
Battu, Coleman-street
Wilson, T. Barsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer.
(Bartlett, Bartholomew-close
Woart, W. Woolwich, baker. (Fooks, Dartford;
and Santer, Chancery-lane

DIVIDENDS.

- Acland, T. sen. Greenwich, May 7
 Arndt, J. G. and J. C. Moessner,
 Coleman-street, April 30
 Banks, J. and W. Garrod, Beccles,
 Suffolk, May 6
 Barter, J. Poole, April 19
 Bates, T. Cushion-court, April 30
 Bentham, T. Chatham and Sheer-
 ness, May 10
 Birch, W. B. and C. L. Great
 Queen-street, April 30
 Brandt, C. Jernyn-street, April
 16 and 28
 Brett, W. Stone, Stafford, Apr. 27
 Brown, C. Dundee, April 2
 Brown, G. Regent-street, May 10
 Brown, J. Strand, April 19
 Brown, S. and T. H. Scott, St.
 Mary-hill, March 26
 Brown, T. Duke-street, Grosve-
 nor-square, May 3
 Browne, W. J. and W. Kermodie,
 Liverpool, April 27
 Bryam, R. and Co. New-Years-
 bridge, near Saddleworth, May 5
 Buckland, T. Langby, May 7
 Burberry, R. Coventry, April 16
 Burnett, A. Lisle-street, April 30
 Carpenter, J. P. Wellington, April
 27
 Carpenter, J. Wellington, Somer-
 set, April 28
 Carter, W. jun., Nuneston, War-
 wick, April 30
 Clark, M. Newmarket, St. Mary,
 Suffolk, April 16
 Cook, J. Frome, Selwood, April
 30
 Cooper, G. Tetbury, Suffolk, April
 27
 Cooper, J. G. Eyam, York, Apr. 28
 Crisp, J. Peasehale, April 18
 Cuff, J. Regent-street, April 16
 Dann, W. and C. Chatham, Apr. 19
 Donkin, W. C. Newcastle-upon-
 Tyne, April 27
 Dyson, B. Doncaster, April 26
 Ellis, A. Mare-street, Hackney,
 April 19
 Ellis, H. Priston, Suffolk, April 30
 Felton, R. Lawrence - Pountney-
 lane, April 16
 Fleming, R. Gt. Yarmouth, April
 19
 Ford, H. Portsmouth, May 4.
 Foster, T. Selby, April 20
 Gerrard, J. G. Basinghall-st., Apr. 30
 Glover, J. Leeds, May 4
 Govett, R. and J. Leigh, Strings-
 ton, April 26
 Hardy, M. and J. Dale, Manches-
 ter, May 2
 Harrison, H. Southwark-bridge,
 April 16
 Harvey, H. S. Oxford-street, April
 16
 Heath, W. P. Cushion-court, Broad-
 street, April 16
 Higgs, W. and Co. Bristol, Apr. 16
 Honeyborne, J. Kingswinford,
 April 18
 Honeysett, W. Dalston, April 23
 Hould, S. Laytonstone, May 7
 Humphreys, J. Wesbury, Wilts,
 April 26
 Ivatts, J. Basing-lane, April 23
 Jackson, H. W. and W. W. Beau-
 mont, Great-east-cheap, April 30
 Jewson, J. C. High-Holborn, April
 23
 Jones, R. Westbury, April 28
 Kain, F. Fore-street, Limehouse,
 April 12
 Keeling, E. Hanley, Stafford, April
 16
 Kemp, T. Knaresborough, Apr. 26
 Knight, J. Tutenhill, Stafford,
 April 26
 Lambert, G. Sloane-street, May 3
 Levy, S. A. Bucklersbury, April 26
 Lowman, J. G. Crawford-street,
 Mary-le-bone, April 23
 Lyne, J. Chard, Somerset
 M'Adam, W. Leicester, May 5
 M'Millan, J. Liverpool, April 30
 Marshall, P. Scarborough, May 3,
 May, N. Albion-terrace, Stepney
 April 30
 Meek, J. and R. Gill, Liverpool,
 April 21
 Melhuish, G. Crediton, May 4
 Miles, R. London, May 10
 Morgan, P. and A. Strother, Mino-
 ries, April 30
 Morton, P. Manchester, May 2
 Nelson, J. Cheltenham, April 13
 Nicholson, R. Plymouth, April 16
 Ord, J. St. Paul's Church-yard,
 April 30
 Palyart, J. London-street, April 26
 Park, J. Tower-Royal, May 3
 Pinck, J. Chichester, May 14
 Ploughman, H. Romsey, Souths-
 ampton, March 31
 Powell, F. Earl-street, Blackfriars,
 April 30
 Price, J. Little Malvern, April 26
 Price, S. Trowbridge, April 30
 Reynolds, J. Swansea, April 18
 Robinson, J. Nicholas-lane, Apr. 16
 Rooke, W. Noble-street, April 26
 Rose, T. Regent-street, Pall-mall,
 April 16
 Roughton, L. Noble-street, May 3
 Rutt, N. Coleman-street, April 16
 Rysser, T. and J. Nasmyth, Feuch-
 church-street, April 26
 Sargent, G. F. Marlborough-place,
 Westminster, April 12
 Shipp, J. Walcott, Somerset, Apr.
 27
 Smith, E. and J. Sanderson, How-
 den, April 20
 Smith, W. Bristol, April 28
 Spencer, E. Wells, April 26
 Spencer, J. M. Chipping Wycombe,
 Bucks, May 10
 Spendlow, R. Drayton-in-Hales,
 May 2
 Stevens, J. Abchurch-lane, May 7
 Stokes, T. sen., Welsh Pool, Mont-
 gomery, April 18
 Sweet, C. Northtawton, Devon,
 May 3
 Tee, J. Hemsworth, York, Apr. 28
 Thomson, P. and C. A. Cornhill,
 April 30
 Thorp, J. and W. Paul, Reddish
 Mills, Lancaster, May 2
 Tuck, E. G. W. Edmonton, Apr. 30
 Twaddle, W. C. Hertford, Apr. 16
 Wade, D. P. Hadleigh, Suffolk,
 May 7
 Walker, S. Queenhithe, April 26
 Watts, R. Lawrence - Pountney-
 hill, April 19
 Waylett, J. N. Fish-street-Hill,
 April 23
 Welch, T. Great Tower-street,
 May 10
 Williams, R. Hamptonwick, April
 23
 Wood, T. Birch-in-lane, April 23
 Woollett, J. Queen's-Head-inn,
 Southwark, April 16
 Worrall, W. Liverpool, April 29
 Wrathall, J. H. Union-street,
 Southwark, April 16

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS ;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

FUNGI.—The Hindoos hold fungi in such abhorrence, that Yama, a legisla-
 tor, supposed to be judge of departed
 spirits, declares that "those who eat mush-
 rooms, whether springing from the ground
 or growing on a tree, fully equal in guilt
 the slayers of Brahmins, and the most
 desperate of all deadly sinners.

It is expected, that the curious col-
 lection of antiquities made by the late
 Mr. Rich, known by his works on Baby-
 lon, will be purchased for the British Mu-
 seum ; the price is estimated at £8,000.

The Egyptian sarcophagus which was
 exhibited at Marseilles has been purchased
 by the French Government. This tomb
 weighs 19,000 lbs ; and its lid 11,000 lbs :
 it is eight feet long, four feet broad, and
 four and a-half high, and is marked, both
 on the inside and the outside, with hiero-

glyphic characters ; the whole in an ex-
 cellent state of preservation.

In addition to the alterations and im-
 provements which have been lately made
 in Hyde-Park, some important ones are in
 further contemplation. It is intended to
 throw a bridge over the Serpentine river,
 in the immediate vicinity of Kensington
 Gardens, by which the public will have the
 advantage of being able at once to go across
 the park, instead of being obliged to follow
 the banks of the river ; and the carriages
 will be able to make the whole circuit.

At the sale of the library of a gentleman
 at Hythe, Voltaire's works in 26 vols.
 having been found in the catalogue, it was
 determined by some of the adherents to
 the principles of the late Mr. Wesley
 (generally denominated Methodists), to
 purchase the same, for the purpose of burn-
 ing

ing them, a resolution which, notwithstanding the liberal price obtained by the auctioneer, was carried into effect the next day.

The stationers of Edinburgh have published a statement, by which it appears that, under the proposed reduction of duties on foreign books, a volume of twenty-four sheets,—1,500 copies,—could be printed in Paris and delivered in London, for £49. 2s. 1d. less than it could be printed for, here.

Sir Walter Scott is reported to have written a letter of condolence to the widow of the late Rev. C. Maturin, offering, at the same time, his editorial services, in giving to the world the unpublished manuscripts of Mr. Maturin, in a form most likely to be advantageous to her.

The value of the Steam Engine to the country may be estimated from calculations, which shew, that the steam engines in England represent the power of 320,000 horses, equal to 1,920,000 men; which being, in fact, managed by 36,000 only, add actually to the power of our population 1,884,000 men.

St. Saviour's Church.—The workmen are proceeding, with great spirit, in the restoration of that fine specimen of Gothic architecture, St. Saviour's church, Southwark; the flint walls have been admirably restored, and that part of the building which has been finished, is only equalled, in effect, by the front of Westminster Hall. In repairing the choir, the workmen have discovered the remains of a magnificent Gothic screen, which it is the intention of the parishioners to restore—the edifice is now well worthy the attention of the antiquary, and when it is completely restored, and space before it opened to form the approach of the New London Bridge, it will be one of the most splendid ornaments of the metropolis.

Rice Paper.—The substance called rice paper, which is brought from China, and much used for representing richly coloured insects and other objects of natural history, and for making artificial flowers, is ascertained to be a vegetable production; on being exposed to the action of boiling olive oil it was made transparent, and thus its structure was ascertained:—it is said to be the membrane of the bread-fruit tree.

HORN-BOOKS.—Although, twenty or thirty years ago, fifty thousand horn-books were annually sold to schools, a hunter of curiosities has been trying, we are told, for several years, in vain, to procure a single specimen. Who knows but that, at no distant time, so precious a relique of antiquity, if one should have escaped the active operation of the childhood "organ of destructiveness," may, at some *virtuoso* sale, be sold for more than its weight in gold!—*Query.* Ought not an attempt to be made, by proclamation, to procure one, that may be treasured among the inestimable curiosities of the British Museum?

Dr. Parr.—The library of this eccentric and learned man is not to be dispersed; his will does not contain any direction as to its fate, but it was his last and anxious desire that it should be kept together. The metaphysical portion of it is by far the most full and curious; the estimated pecuniary valuation varies from £5,000 to £9,000; many of the volumes are filled with valuable notes in the doctor's Chinese character. Several hundred rings are bequeathed in his will to his numerous friends and acquaintance; that for the Duke of Sussex, as of royal blood, is to be of the value of six guineas—the bulk of Dr. Parr's fortune is left between his two surviving grandchildren, with a handsome provision for Mrs. Parr: his directions for his funeral were as eccentric as his living conduct: the dinner ordered for the *farmers* who carried him to the grave, was, a cold shoulder of veal and mutton, a pint of ale before the funeral, and a pint on their return, with two shillings each.

Among the literary phenomena of the day, which address themselves to the eyes and intellects of the secondary classes of the community, may be particularized a weekly publication, price 6d., called "The Linguist," which professes to teach, and which, from the three Numbers we have looked through, at least, may be very assistant in teaching, the French, Italian and German Languages, to those who cannot afford either the time or the expense, for the ordinary modes of scholastic attainment.

A circular has been received at the different police-offices of the metropolis, from the Secretary of the Home Department, ordering a return of the number of persons committed as vagrants; for the last twelve months; and also the causes of their committal: these returns are said to have been ordered preparatory to some contemplated alterations in the vagrant act.

The original prayer book, in black letter; belonging to King Charles the First, and used by that monarch on the scaffold, which was to have been sold by Mr. Thomas, on the 26th of March, was withdrawn, in consequence of the documents, establishing its authenticity, not having arrived. It was given by Dr. Hutton, the king's physician, to the presbytery of Dumfries, from whom it was purchased by a gentleman, since deceased, whose library was sold, and this book was bought by its present owner.

The Society of Russian History and Antiquities, founded at St. Petersburg in 1802, has just published the second volume of the *Memoirs of the Society*. Among the most remarkable articles contained in this volume, are an interesting Memoir on the subject of the Ancient Russian Coin; a scientific Notice on the Ensign of Prince Waldimir, on the Gate of Korsum, at Novogorod, &c.

Somnolency.—The celebrated physician, Hufand, has caused the following paragraph to be inserted in a Berlin paper:—“A late paper has contained an account of an extraordinary instance of lethargic drowsiness, which lasted for a considerable time. A still more singular example of this disorder occurred, within my observation, in a young girl of Nadebach, in Westphalia, who remained in a state of complete lethargy for 451 days. As this disorder appears to have become much more frequent than formerly in this country, I think it well to call the attention of the public to the effects of galvanism, as the best stimulant that can be employed in such cases.”

The newspapers state, that the Duke of Devonshire has bought the recently discovered first edition of *Hamlet*, from Messrs. Payne and Foss, at the price of nearly 200 guineas.

A few copies of the French Lithographic edition of the works of the Chinese philosopher Meng-Tseu, or, as he is latinized, Mencius, have been imported. It is edited by Mons. Stanislaus Julien, one of the most learned of all European orientalists, who has added a translation: Count de Lasteyre has paid the expenses of lithographing the Chinese text.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Mr. Penn has in the press, in two volumes, 8vo., a new edition of his *Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Mosaic Geologies*.

Observations on Italy, from the *Journal* of the late John Bell, of Edinburgh, are just ready.

The *Book of Nonconformity*, in which the Churches of Dissent are vindicated from the calumnious Misrepresentations of their Catholic and Protestant Traducers, is announced for publication.

Mr. Cadell has in the press, a *Tale* in 3 vols., entitled, “*Massenburg*.”

Historical Notes respecting the Indians of North America, with Remarks on the Attempts made to convert and civilize them, in 1 vol. 8vo., are nearly ready.

A *Dissertation on the Pageants, or Dramatic Mysteries*, anciently performed at Coventry, by the Trading Companies of that City; chiefly with reference to the Vehicles, Characters and Dresses of the Actors. To which are added, the Shearmen and Taylors’ Pageant, and other municipal Entertainments of a public nature, by Thomas Sharp,—is announced for publication, in 4to.

Historical and Literary Tour of a Foreigner, in England and Scotland, in 2 vols. 8vo., is just ready.

There is preparing for publication, by subscription, in a 4to vol., the *Memoirs of Zehir-ed-Din Muhammed Baber*, Emperor of Hindustan, King of Ferghana,

Samarkand, Kabul, &c. Written by himself, in the Taghatai Turki; and translated partly by the late Dr. John Leyden, M.D., and partly by W. Erskine, esq.

Wood’s *Treatise on Rail-Roads*, will be published in a few days.

Mr. Baron Field’s *Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales*, containing an Account of the Surveyor-General’s late Expedition to two New Ports, the Discovery of Boreton Bay River, together with the Geography, the Geology, the Botany, &c. of the country, is just ready for publication.

Mr. Henry Phillips announces *Floral Emblems*, in 1 vol. 8vo.

The *Works of the late Dr. Lightfoot*, edited by the Rev. J. R. Pitman, A.M., in 13 vols. 8vo., will be published within the month.

Mr. Shaw’s *Supplement to his Work on Diseases of the Spine, and Bones of the Chest*, is just ready.

The *Foresters*, by the Author of *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, will be published in a fortnight.

The new novel of the Author of *Waverly*, entitled, “*Tales of the Crusaders*,” forms four volumes, containing two stories—“*The Betrothed*” and “*The Talisman*,” and is just ready.

There is forthcoming, in four 8vo. vols., the whole *Works of R. Leighton, D.D.*, Archbishop of Glasgow; with a *Life of the Author*; by the Rev. J. N. Pearson, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Memoirs of W. Veitch, Minister of Dumfries, and G. Brysson, merchant in Edinburgh, written by themselves, are nearly ready.

Dr. R. Harrison announces his second volume of the *Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body*.

Modern Horticulture, or an account of the most approved Method of managing Gardens, for the production of Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, and Flowers, by P. Neill, F.R.S.E. F.L.S., is just ready for publication.

Mr. Nash, the celebrated Architect, has in the press, *Views and Illustrations of his Majesty’s Palace at Brighton*.

Beranger’s new volume of *Chansons* have been published in Paris, and the Liberaux are in extasies with their poet’s patriotic effusions.

M. de la Martine, author of *Méditations Poétiques*, *La Mort de Socrate*, &c. has prepared and sold for publication, for 10,000 francs, a new poem, *La Mort de Childe Harold*, destined to complete the Adventures of Lord Byron.

College Recollections, in 2 vols. post 8vo., are nearly ready.

Colonel Forrest, author of a “*Tour of the Ganges and Jumna*,” announces for publication, “*A Picturesque Tour through the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada*.”

The long-promised *Encyclopædia for Youth*, in 4 vols., and the *Mechanics' Encyclopædia*, or *General Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Practical Science*, in 8 vols., may be expected very shortly.

The second edition has lately been published, at Copenhagen, of a work on the Character, Manners, Opinions, and Language of the Peasants of the Northern Part of the Island of Zealand, by M. Jurge.

Patriarchal Theology, or the Religion of the Patriarchs, illustrated by an appeal to the subsequent parts of Divine Revelation, in a series of Letters, by the Rev. T. T. Biddulph, A.M. Minister of St. James's Bristol, is announced for publication.

A Picturesque and Descriptive Tour in the Mountains of the High Pyrenees, is in the press.

The third volume of W. Savage London's *Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen*, is nearly ready.

The *Edinburgh Observer Newspaper*, announces for publication, an *Historical Account of the Clan of the Frasers*, which will not only trace this distinguished clan from its earliest settlement in Scotland to the present day, but embrace many remarkable events in our national annals, connected with the North Highlands.

The author of "*Fifteen Years in India*," &c., has in the press, "*Forty Years in the World, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life*."

The *Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern*, with Notes Historical and Critical, and Lives of the most celebrated Living Poets, by Allan Cunningham, in 4 vols. small 8vo., are nearly ready.

Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable connection with the Shows of the Eleusinian, and other Mysteries, by J. Christie, a Member of the Society of Dilettanti, in 1 vol. demy 4to. with plates, is announced.

Mr. G. Sinclair, author of the "*Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis*," has in the press, an *Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture*; with their Common and Botanical Names, their respective Characters and evil Qualities. The *Posthumous Works of B. Holdich*, esq. late Editor of the *Farmer's Journal*, are also coming forward.

The *Remains of the Rev. Christian F. Schwartz*, missionary in India, consisting of his letters and journals, with a Sketch of his Life, are in the press.

Dr. Busby's *Concert Room and Orchestra Anecdotes*, will certainly be published in a few days; and Mr. Elmes's *Schools of the Fine Arts*, will follow almost immediately.

Lochandhu, a Tale of the Eighteenth Century, 3 vols. fc. 8vo., is nearly ready.

Roman Nights, or Dialogues at the Tombs of the Scipios, from the Italian of Verri, in 2 vols. fc. 8vo., may be expected in a few days.

On the Religions of Ancient Greece, the Public, the Mystical, and the Philosophical, by W. Mitford, esq. 8vo., is nearly ready.

A Series of Tables, in which the Weights and Measures of France are reduced to the English standard, by C. Knight Sanders, Lieut. in the Corps of Royal Engineers, will speedily be published.

Ancient Paintings and Mosaic, discovered at Pompeii, by J. Goldicutt, Architect; to be completed in Four Parts, imp. 8vo. and proofs in 4to., each to contain Five Plates, engraved by E. Finden.

Mr. H. Moses is now engraving, in outline, a Series of Sixteen Designs, by Retsch, to illustrate Schiller's Ballad of "*The Fight of the Dragon*." Part I, containing Four Engravings, will be ready in a few days.

A novel called "*O'Hara*," of which Lord E. Fitzgerald is the hero of, and is preparing for the press.

A volume, containing many letters to and from Pope, Steele, Gay, Bolinbroke, with some Poetical Fragments, by Pope, will shortly be published. They are from original MSS. and will be printed uniformly with Roscoe's edition, to which the work will form a supplement.

The edition of Stephens' *Greek Thesaurus*, which has been so long passing through the hands of Messrs. Barber and Valpy, will be finished this year.

Mr. R. Sweet, F.L.S., author of "*Gerniacææ*," and other Botanical Works, intends giving in numbers, a complete history, accompanied by the best mode of cultivation, &c. of that beautiful tribe of plants called *Cistus*, or *Rock Rose*.

Col. C. J. Napier has in the press a *Memoir on the Roads of Cefalonia*, with Plans for their defence; to which is added a Statistical Account of the Islands, with Averages as to Climate, &c.

Miss Letitia Eliz. Laudon has a second volume of poetry—the *Troubadour*—in the press.

Mr. Tredgold has nearly ready for publication, a *Practical Treatise on Railroads and Carriages*, the data derived from original experiments; including some new inquiries respecting Steam-Engines, and their application to Steam-Carriages, and Station-Powers; the theory and effect of Gas-Machines, and the principles of estimating the first cost and annual expense of Rail-roads; 8vo., illustrated by Four Plates.

Shortly will appear in 1 vol. 8vo., *Poems*, by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Cobbold, of Holywell, near Ipswich; with an interesting *Memoir of the Author*.

The Rev. T. Wood, author of the *Mosaic History*, is about to publish a work, entitled the *Parish Church, or Religion in Britain*, containing an account of the religion, customs, &c. of the ancient Britons; the idolatry and conversion of the Saxons, the

the history of Christianity in this country, the nature of the sacred office, Christian worship in its original purity, &c. &c.

A gentleman lately returned from a tour of three years, chiefly spent in Italy, will soon present to the public a Panoramic View of the City and Antiquities of Rome, ten feet in height, and about one foot in height, drawn on an accurate scale, and coloured after nature. It will be contained in a case of the size and form of a quarto volume. Under the upper case will be a printed commentary on the picture, or a descriptive and historical account of its various objects.

Miss Aikin is about to publish the Poetical works, with the correspondence and other prose pieces of Anna Letitia Barbauld, with a Memoir, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Adventurers; or Scenes in Ireland, in the Reign of Elizabeth, 3 vols. 12mo.

Nearly ready, The Story of a Life, by the author of Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy, Recollections of the Peninsula, &c. &c., 2 vols. post 8vo.

The facetious author of "My Notebook, or Sketches from the Gallery of St. Stephen," has another work in the press, entitled, Travels of My Night-Cap; or, Reveries in Rhyme, with Scenes at the Congress of Verona.

A Description of the Island of Madeira, by the late T. E. Bowdich, esq., to which are added, a Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his Death, Remarks on the Cape de Verde Islands, and a Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia, by Mrs. Bowdich, with numerous Lithographic Illustrations, will shortly appear.

The Village Pastor, by one of the authors of Body and Soul, in 1 volume.

Sketches of Corsica, or a Journal of a Visit to that Island, an Outline of its History, and Specimens of the Language and Poetry of the People, illustrated with views, by R. Benson, is announced.

There is preparing for publication, London in the Olden Times; or, Tales intended to illustrate some of the Localities, and the Manners and Superstitions of its Inhabitants, from the 12th to the 16th century.

Dr. Wait, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has undertaken to translate two or three additional volumes of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, from the Arabic MSS. in the public library of Cambridge.

Preparing for publication, Flora Fossilis; or a Description of the Fossil Vegetable Remains found in the Coal Districts of Durham and Northumberland; with a particular account of the Concomitant Stratification; by J. B. Taylor, F.S.A. Bishopwearmouth.

Mr. Donovan has just issued the Prospectus of his Gleanings in British Ornithology, which form part of his "Gleanings in Natural History," announced for publication long since.

The Rev. Dr. Philpotts is preparing a series of Letters to Mr. Butler, on the Theological parts of his Book of the Roman Catholic Church.

A novel, entitled Truth and Fashion, will appear this month.

College Recollections, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

Mr. Mitchell is preparing a Dictionary of Greek, to unite the two Languages, giving the signification of words in common; distinguishing those purely ancient or modern, and noticing any change in the meaning; or, a Compendium of the Modern Words to be used as a Supplement of Words to the Dictionaries existing of the Classic Language.

In the press, Patriarchal Theology; or, the Religion of the Patriarchs; illustrated by an Appeal to the Subsequent Parts of Divine Revelation; in a Series of Letters, by the Rev. T. T. Biddulph, A.M., Minister of St. James's, Bristol.

A Succinct View and Analysis of Authentic Information extant in Original Works, on the Practability of joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a Ship-Canal across the Isthmus of America, by a R. Briks Pitman, is in the press.

In the course of May will be published, The Oracle of Human Destiny, or the Unerring Foreteller of Future Events, by Madame V. Parmand, Professor of the Celestial Sciences at Paris.

In the press, and shortly will be published, The Travellers, a Tale, 3 vols. 12mo., illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Superstitions of Modern Greece; by T. T. C. Kendrick, Author of the Kako Dæmon.

Nearly ready, the Life, Writings, Opinions, and Times of the Right Hon. Geo. Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron, in 3 vols. 8vo., embellished with an accurate portrait from a miniature by Holmes; a portrait of the Marchioness Guiccioli; and sundry other embellishments.

Classical Disquisitions and Curiosities, Critical and Historical, by Benjamin Heath Malkin, L.L.D. F.R.S.A., Head Master of Bury School.

Dr. Moseley will publish in May, the Dictionary of Latin Quantities, or the Prosodian's Alphabetical Guide to the Measure of every Syllable in the Latin Poets.

Mr. Fraser, author of a Tour in the Himala Mountains, has lately returned from travels in the more distant parts of Persia, and will speedily submit to the public the fruits of his researches.

Shortly will be published, by the command of, and dedicated by permission to, His Most Gracious Majesty, Views and Illustrations of his Majesty's Palace at Brighton, by John Nash, Esq., Private Architect to the King, &c. &c. &c.

Part I. of Dr. Alexander Jameson's New Practical Dictionary of Mechanical Science, embellished with many hundred Engravings

Engravings on copper and wood, will be published early this month.

Mr. G. Thomson, of Edinburgh, is preparing a Sixth Volume of his Collection of the Songs of Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and other eminent Lyric Poets; united to the Select Melodies of Scotland chiefly, and to many of those of Ireland and Wales; with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano-forte: composed by Haydn, Beethoven, &c., who have also arranged many of the Melodies for two and for three voices.

Observations on the System of the Patent Laws, with Outlines of a Plan proposed in substitution for it, by J. Astley, is forthcoming.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

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REVIEW OF POLITICS.

TH**ERE** is little to say, at present, on this subject. At home, the only subject of general interest is the Catholic Question, which seems to have been artfully involved in else unnecessary difficulties; by coupling, together, the emancipation of the Catholics with the pensioning of their priests, that the prejudices of intolerance, too feeble alone to resist the claims of justice, might be strengthened, by the alliance of prejudices of the purse. In the Commons, however, it seems that emancipation and pensioning will both go down. The issue in the Lords is more doubtful. The heir-presumptive of the throne puts himself conspicuously at the head of the opposition, and talks of the coronation oath;—as if that were intended to limit the constitutional powers of the three estates, instead of re-

straining the unconstitutional assumptions of one of them; a barrier against parliamentary legislation, not against inonarchic usurpation.

In France, all things appear to be going on prosperously for Ultra Royalism and the restoration of the legitimate glories of the age of Louis XIV. Still, however, there remains one voice, at least, in the Chamber of Deputies bold enough with resolute perseverance to denounce the legitimate Ferdinand of Spain (the rebellious dethroner of his father, and the perjured betrayer of his people) as a swindling bankrupt; and Rouen has been inflamed into menacing tumult against the Jesuits, and the encroaching arrogance of the Clergy, by the interference of the Archbishop and the military, to prevent the representation of

Moliere's *Tartuffe*. In the other parts of Europe, all is apparent lethargy, except, indeed, that France, in her new province, Spain, seems actively employed in making Cadiz an efficient counterbalance against England's rocky hold, Gibraltar.

In every part of the AMERICAN CONTINENT almost every thing seems to be assuming the settled order, which the friends of liberty and humanity could desire. And the direct intelligence from Greece, extracted from the official journal, published at Hydra, is of a cheering nature; not so much for any details of military prowess, as for the evidence it affords of that more arduous consummation—the triumph of the

law, in an infant state, over the spirit of discord and insurrection. COLCOTRONI, the four DELIJANS, the two NOTARPOULIS and others were shipped off from Napoli, in the open day, for Hydra, without a murmur from the people; but with every apparent mark of public joy. A letter from Egypt, describes the PACHA to have been throughout the whole of his late expensive and unfortunate campaigns, the dupe of Turkish artifice and flatterers in Turkish pay, who pronounced him the Napoleon of Africa. A French general, of the name of Boyer, has recently joined the PACHA, and obtained a chief-command over his troops.

OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

HENRY FUSELI, ESQ., R.A.

This distinguished artist and accomplished scholar, died on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., at the house of the Countess of Guilford, at Putney Hill.

He attained the great age of 87, in perfect possession of his faculties, his mind remaining as completely vigorous and firm, as at any previous period of his life. Mr. Fuseli was a native of Zurich, and came to England at an early age, more with the intention of making literature his study, than art. Indeed he published a few works; but while he was yet undetermined, and speculating, as he said, on the great resolve of life, he took some of his drawings to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and asked his candid opinion whether he thought he had any chance of success as an artist. The President was so much struck with the conception and power displayed in them, that, after viewing them attentively, he said, "Young man, were I the author of these drawings, and offered ten thousand a year not to practise as an artist, I would reject it with contempt." This decided him; but it was not until the opening of the Milton Gallery, about the year 1798, that the extent of his intellectual acquirements, his lofty but somewhat extravagant imagination, his fertile and eccentric fancy were fully appreciated. None who witnessed it can ever forget the effect, produced on them by that exhibition. The pictures he painted for the Shakspeare Gallery must also be remembered, though not always with critical applause, with feelings of high admiration. His "Ghost of Hamlet," in point of conception at least, was unquestionably the grandest work in the collection; it can never be forgotten while the art exists. Yet it must not be disguised, that, even in this, as in similar instances, an extravagance of outline betrays something like an *overstraining* for the sublime; that the imagination of Mr. Fuseli was more eccentrically vigorous than classically correct; that a scarcely practicable curve was sometimes mistaken

for the beau-ideal of grace, and distorted attitude for the action of energetic passion; that even his female features, and their proportions also, had frequently too much detail for genuine beauty; and that elaboration sometimes supplied the place of expression. His parade of anatomical science led him also, occasionally, into a species of caricature. His naked forms looked as if a transparent pellicle had been drawn over the anatomised figure, to show the situation and action of the muscles; and, even in the clothed, the outline of the limb was shewn distinctly through the drapery;—nay, the very exertion of the muscles. In one of his pictures of Milton's daughter, reading to the sightless bard, we remember to have been favoured with a sight of the femoral artery through the petticoats. If this be not the pedantry of the art, we are sure, at least, that it is not the good taste of it; and, though we are far from thinking that the artist's knowledge of anatomy can possibly be carried too far, or that even the most gorgeous drapery can be properly disposed without an anatomical familiarity with the human figure; yet, we would recommend to every artist, among other accomplishments of science which he is called upon to acquire, not to forget the knowledge of how much of that acquisition it is necessary for him to conceal. Notwithstanding all this, far be it from us to call into question the vigour, the fertility, the exuberance of Fuseli's imagination; or, to deny that British art has essential obligations to his exertions. But even a funeral memoir should not be all indiscriminating panegyric. We would separate the genius from the mannerism; and, while we stimulate the incipient artist to catch the fire of emulation from the former, would warn him to shun the contagion of the latter; which, unfortunately, is all that the mere imitator can ever catch.

Mr. Fuseli enjoyed the friendship of many of the most distinguished *litterati* of the

the age: the high opinion entertained of him even in his youth, by his celebrated townsman Lavater, was shown by his putting into his hand, at parting, a small piece of paper, beautifully framed and glazed, on which he found written in German, "Do but the third part of what you *can* do."—"Hang that up in your bed-room, my dear friend," said Lavater, "and I know what will be the result." The result did not disappoint him; their friendship only ended with life, and on the part of the artist was continued to Lavater's son with unabated fervour. Mr. Fuseli enjoyed excellent health, probably the result of his habitual temperance. He was a very early riser, and whether in the country or in town, in summer or in winter, he was seldom in bed after five o'clock. He enjoyed the most perfect domestic felicity, and was, perhaps, one of the most affectionately attached husbands that ever breathed: a character which even the seductive love-letters of Mary Wolstanecroft could not tempt him to violate. His lady survives him. He has made a will, leaving her everything he possessed.

The body was brought to town on the Sunday night, and received at the Royal Academy by his executors Messrs. Knowles and Balmanno. He had, for upwards of twenty years, held the offices of Professor of Painting, and Keeper of the Royal Academy; the president and principal members of which testified their respect, by paying the last honours to his remains at the funeral, which took place on Monday, April 25, in the Cathedral of St. Paul's—in a private vault, close to that of his great friend and admirer, Sir J. Reynolds. The hearse was drawn from Somerset-house, by six horses, attended by eight pages with truncheons, and followed by eight mourning coaches, containing the executors: Sir T. Lawrence, President; H. Howard, esq. Secretary, R.A.; R. Smirke, jun. esq., Treasurer, R.A.; W. Mulready, esq. R.A.; G. Jones, esq. R.A.; R. R. Reinagle, esq. R.A.; J. Wyatville, esq. R.A.; the Rev. Dr. C. Symmons; S. Cartwright, esq.; Lord J. Stuart, M.P.; Admiral Sir G. Moore, K.C.B.; Hon. Col. Howard, M.P.; Sir E. Antrobus, bart.; W. Locke, esq.; S. Rogers, esq.; W. Y. Ottley, esq.; H. Rogers, esq.; W. Roscoe, esq.; R. Roscoe, esq.; B. R. Haydon, esq.; H. Roscoe, esq.; T. G. Wainwright, esq.; M. Houghton, esq. The procession was closed by the carriages (mostly drawn by four horses, with servants in state liveries) of the Marquis of Bute; the Countess of Guildford; Lord Rivers; Lord J. Stuart; Hon. Col. Howard; Mrs. Coutts; Sir E. Antrobus; Sir T. Lawrence; Dr. Symmons; Mr. Locke; Mr. Cartwright; Mr. Smirke; Mr. Wyatville, &c. &c.

M. GIRODET.

This celebrated artist, after a short but

severe illness, died, at Paris, on the 9th of December 1824. His paintings were chiefly historical; and his estimation was high in the Parisian school. He was born of poor parents, in the middle station of society, and was originally intended for the military profession; but his inclination to the arts was so urgent, that his parents, at the age of fifteen, consented to his admission into the school of *David*, where, in the estimation of many, he became equal, or even superior, to his master. But David felt pride only in the reputation of his pupil, and gloried in the prizes which were awarded to him. Among his principal works are the "*Funeral Rites of Atala*," and the "*Scene of the Deluge*." For the latter of these Napoleon refused to bestow the prize, awarded by the academy: a refusal which, however arbitrary in principle, was not equally disreputable to his imperial taste; for, whatever may be said in favour of the mechanism of artist-like execution, the conception of this "*scene*," (the subject considered), is any thing rather than sublime; and the idea of the old miser (borne on the shoulders of his clambering son, in unavailing flight from the pursuing waters) grasping, with emaciate hand, his little bag of money, is *outré*, even to the ludicrous of caricature and farce: fitter for the boorish groupings of Teniers, the broad and satiric humour of Hogarth, or the familiar rusticity of Wilkie, than for the awful grandeur of sacri-historic picture. It is worse even than the howling dog, in our Hogarth's *Paul* before Festus.

The coloured statuary of Girodet (for such, in effect, the naked figures of French historic painting—particularly of the school of David, are), is undoubtedly very highly finished; and we are disposed to give that school full credit, for not considering the splashy daubing of a bas-relief surface as effect. His drawing, also, to something of that plastic grandeur, derived from the study of ancient statuary, unites, in the instance, especially, before us, even an ostentatious display of anatomical detail; muscles, veins and arteries are sufficiently designated, in relief and colouring; but even that detail reminds us of marble, not of flesh and blood. And as for that imaginative sublime which takes the passions and organs of nature for its material, and generalizes and works upon them by suggested circumstance, till the picture in the eye becomes a vital reality, identified, in passion and in consequence, with the situation conceived—of this, the essential soul and poetry of the art, we saw nothing in the "*Scene of the Deluge*." In short, we must be much more Frenchified, in our taste for *virtù*, than we yet are (though we profess not an absolute John Bullism in these matters), before we can join in the eulogies of his compatriots on the vigour, the judgment, the poetical interest, and admirable elevation of Girodet.

An engraving from this picture, or rather from a part of it, has found its way into the windows of our print-shops, in which some of the vices of the French school are sufficiently discernible. It reminds one of Æneas bearing away Anchises from the flames of Troy; and of an old book-print, indeed, of that very subject; only that the money-bag supplies the place of the Household Gods.

REVEREND ROBERT BLAND.

Mr. Bland, the son of a physician in London, was born in the year 1779, and educated at Harrow School, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He went from thence, after taking a Bachelor of Arts' degree, back to Harrow, as an assistant-master of that school, having entered into the church, and engaged in clerical duties, about the same time.

At Harrow, he continued in his office several years, and on resigning that situation, was engaged for a time as reader and preacher at some of the London chapels. He was subsequently appointed minister to the English church at Amsterdam, whither he proceeded, on that occasion. The circumstances of the times not permitting him to fulfil the objects of his appointment, he returned to England, and accepted the curacy of Prittlewell, in Essex; where he settled on his marriage with Eliza, third daughter of Archdale Wilson Taylor, Esq., in the year 1813. He removed, early in the year 1816, to the curacy of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, where he was also employed in the education of young men for the Universities. He died at Leamington, on the 12th of March, 1825, leaving a wife and six young children to lament his loss.

Mr. Bland was a very accomplished scholar, both in the learned languages and in the French and Italian. His character as an instructor of young men, in the classics, stood high among his contemporaries; and the attainments, upon which that character was founded, were increasing and heightening as he advanced in life. Well-grounded, from the first, in the grammatical knowledge of Greek and Latin, he expanded and strengthened that information, in his later years, by the careful study, in their best editions, of the particular works upon which he purposed to be employed with his pupils.

The general improvement in the examinations at our universities, and the corresponding stimulus given to the studies at our public schools, acted naturally as an incitement to his emulation in these respects; and his exertions and native ability fully kept pace with the progress of learning around him.

His MS. notes, which he was in the habit of putting down on the margins of a few favourite authors, prove the care with which he had studied Livy; and the same

remark applies to Horace, into whose Græcisms, and other "curious felicities," he was very fond of inquiring. Latterly, indeed, he became much interested in general etymological pursuits; and showed great ingenuity in tracing derivations through various languages.

He was author of several publications which have been held in considerable estimation. Among these may be enumerated—"The Four Slaves of Cythera," a Romance in ten cantos, 8vo. Longman, 1809. "Edwy and Elgiva," and "Sir Everard;" two tales, 16mo., 1808. The same, with other tales and poems, 8vo., 1809. Collections from the Greek Anthology, and from the Pastoral, Elegiac and Dramatic Poets of Greece, 8vo. Murray, 1813 (in which the articles distinguished by the signature B. are his own). Many of the translated pieces in this work are contained in a smaller previous publication, entitled "Translations," chiefly from the Greek Anthology, with Tales and Miscellaneous Poems, small 8vo., Phillips, 1806. He published also a manual of instruction, in the composition of Latin verse, entitled "Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters," which has reached a fourth edition. Mr. Bland was a contributor, at different periods of his life, to some of our critical works; he translated, also, some French publications of considerable length. Some of his sermons were very eloquent, and his fine voice gave them full effect in the delivery.

He was most highly valued where he was best known; and, in the bosom of his family, it may be with truth affirmed (in his hours of health and peace), that it was impossible even to imagine a more affectionate husband and father—a kinder or sincerer friend. His conversation was often richly amusing, and had a vein of peculiar pleasantry—a sort of overflowing hyperbolic irony—as original in its effect as harmless in its application. He was, in a word, in his social moments, playful and good-humoured in its extreme. His charity to the poor extended always as far as his means, and not unfrequently farther; and his considerate kindness to his servants has caused a regret for his loss.

M. DE PELTIER.

LATELY, in Paris, M. de Peltier, the author of several political pamphlets.—Although, at first, professing Republican principles, during the Revolution, as he has himself allowed, in some of his writings, published in England; he soon joined himself with Champetzne and Rivarol, and, in concert with them, published the "*Acts of the Apostles*," a periodical work, principally directed against the measures of the Constituent Assembly. Obligated to quit France after the fatal 10th of August, in which he asserted that he took an active part, he fled to England, and settled in London,

don, where he published his periodical work entitled *Paris pendant l'Année, &c.*, of which he completed more than thirty volumes. He afterwards commenced his celebrated *Ambigu*; and in the short interval of the peace of Amiens, M. Peltier, instead of lowering his hostile tone towards the different forms of government which succeeded one another in his native country, redoubled his former exertions, and even attacked Bonaparte, then First Consul. The latter was foolish enough to be offended, at what fell from his pen, and weak enough to apply to the English Government for the suppression of the calumny. The answer he received was, "that it was an affair that did not come under the cognizance of Government; and that the courts of justice were as open to him as to any other person, who had to complain of the license of the press." Napoleon embraced the only course he had, and brought an action in the Court of King's Bench.

It was Sir J. Mackintosh who undertook Peltier's defence: but, with all his eloquence, he was unable to save his client from being condemned as a libeller. The rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, however, prevented the sentence from being carried into execution.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, he quitted England, and took up his abode in Paris,—where, as he himself expressed, in a letter to a friend, dated Feb. 9th last, "Je finis ma vie assez doucement après les vicissitudes, sans nombre, qui ont marqué ma longue carrière parvenu aujourd'hui à 65."

Although M. Peltier published many works, he has left nothing by which he will be remembered. He had more gall than talent; and while his death will be but little felt in the republic of letters, it will probably save a good round pension to the purse of Charles the Tenth.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MARCH 30.—Petitions from the inhabitants of Lambeth, Richmond, and Twickenham, presented to Parliament against Cruelty to Animals.

—A fire broke out in the melting-house of Mr. Ruff, tallow-chandler, Upper Rathbone-place: it was consumed, together with the dwelling-house; and the houses of Mr. Hill, pawnbroker, and Mrs. Smith, dress-maker, were much damaged.

—Three individuals, of the names of Lintot, Walker, and Ferguson, suffered death at the Old Bailey, for several robberies.

April 7.—A Court of Common Council of the City of London was held. A resolution was moved to the effect, "That it was expedient to alter the present system of the Corn Laws, and that a petition, embodying the resolution, be prepared for presentation to the legislature."—A petition was ordered to be drawn up conformable to the resolution, and presented to both houses of Parliament.

8.—Intelligence received of an earthquake having taken place at Algiers and neighbourhood, on the 2d of March: it continued, at intervals, for the five following days. It threw down several houses, and injured many others, and totally destroyed the town of Blida, one day's journey from Algiers, burying in its ruins nearly all the inhabitants. Out of a population of 15,000 souls, Moors, Jews, and Arabs, about 300 only have been saved, and those in a sadly mutilated state.

13.—A meeting of the Merchants, Bankers and Traders of the Metropolis, took place at the City of London Tavern, to consider the propriety of presenting a petition to Parliament, for a revision of the Corn Laws, the Lord Mayor in the Chair; when resolutions were passed to the effect that, "In the opinion of the meeting, the present restrictions on the importation of the foreign grain are mischievous, and should be commuted for a fixed duty."

—The Rev. Robert Taylor, secretary of the Christian Evidence Society, forwarded a very able letter to Mr. Peel, Secretary of State, on the propriety of liberating the several persons now incarcerated for alleged blasphemy.

MARRIAGES.

J. Brown, esq. M.P. to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Paget, esq. of Totteridge, Herts.

At Marylebone-church, W. Sergison, esq. to Editha, second daughter of the late Sir H. Astley, bart.

At St. James's-church, H. Hall, esq. of Bentley, Hants, to Mrs. Griffiths, of Kensington.

At Barnes-place, Surrey, C. Selder, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late S. Crowning, esq. of Peckham.

At St. James's-church, J. W. Lyon, esq. of Albar-marle-street, to Emma Dutton, daughter of Mrs. Edwards, of Regent-street, and of Rheola, Glamorganshire.

At Mitcham, the Rev. G. Burges, vicar of Halvergate, Norfolk, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. S. D. Myers, M.A. late vicar of Mitcham.

Mr. R. A. Coward, of Cheapside, to Mary Anne, daughter of H. Kensit, esq. of Bedford-row.

J. Dodson, esq. to Miss Wilbraham, both of Burton-crescent.

Mr. R. Starey, of Aldersgate-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of C. Jones, esq. of Wood-end Green, Hayes.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Wandsworth, W. Riddle, esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late W. Driver, esq. of Surrey-square.

P. Lock, esq. of the New Kent-road, to Miss Euphrosyne de St. Genes, of Hammersmith.

Mr. W. Froward, of Sloane-street, to Miss Mary Ann Whitmont, of Old Brompton.

At St. James's-church, Dr. P. Leslie, to Miss Hendrie.

C. Ross, esq. son of General Ross, to Lady Mary Cornwallis, fourth daughter of the late Marquess.

At Gloucester-lodge, the Earl of Clanricarde, to Harriet, only daughter of the Right Hon. George Canning.

Capt. F. M. Shawe, of the Coldstream Guards, to Albina Hester, daughter of Major Gen. J. Taylor, of Galway.

In London, G. Dash, esq. to Mary, second daughter of the late T. Skeels, esq. of Stonea, Isle of Ely.

At Bramley, Surrey, J. Mallock, esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Sophia, daughter of the late J. Strut, esq. of Bertley, near Bramley.

At Mary-le-bone, W. Paynter, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Ann Bradmore Best, daughter of the late T. Best, esq. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

Henry, eldest son of the Hon. J. Wodehouse, to Anne, only daughter of T. T. Gordon, esq. of Letton, Norfolk.

At St. Pancras-church, the Rev. D. J. Hopkins, rector of Woolley, Hants, to Esther Barnard, daughter of the late J. Hammond, M.D.

In Berkeley-square, Capt. G. Ferguson, R.N. of Pitflore, to the Hon. Elizabeth Jane Rowley, eldest daughter of Lord Langford.

At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. Youngman, to Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. W. Evans.

At St. James's-church, Hugh, only son of Sir John Owen, bart. M.P. of Orielton, Pembrokeshire, to Angelina Maria Cecilia, youngest daughter of Sir C. Morgan, bart. M.P. of Traulegar, of Monmouthshire.

At St. Stephens', Coleman-street, J. Curwen, esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late A. Du Croz, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, F. H. Fawkes, esq. of Hawkesthall, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Butler, only child of the late Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, and niece to the Earl of Carrick.

At Hornsey, J. Kempson, esq. to Miss Jane Hewitson.

At Marylebone-church, C. R. Leslie, esq. of Lisbon-grove, to Harriet, daughter of the late S. Stone, esq.

At Hornsey, C. Morton, esq. of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, to Mary, only daughter of J. Kempson, esq. of Hornsey.

At Marylebone-church, J. Carr, esq. of Blackheath, to Harriet Catherine, fourth daughter of S. W. Sweet, esq. of Dorset-square.

DEATHS.

In Portland-place, 71, Sir J. Graham, bart. of Kirkshall, Yorkshire.

In London, Lady Bell, widow of Sir T. Bell.

In Clarges-street, 85, Mrs. E. Dyer, daughter of the late Sir T. Dyer, bart. of Spains-hall, Essex.

In George-street, Portman-square, 76, Sarah Eliza, relict of the late R. Ottley, esq. of St. Vincent.

At North-end, Fulham, Jean, the wife of G. W. Mills, esq.

15, C. Smith, second son of T. Price, esq. of Richmond.

At Ditton-park, Mrs. Scott.

In London, 25, Mary Catherine, relict of the late R. Potts, esq.

Sir R. Noel, bart.

At Wandsworth, Catherine, second daughter of the late W. Mc Andrew, esq.

At Brunswick-terrace, 50, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late J. Clark, B.M.

In Chester-place, Lambeth, 75, J. Swiney, esq.

In Tyndale-place, Islington, 74, Mrs. Allnutt, relict of the late H. Allnutt, esq. of High Wycomb, Bucks.

At P. Fearnshaw's, esq. Barbican, Eleanor, second daughter of the late P. Martin, esq. of Quay-hall, Cambridgeshire.

Sophia Maria, daughter of the Rev. J. Burder, of Hackney.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lord Boston.

83, T. Hardwick, esq. of Kensington.

77, J. Harrison, esq. of Kennington, and formerly of Wakefield.

Gen. the Right Hon. the Earl of Balcarras, Col. of the 63d Foot.

The Rev. J. Pridden, M. A. minor canon of St. Paul's, rector of St. George's, Botolph-lane, and vicar of Caddington, Bedfordshire.

26, the eldest son of Mr. Jackson, of the Poultry.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. C. Taylor, D.D. to the chancellorship of the diocese of Hereford.

The Rev. M. Cayle, M.A. to the rectory of Monnington-on-Wye, Herefordshire.

The Rev. R. Whateley, M.A. is appointed principal of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford.

The Rev. P. W. Bamford, to the vicarage of Bishopton.

The Rev. W. Buckland, to the rectory of Stoke-charity, Hants.

The Rev. G. Wood, to the rectory of the Holy-trinity, Dorchester.

The Rev. D. B. Lennard, B.A. to the rectory of St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich.

The Rev. W. C. Drew, B.A. to the rectory of Sandringham, with Babingley annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. T. Hawes, to the rectory of Thorndon, Suffolk.

The Rev. S. Lee, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Bilton, with Harrowgate.

The Rev. J. Sargeant, M.A. to the vicarage of Dodington, in the diocese of Peterborough.

The Rev. — Oakley, to the stall of Wenlock-barns, in St. Paul's-cathedral.

The Rev. S. Carr, M.A. to the rectory of Little Eversden, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. J. T. Mathews, to the perpetual curacy of Prior's-lee, Salop.

The Rev. J. Deeds, A.M. to the rectory of Oringbury.

The Rev. W. Uvedale, B.A. to the vicarage of Kirmond, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. C. Mackie, M.A. to be domestic chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

The Rev. D. Hodgson, to the rectory of East-woodhay, Hants.

The Rev. H. G. Talbot, B.A. to the rectory of Mitchell Tray cum Cymcarven, Monmouthshire.

The Rev. S. Meredith, B.A. is appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Rocksavage.

The Rev. R. Duffield, B.D. to the vicarage of Impington, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. G. Ridout, L.L.B. to the rectory of Lamyaf.

The Rev. C. Blathwayt, B.A. to the rectory of Langridge.

The Rev. C. Rabbits, B.A. to the rectory of Wanstrow.

The Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, to a prebendal stall in Chester-cathedral.

The Rev. R. C. Packman, rector of Langdon-hills, Essex, has been appointed one of the priests in ordinary of His Majesty's Chapels Royal.

The Rev. E. Bulmer, M.A. of the college of Hereford, to the rectory of Putley, in that county.

The Rev. C. Bowle, M.A. to the vicarage of Milborne-port, Somerset.

The Rev. H. Foulis, M.A. to hold the rectory of Panton, Lincolnshire, and the vicarage of Wragby, with East Torrington.

The Rev. C. Turnor, M.A. prebendary of Lincoln, to hold the vicarage of Milton-ernest, Bedfordshire, with Wendover-vicarage, Bucks.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a Meeting, at Newcastle, of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Northumberland, held to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at a General County Meeting on the 21st day of August last, "to inquire whether a better communication between Newcastle and Carlisle was practicable, and whether it would be most advisable to carry it into effect by a Rail-road or a Canal, and to report their opinion to a General Meeting of the County," Anthony Gregson, Esq. High Sheriff, in the Chair: It was resolved, "That this Meeting, concurring in the view taken of the subject by the Committee, consider the formation of a Rail-road between Newcastle and Carlisle an object of great importance, both to the landed and commercial interests in this part of the kingdom, and worthy of the countenance and encouragement of the county."

A numerous and respectable Meeting was lately held at North Shields, to consider the propriety of forming a Scientific and Mechanical Institution in that town. Several gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the occasion, all of which were highly favourable to the proposed measure, which was unanimously adopted, and a Committee appointed for carrying it into immediate execution.

Married.] At Whitburn, the Rev. K. Aitken, to Anna Elizabeth, only child of the late W. Eyres, esq. of Warrington, Lancashire—At Newburn, Mr. W. Downing, of Lemington Iron Works, to Miss Ann Davidson, of Chapel-house—At Stalndrop, Mr. J. Raine, of Ingleton, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. J. Fearney, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Lammas, of the Felling-shore, surgeon, to Jane, second daughter of G. Swan, esq. of Olive-lodge, Bishopwearmouth—At the same place, Mr. W. Jackson, of Sunderland, to Miss Turnbull, of Bishopwearmouth—At Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, the Rev. H. A. Maule, of Boxford, Suffolk, to Martha Shirley Rawes, only daughter of the Rev. W. Rawes—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. W. H. N. Temperley, to Margery Anne, second daughter of Mr. C. K. Reid, goldsmith and jeweller—At Whitby, Capt. T. Burnett, of the ship Hector, of South Shields, to Miss Gibson, daughter of W. Gibson, esq. of Whitby—Mr. T. Cook, of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss Jane Bennet, of North Shields—On the 24th ult. Mr. M. Paterson, of Alnwick, draper, to Miss Young, of Sheldykes—At Kirklington, Mr. D. Latimer, of Holmfoot, to Miss Moody—At Durham, T. George, esq. of Crook-hall, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Chisman, of Durham—At Tyneworth, D. E. Stephens, esq. of North Shields, solicitor, to Jane, youngest daughter of W. Metcalf, esq. of Tyneworth—At Hexham, J. Richardson, esq. of North Shields, notary public, to Miss Bell, sister of Mr. J. D. Bell, of the former place.

Died.] At Newcastle, 77, Mrs. Morrison; in Ridley-place, 71, Mrs. Mary Blaylock; J. Toppin, esq.; 39, Mr. W. Pirie—At Hexham, 33, Miss Jobling, daughter of W. Jobling, esq. of Newton-hall—At Westoe, Mrs. Ingham, relict of W. Ingham, esq. of Newcastle—At Alnwick, 79, Mrs. Peacock, widow of Dr. Peacock—At the Leazes, near Newcastle, 30, Miss Ann Dryden—At Walker, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. J. Cooper—43, J. Robson, esq. of Felling—25, Mary Catherine, relict of R. Potts, esq. son of the late Major W. Potts, of Carlisle—At Cambo, Helen, wife of Mr. Orr—At the Rev. J. N. Hollingsworth's, Haltwhistle, Miss Neve, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Neve—At North Shields, 79, Mr. A. Craig, of Mount-pleasant; 65, Jane, wife of Mr. J. Fulthorpe; 70, Mr. D. Ostle, of Toll-square—At Darlington, 16, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Dobbinson; 60, Mrs. Eleanor Harrison; 74, Mr. T.

Cundell; 33, Sarah, wife of M. J. Armstrong; 36, Hannah, daughter of Mr. R. Manners.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At a late numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of Carlisle, convened by the Worshipful the Mayor, it was resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament for an immediate revision of the Corn Laws.

Married.] At Bowness, W. Nixon, esq. of Boushead-hill, to Miss Lawson, eldest daughter of R. Lawson, esq. of Drumbargh—At Temple Sowerby, J. Boazman, esq. of Acorn-bank, to Miss Hill—Mr. P. Banks, of Cockermouth, to Miss M. Bustin, of Carlisle—Mr. H. C. Hobson, of Temple Sowerby, to Mary Sophia, second daughter of the late J. Cooke, esq.—A. Nowell, esq. of Underley-park, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late J. Farington, esq.—At Kirkoswald, Mr. A. Graham, spirit-merchant, of Carlisle, to Miss Mary Lawrence—At St. Cuthbert's-church, Carlisle, Mr. J. Brown, to Miss Jane Blacklock; Mr. B. McGouch, to Miss Margaret Moscrop—Mr. R. Kennedy, to Miss J. Black, both of Whitehaven—At Brampton, Mr. T. Routledge, of Headnook, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Hetherington, of Milton-hill—At Irthington, Mr. J. Phillips, of Old-wall, to Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. Potts, of Denton-hall—At Abbey, Mr. J. Harkness, jun. of Hollas, Borrowdale, to Miss Mary Beattie, of Mowbray—At Penrith, Mr. W. Birrell, to Miss Elizabeth Burrow.

Died.] At Lorton, Barbara, relict of J. Fletcher, esq. of Whitehaven—At Carlisle, 51, Colonel J. Hodgson, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service. Bengal establishment; 48, Mr. G. Gilkerson, inn-keeper; Mr. G. Gilberson; 30, Mrs. H. Murphy; 36, Mr. J. Ivison; 16, Mr. G. Scargill; 31, Mrs. Elizabeth Little; 60, Mr. T. Shaw; 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Sanderson, widow; 40, Mr. T. Host—At Workington, 33, Mrs. J. Huddart—At Brampton, 50, Miss Mary Walton—At Wigton, Mr. J. Beattie; 60, Mrs. Wilson—At Penrith, 65, Mr. G. Corrie, manufacturer—At Greystoke-hill, near Penrith, 64, Eleanor, wife of Mr. John Kennedy.

YORKSHIRE.

The manufacturers of the West Riding lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a revision of the Corn Laws.

The Wharfedale Agricultural Society lately held their annual meeting, which, owing to the revived prosperity of the landed interest, was, perhaps, one of the best meetings of this society that ever took place.

An ewe nine years old, the property of Mr. Samuel Varley, farmer, at Barwick-in-Elmet, has, in the course of eight years, yeanned twenty-four lambs.

An ewe, belonging to Mr. Richard Ledger, of Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster, lambed in March 1824, again in September, and a third time in March last; the lambs, which were very fine ones, were all fed by the ewe.

An ewe, blonging to Mr. Thomas Swaine, of Sherburn, lambed five lambs, three tups and two gimmers; they are all alive, and in a thriving state.

Married.] Edward, son of J. B. Charlesworth, esq. to Miss Clapham, only daughter of T. Clapham, esq. of Leeds; Mr. J. M. Orange, to Miss Sarah Lee, both of Leeds; Mr. S. Raistrick, to Miss Mary Robertshaw, both of Leeds—At Mirfield, Mr. S. Bottomley, of Huddersfield, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Buckley, of the former place—At Pontefract, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Jane Hunt, of that place—Mr. T. Hardy, of Sheffield, to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Caldwell, of Rotherham—Mr. C. Yates, of Ripon, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Fairgray,

gray, of Ripon—At Whitkirk, Mr. J. Crosland, of Scholes-hall, to Mrs. Townend, of Searcroft—At Fishlake, Mr. B. Benton, of Horbury, near Wakefield, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Birks, of the former place—At Barnsley, T. Beckett, third son of Sir J. Beckett, bart. of Gledhow, near Leeds, to Caroline, second daughter of Joseph Beckett, esq. of Barnsley—E. P. Nares, esq. to Anne, only daughter of Rear Admiral Preston, of Askam Broom—At Kippax, J. Clarke, esq. of Barnsley, to Sarah, eldest daughter of J. Clayton, esq. of Kippax—At Doncaster, the Rev. B. Clough, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. W. Morley, merchant. Mr. Clough was one of the first party of missionaries to Ceylon and India, who left England in 1814, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Coke. By his successful application to oriental learning, he was enabled to render his aid in the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Singhalese language; and he is the author of several other works in that language, the completion of some of which await his return to India—At Barwick-in-Elmet, J. Carter, esq. B.A. to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Porter—At Leeds, Mr. H. Jennings, to Grace, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Hardwicke; T. J. Stephenson, esq. of Budlington-quay, to Harriet Ann, only daughter of Mr. Fawcett; Mr. W. Shepherd, to Mrs. Ann Sedwick.

Died.] At Leeds, Elizabeth, relict of the late S. Hague, esq.; Miss E. Shepherd; Mrs. Hargrove, relict of the late Mr. Hargrove, of Knaresborough and Harrogate; 18, Charlotte Mary, only daughter of Mr. C. Turkington; 53, Miss M. Dunwell, formerly of Hunsingore, near Wetherby; Mr. J. Wilson, of Hull—At Wakefield, 80, Mrs. Rachael Wainwright—Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. W. Horsfall, of Barnsley—At Scarborough, Mrs. H. Huntriss, widow of Mr. J. Huntriss—At Thome, 28, C. J. F. Benson, esq.—At Hedon, in Holderness, R. Cayley, esq.—32, Mrs. Whittaker, of Birshall—At Otley, 60, J. Walker, esq.—54, Mr. W. Cartledge, of Hunslett-hall, near Leeds—At Hull, 49, the Rev. T. Bosher—At Knaresborough, T. Prest, esq. of Burton-house, Masham; same place, Mrs. J. Nicholson—76, H. Coates, esq. of Hull—At Beverley, 95, Mr. W. Watson—26, Margaret, daughter of J. A. Ingleby, esq. of Lankland-Hall, near Settle—Mrs. Reade, wife of T. S. B. Reade, esq. of Park-place, Leeds—At Kirkham-abbey, near Malton, 16, W. Wilberfoss, fourth son of B. Clarkson, jun. esq. of Kirkham-abbey and Holme-house—At Hartforth, Mrs. Tweddell, relict of J. Tweddell, esq. of Unthank, Northumberland—Mary Ann, fourth daughter of J. Brewin, esq. of North Deighton—33, Mr. S. Audsley, Bradford—At Silkstone, Maria, wife of the Rev. H. Affleck, vicar of that place, prebendary of York, &c. and daughter of the late Sir Elijah Impey—At Rotherham, Sarah Anne McDermott, daughter of Mrs. Fisher, of Shot-hill, Nottingham.

LANCASHIRE.

The Manchester Mechanics' Institution was opened within the month by an excellent address from Benjamin Heywood, esq. the Chairman of the Directors, and an introductory Lecture on Chemistry by Mr. Philips, F.R.S., Lecturer to the London Institution. The first lecture was gratis, and the audience was not less than 1,600 in number.

A public Meeting was lately held at Liverpool, the Mayor in the chair, to petition the Legislature for a revision of the Corn Duties. Resolutions to this effect were moved, and supported by the whole of the persons who addressed the meeting, except a Mr. Lafone, who contended, "that if the importation of corn were allowed, the poor would not be at all benefited, on the principle that more labour and profit would be deducted from our agricultural poor than would be gained by the population employed in manufactures." Mr. Lafone added, "that he was satisfied that when the price of corn was high, the poor man could always get a remunerating price for his labour." The resolutions for a petition were nevertheless carried.

A general public cemetery is about to be erected at Liverpool. It is to contain 24,000 square yards; the form an oblong square, and surrounded with a wall thirteen feet high.

Married.] Mr. Moxon, of Liverpool, to Harriet,

daughter of the late J. Ward, esq. of Olveston, Gloucestershire—J. Farrar, esq. of Liverpool, to Diana, eldest daughter of the late C. Megson, esq. of Langley-hall—B. D. Coates, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late J. Wych, esq. of Ashton-under-line—A. S. Grey, esq. of Dublin, to Miss F. Green of Liverpool—At Shawehall, Lancashire, A. Nowell, esq. of Underley-park, Westmoreland, to Charlotte, daughter of the late J. Ffarington, esq. and sister to W. Ffarington, esq. of Shawehall—R. Buckley, esq. of Manchester, to Mary, daughter of the late J. A. Newton, esq. of Cheadle-heath, near Stockport—Mr. R. Greer, of Preston, to Mrs. Cotterell, of Chorley.

Died.] 65, Mrs. Oates, of Liverpool—63, Sarah, wife of W. Ward, esq. of Liverpool—55, Mrs. J. Clare, relict of the late Capt. J. Clare, of Liverpool—54, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late J. Maudsley, esq. of Liverpool—63, J. Prascett, esq.—At Preston-brook, 69, Mrs. Amery, relict of the late Mr. W. Amery, of Caughall—At Haigh-hall, the Earl of Balcarras—At Ardwick, near Manchester, 29, Catherine, wife of W. Townend, esq.—At Orford-hall, 43, the Rev. E. T. S. Homby, Fellow of Allsuls.

CHESHIRE.

Some workmen, who were digging lately at Stockport, discovered, at about three feet from the surface, two fine oak trees, perfectly sound, imbedded in the clay. One of them was sixty-five feet in length. They were perfectly black, and capable of receiving the finest polish. The larger of the two has been sold for £30.

Mr. P. Marsland, of Stockport, has, for some time past, been weaving woollen by steam. His Majesty's tailor, Mr. Weston, has compared it with some French cloth worn by the Emperor Alexander, when here, woven expressly for him, and which he then thought the finest he had ever seen. Mr. Marsland's is much superior.

Married.] At Tarporley, Mr. W. Young, to Mrs. Mary Dimelo—Mr. J. Dale, of Astbury, to Miss Walker, of Burslem.

Died.] At Overleigh, Capt. Taylor.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Smalley, J. Bateman, esq. of Dye Royd, Thornton, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of the late T. Robinson, esq. of Edge-house, Thornton—At Derby, Mr. E. Farrell, to Miss M. Brown—At Derby, Mr. R. Jolliffe, to Miss Cadwallader—Mr. G. Bridgart, to Miss Piggin—At Alvaston, Mr. Lancashire, to Miss Mary Osborne—At Duffield, Mr. J. Deville, to Miss Holmes—At Ockbrook, Mr. J. Abbott, of Sawley, to Miss Mary Peet, of Bradmore.

Died.] 60, J. Gould, esq. of Pilsbury—At Ireton-wood, 72, Mrs. E. Abell—At Great Hucklow, Mr. J. Goddard—At Belper, 59, Mr. L. Pickering, late of Winson-green, near Birmingham—At Derby, 61, Mrs. Foss, deservedly lamented; 60, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Fletcher; 52, Mrs. Tansley; 73, Mrs. Owen—At Chesterfield, 22, Mr. R. M. Browne, generally and deservedly esteemed—At Breadsall, 98, Mrs. Hannah.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Lately, in sawing the log of an ash-tree in two, at Bathley, near Newark, a bird's nest was discovered with three eggs in it (supposed to be a grey woodpecker's) in the heart of the tree, the surrounding wood being perfectly sound, without a rent or crack. The two pieces, about a yard long, with the nest and eggs, are preserved: the cavity is turned black. The part sawn in two appears in the shape of an egg, with the broad end downwards. The diameter of the tree, at the place of the nest (about six feet from the top) is seventeen inches. The log measured forty feet long.

The inhabitants of Nottingham lately resolved to petition the House of Commons for a repeal of the assessed taxes. The petition was signed by 9,000 persons.

It is intended to form a library in Nottingham, for the use of young females of the working class.

Within the month, the first meeting of the Nottingham Scientific and Mechanical Institution was held

held in the Concert-room, Nottingham; when the rules of the society were passed, and the officers for the ensuing year elected,—the Rev. R.W. Abmond, M.A., F.R.S., President, in the chair. Owen Davies, M.D. and T. Wakefield, esq. were chosen Vice-presidents; Mr. J. Pearson, Treasurer; and Mr. R. Goodacre, Secretary. The design of the society is, in the first instance, to discuss scientific subjects, which are to be brought forward by each member in turn, to the exclusion of religious and political topics.

Married.] At Nottingham, the Rev. J. D. Schomberg, B.A., curate of Lutterworth, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late W. Taylor, esq. of Nottingham; Mr. R. Cooke, of Nottingham, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. Balne, of Walworth; Mr. T. Hayes, to Miss E. Hall; Mr. T. Up'on, of Beeston, to Miss M. Lamb; Mr. W. Wheewall, to Miss M. Wagstaff; Mr. S. W. Reeve, to Miss R. Daniels; Mr. G. Simpson, to Miss E. Sansom; Mr. D. Jack, to Miss S. Balmfarther—At Basford, Mr. R. Seaton, of Marton, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. W. Reddish, Nottingham—At Radcliffe-on-Trent, Mr. W. Dickinson, surgeon, to Miss Ingram—At Newark, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss P. Waddington—The Rev. G. Pope, Baptist Minister of North Collingham, to Miss E. Dodd, of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, 71, Mrs. Hancock, wife of J. Hancock, esq.; 68, Ann, widow of Mr. G. Richards; 31, Mr. J. Sewell; Mrs. Wright—At Mansfield, 89, Sarah, widow of the late W. Leverton, esq.—At Woodhouse-place, near Mansfield, 64, J.A. Smith, esq.—At Newark, 70, Dorothy, the wife of Mr. R. Hodgson—26, Mr. J. R. Fletcher—At New Radford, 64, Mr. E. Mackley—At Sibthorpe, 49, Mr. T. Faulkes, justly lamented.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

In excavating to obtain a supply of water on Lincoln race-ground, where the new stand is to be built, the workmen dug up a large mass of blue lias, which, when broken, was found to contain the remains of a serpentine animal, coiled up, with the vertebrae and external form in the finest state of perfection.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. T. S. Watson, of Wisbeach, to Frances Rhodes, eldest daughter of the late J. Ayre, esq. of Kyme-tower, near Boston—D. H. Dallas, esq. only son of Sir T. Dallas, K.C.B., to Marianne, only daughter of the late J. W. Yorke, esq. of Lincoln.

Died.] At Haddington, 91, J. Wilkie, esq. of Ratho byres, Scotland—At Appleby, 42, J. Hill, gent.—At Stamford, 65, W. Redifor, esq. solicitor.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A prospectus has been circulated through Leicester for the erection of a reading-room and public library, somewhat upon the plan, as to the management, of the Manchester Exchange-rooms.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. C. Stokes, of Kingston, to Miss Clarke—Mr. W. Hurst, of Great Wigston, to Miss Phipps, of Beeby—Mr. Hampkin, of Woodhouse, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Pawson, of Holbeach, Lincolnshire—At Higham, Mr. Heston, of Bolton, Lancashire, to Miss Smith, of the former place—At Hinckley, Mr. R. Halford, to Phoebe, daughter of Mr. J. Sansome—At Great Ashby, Mr. Herbert, London, to Miss S. Hubbard, of the former place—At Ilkestone, Mr. J. Lee, to Miss P. Smith—Mr. Keal, of Melton Mowbray, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Woodcock, of Syston—At Liddington, Mr. G. Daniells, of Uppingham, to Miss E. Sumpter, of Thorpeby-water—Mr. J. Elliot, of Preston, to Miss A. Mackenzie, of Newark.

Died.] 59, Mary, wife of G. Cooper, esq. of Great Glen, Leicestershire—At Loughborough, 85, J. Pugin, esq.; 63, J. Thorp, esq. banker, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Leicester—Jane, daughter of P. O. Adams, esq. Market Harborough—At Market Harborough, 86, the Hon. Anna Maria Mapletot, relict of the late Rev. N. Mapletot, rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, and daughter of the Right Hon. Charles, fourth Viscount Cullen—73, W. Dickinson, esq. of Twycross, Leicestershire—44, the Rev. J. Marriott, A.M., third son of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Cotesbach, Leicestershire—At Leicester, Mrs. Linthwaite; Mr. Mark Merice, attorney; J. Barratt, esq.—At Kirby Bellairs, Mr. Chandler—At Hinckley, 76, Mr. J. Sewell—69, R. Milligan.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] W. G. Bird, esq. of Lichfield, to Phoebe Anne, daughter of the Rev. J. Olive, of Bristol—At Sanden, near Lichfield, Mr. B. Hurdwick, to Susannah, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Bonney—Mr. T. Walker, to Miss S. Leek, both of Wolverhampton.

Died.] 59, W. Worthington, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent—At Woodhead-hall, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of T. Thompson, esq.—At Lichfield, 82, Miss M. Ashwell; 65, Mr. R. Harding; 43, Mr. C. Haywood—88, the Rev. R. G. Robinson, L.L.B., vicar of Harborne, and Chancellor's vicar of the Cathedral church of Lichfield—At Wolverhampton, 66, J. Hordern, esq. late High Sheriff of Staffordshire—At Meynell-house, near Bollston, Eliza, daughter of W. S. Bickley, esq. generally and justly esteemed—At Calwick, Joan, wife of the Rev. J. Granoille.

WARWICKSHIRE.

There is now a sect of dissenters at Coventry, called Samaritans. Amongst these people, women are allowed to preach. The Samaritans inculcate the necessity of wearing plain clothes; and of abstaining from swearing, even in a court of justice. It is one of their fundamental principles, too, not to allow their preachers to receive money for their services.

In excavating lately, for the intended new works at Coombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Craven, a silver coin of the reign of Edward III. was dug up, about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground; and in digging a few feet deeper, a single skeleton was also found.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Stanley, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. J. Evans, both of Wolverhampton; Mr. J. Weston, to Miss M. Graves; Mr. J. Balleny, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Butler; Mr. T. Collis, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. J. Howell; all of Birmingham—At Coventry, Mr. Lewis, of Leicester, to Miss Wall, of Coventry—At Wappenbury, T. Biddulph, esq. eldest son of Sir T. Biddulph, of Bisbury-hall, to Jane Rebecca, second daughter of the late R. Vynar, esq. of Eathorpe—Mr. Winterton, of Wolvey-grange, to Miss Godson, of Hook Norton.

Died.] At Birmingham, 79, W. Taylor, esq.; 79, Mrs. M. Truman; 59, Mary, widow of Mr. T. Auster; 21, Mary, wife of Mr. P. Moore, deservedly regretted; 74, Hannah, widow of Mr. Bolton; Frances Elizabeth Taylor, second daughter of Mr. Bellamy; John Stephen, eldest son of C. Cope, esq.; all of Birmingham—At Leamington, 64, Elizabeth, relict of R. Hill, esq. of Kineton; 47, the Rev. R. Bland, curate of Kenilworth. He was the son of Dr. Bland, a physician of eminence in London; distinguished as a man of letters and an author; and as an associate of Johnson, Goldsmith, Sir J. Reynolds, and other celebrated literary men—At Foleshill-ledge, near Coventry, Mr. E. Lythall—Of ossification on the brain, 44, the Rev. J. Marriott, A.M., late curate of Broadclist, Devon, and rector of Church Lawford, Warwickshire—At Coventry, Mrs. C. Price; Mr. R. Brunton, 3d Light Dragoons.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Yates, of Newport, to Ann, daughter of the late T. Stirrup, esq. of Sinderhill-house, near Lane-end—Mr. J. Thornton, to Miss Rowton, both of Shelve.

Died.] Anne Brunette, youngest daughter of the late S. Drew, esq. of Bishop's-castle—At Lee Gomery, 67, Mrs. E. Lawley, of Wellington—At Shrewsbury, Harriet, wife of the Rev. H. Owen, Archdeacon of Salop—At Bridgnorth, Mr. R. Dukes—At Bishop's-castle, Miss E. James—At Broseby, 18, Miss M. Hartshorne.

WORCESTER.

Lord Dudley has given £2,000 towards taking down and rebuilding the parish church of Sedgley.

The first meeting of the Ross Flower and Fruit Society, for the shew of Auriculas, Anemones, Hyacinths, Polyanthus, &c. took place within the month. The views of the institution are not confined to Flowers and Fruits, but extend to the improvement of Horticultural Science generally.

Died.] At Worcester, 82, R. Nash, esq.; Mr. S. Palfrey, an eminent veterinary surgeon—At Astley-hill,

hill, 66, T. S. Vernon, esq. High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenant, and Magistrate of Worcestershire—At Yardley, 77, C. Clark, gent.—64, the Rev. W. Probyn, chancellor of St. David's, Pembrokehire, vicar of Longhope, Gloucestershire, and of Pershore, Worcestershire—At Stourbridge, 19, Miss Charlotte Coleman.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Bircher, near Leominster, 72, T. Smith, esq.—90, Mrs. A. Phelps, relict of J. Phelps, esq. of Sellack. She had 10 children, 39 grand-children, 53 great-grand-children, and three great-great-grand-children: in all 103 souls—At Hereford, 82, Mrs. R. Whitmore, last surviving sister of the late J. Whitmore, esq. of Haywood-lodge—At Leominster, 82, Mr. J. Southall—At Ross, Mr. J. Edwards—At Ledbury, 79, Mr. J. Powell, sen. of Little Fawley—At Shipston on Stour, Mrs. Welch—At Evesham, Mrs. Day, wife of G. Day, esq.—At Collington, 86, Mrs. E. Paine.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The following is a summary of the sentences of the whole of the prisoners at the late Gloucester Assizes:—

Condemned—executed.....	2
Death recorded.....	11
Transportation, 7 years.....	7
Imprisonment, 2 years.....	4
..... 18 months.....	1
..... 1 year.....	7
..... 6 months.....	13
..... 3 months.....	13
..... 2 months.....	7
..... 6 weeks.....	1
..... 1 month.....	2
..... 1 week.....	1
Not Guilty.....	34
Discharged by proclamation.....	8

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A simple and ingenious method of condensing smoke, metallic vapours, and other sublimed matter, not liable to be infused by admixture with water, has lately been made public by Mr. Jeffreys, of Bristol. It consists in having connected with the fire a furnace, two parallel funnels communicating together at the top, up one of which the smoke or vapour ascends, and then passing into the other, is immediately condensed, and carried down by a shower of water, which falls unceasingly from above, and passes off by an opening below.

A meeting was lately held, for forming an Association to build Piers and establish a Steam-boat across the Old Passage, so as to ensure a certain and expeditious communication, over the Severn, with Chepstow, Piercefield, Tintern Abbey, Monmouth, and Hereford, from Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, and South-western counties. The subscription for shares was opened by the Duke of Beaufort, and nearly half of it taken at the meeting.

The inhabitants of Chepstow lately agreed to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Small Debts Recovery Bill.

Married. At Tewkesbury, Alfred, son of the late Rev. Dr. Estlin, of Bristol, to Letitia Maria, only daughter of the late J. G. Senior, esq. of Jamaica—Rev. R. B. Plumtre, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester, to Susanna, daughter of the late Rev. I. Nicholl, D.D., of Ham, Glamorganshire—Rev. W. D. Baker, of Monmouth, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Harris, of Usk—Mr. J. Dowle, to Miss Prichard, both of Chepstow—Mr. J. Morris, of Prestbury, to Miss M. Abbey, of Cheltenham—Mr. F. Morgan, of Usk, to Miss S. Vaughan, of Pontypool.

Died. At Redcliff-house, 87, the Dowager Lady of the late Sir J. Smyth, bart. of Ashton-court, Somerset—At Clifton, T. Monkhouse, esq.; F. Brooke, esq. of Stanshaw's-court; J. Phillips, jun. esq. solicitor, College-green—At Staverton-house, near Cheltenham, the Rev. W. Pearce, M.A.—At Alderley, the Rev. E. Draper, rector of Leekhampton—66, W. Kimber, esq. of North Cerney—At Minchinghampton, 80, J. Mill, esq.—70, W. Danson, esq. of Bristol—21, William, only son of Dr. Fry, of Dursley—82, R. Brown, of Coln-house, near Fairford—At Cairncross, 16, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Hogg, esq. of Ebley—In Berkeley, 27, Miss E. Sutton—90,

T. Coulsting, esq.—At Westend-house, Wickwar, 77, the Rev. W. Sunners—At Tetbury, 79, the Rev. R. Davies, vicar of Tetbury and Horsley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Mr. H. Drummond, the banker of London, lately founded and liberally endowed a Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.

Married. At Oxford, C. Willis, jun. esq. of Cranbrook, Kent, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late W. Macbean, esq. of Jamaica—Mr. J. Sawyer, to Miss Maria Hanks, both of Oxford—Mr. T. Haines, of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, to Miss Salmoni, of St. Clement's—At Wootton, near Woodstock, Mr. Baynes, jun. of London, to Miss Margette of Old Woodstock—At Ewelme, N. Reid, esq. eldest son of A. Reid, esq. of Lionsdown, Herts, to the Hon. Caroline Napier, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Napier—At Hook Morton, Mr. Winter-ton, of Wolvey-grange, Warwickshire, to Miss Goldson, daughter of the late Mr. S. Godson, of Hook-norton—Mr. T. Stevenson, to Miss J. Loosely, both of Grove.

Died. At Oxford, 35, Mr. R. Allen; 63, Mrs. Rone—69, Mrs. Parlour—At Jolid, 71, Mr. F. Johnson—The Rev. P. Elmsley, D.D., late principal of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford, &c. &c.—At Bicester, 63, H. Walford, esq.—63, At Shelswell, Mrs. Lamb—At Woodstock, 73, Mrs. Hynes; 54, Mrs. S. Parkins, wife of Mr. Parkins, of Lower Heyford—75, Mr. Tanner, of Rose-hill, near Oxford—At Chalgrove, 73, H. Lewingham, esq.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

As three men were widening the road in Hangmanstone-lane, near Abingdon, they dug up (about four inches from the surface) 761 Roman silver coins of the reign of Valentine—19 of which were of the superficies of a shilling, but not so thick, a few that of sixpence, and the remainder that of half-a-crown.

Married. Mr. G. May, of Reading, to Emily, second daughter of Mr. J. Draper of Theale—Mr. T. Greenwood, to Miss E. Marshall—Mr. J. Barton, of High-street, Windsor, to Miss Scurr, of Hackney-terrace—W. Gee, esq. of Olney, to Miss Sophia Page, of Emberton—Mr. J. Jennings, of Shinfield, to Miss E. Butt, of London-street, Reading—Mr. W. Dodd, of Well-place Farm, Ipsden, to Miss D. Pitman, of Cholsey Mills.

Died. At Chesham, Bucks, 74, the Rev. J. Fuller—75, The Rev. W. Pennock, minister of Nork Marston, Bucks—87, The Rev. J. Oddie, vicar of Beirton, Bucks and Hough, Lincolnshire—At Reading, Isabella, widow of the late Mr. J. May, of Englefield; 80, Mr. J. Young—At Ashton Tirrold, Berks, 76, the Rev. R. Fuller—At Aylesbury, 65, Mr. H. Sheriff; Mr. Chas. Whitehall—At Eton, Mr. J. Hawkes—At Clewer-green, 87, Lieut.-Col Paterson.—At Datchet, Mrs. E. Wolfe—At Slough, 56, Mr. E. Deane.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

A numerous meeting of the trustees of the Sparrows Herne Turnpike was lately held at the King's Arms, Berkhamstead, the Earl of Clarendon in the chair, and after much consideration it was decided to proceed immediately to execute the new line of road from Broughton-house, the residence of J. Senior, esq. into Aylesbury.

Married. At East Barnett, W. Elmhurst, esq. to Ann Frances, second daughter of W. Walker, esq. of Everley-lodge, Herts—At Watton, Herts, W. Spain, esq. of Fareham, Hants, to Mary, daughter of the late Sir H. White of Portsmouth—At Little Gaddesden, Herts, W. N. Franklyn, esq. of Tottenham, second son of R. Franklyn, of the Royal Mint, to Mary Anne, only daughter of W. Buckingham, esq. of the former place.

Died. At Stansted, 58, T. Hankin, esq.—At Hertford, Mr. W. P. Wilson, late keeper of the gaol for the county of Hertford, nearly 30 years. He was a very sensible man, and in the fulfilment of his arduous and sometimes most painful duties of his office, he secured and maintained the approbation, esteem, and confidence of the magistracy, by his able and upright conduct and unremitting attention to all the details of his business—At St. Alban's, at an advanced age, Miss Catherine Baskerville—At Bedford, Mrs. Matthiason—At Much Hadham, 75, R. Jacobs, generally regretted—At Leighton Buzzard, Mrs. Page.

NORTHAMP-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Dallington, Northamptonshire, the Rev. J. Ford, of Northampton, to Jane Frances, daughter of the late E. Nagle, esq.

Died.] At Wansford, 25, on her road from Buckminster to London, the Hon. Caroline Talmash, fourth daughter of Lord and Lady Huntingtower.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

A meeting, numerous attended, was lately held at Cambridge, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted in petitioning the House of Commons against the proposed alterations of the Corn Laws. It was resolved unanimously, "That petitions be immediately prepared and sent from every village in the county against any alteration in the corn laws, and that the county members be requested to present the same."—The petitions contained other resolutions and obvious reasons against the proposed alteration, as being *fatal to the interests of the farmers in the first instance, and consequently to the country at large.*

It is understood that arrangements are forming by several of the inhabitants of Cambridge, well known for their scientific knowledge and pursuits, for the purpose of establishing a mechanic and scientific institution. When it is considered what a great number of artificers of all branches of the mechanic and liberal arts, are now employed in the various buildings and improvements now in progress in the University and town of Cambridge, it has been a matter of surprise to many, that a subject, fraught with such great advantage and benefit to mankind, should be so long neglected; no doubt now remains, but the professors and scientific members of the University will, in conjunction with those praiseworthy individuals who first set on foot the plan of this institution, render their support and assistance, by which it is probable it will prove of as much advantage to society, as any one of those institutions already established in any part of the United Kingdom.

Married.] At St. Mary's, Stamford, Capt. J. E. Cairnes, of the 56th regt. to Susannah, only daughter of the late T. Jackson, esq.—At Kirtling, J. Pettett, esq. to Susannah, only daughter of J. Pettett, esq.—At Cambridge, C. Hore, esq. son of the late J. Hore, esq. of London, to Maria Eleanor, eldest daughter of G. B. White, esq. of Cambridge—At Cambridge, the Rev. J. Fawcett, M. A. of Leeds; to Isabella, fourth daughter of J. Farish, esq. of Cambridge—Mr. Hanton, of Ashley, to Miss S. Holland, of Cheveley.

Died.] At Cambridge, 20, Miss E. Rawley; 23, Mr. W. Walker—At Chesterton, 88, the Rev. R. G. Robinson, LL.B.—At Soham, 25, Mr. G. Swinton; Mr. R. Whiting, of Soham—Mrs. Taylor, of Wisbeach—At Ely, 84, G. Pigott, gent. of that city; 30, Mr. T. Hattersley—At Walsoken, 54, Mr. D. Fuller.—At Lidgate-hall, 67, Mrs. Downing—At March, 40, Miss E. Hammond.

NORFOLK.

A meeting of the clergy was lately held at Norwich, when a petition was agreed to, expressing their concern at learning that it is the intention of their brethren to petition against further concessions to the Catholics, which they believed might now be made with safety, and therefore with justice and expediency. The petition alluded to is signed by the dean, prebendaries, chancellor, and archdeacon of Norfolk.

The seamen on the north-east of England have lately formed associations at different parts on the line of coast from Yarmouth, in Norfolk, to Berwick-upon Tweed, mutually to assist or relieve each other in case of shipwreck, &c., to alleviate their sufferings, and supply them with money to pay their passage home.

Died.] At Fakenham, 37, Mr. C. Willett—At Norwich, Lady Kerrison, relict of Sir R. Kerrison.

SUFFOLK.

The Society of Arts have lately adjudged a premium of fourteen guineas to Mr. J. Cobbing, of Bury, for a bonnet of spring wheat, plaited in imitation of Leghorn. The bonnets from which this was selected, are by some considered to be completely equal to the Italian manufacture.

Married.] At Hadleigh, H. Madden, esq. to Eliza beth Frances, eldest daughter of the late J. Taylor, esq.—Mr. Pawsey, to Miss Jennings, both of Bury St. Edmund's—Mr. R. Pawsey, of Great Wheltenham, Suffolk, to Miss H. Fortington, of London.

Died.] 79, G. Jackson, esq. of Woolpit—At the Parsonage, Little Thurlow, Caroline, second daughter of the late Rev. T. Creck—At Eye, H. Shorting, M. D.—The Rev. S. Salmon, curate of Wetheringsett, Suffolk—T. Walne, esq. 72, late of Brockdish—At Bury St. Edmund's, 25, Mr. T. Knowles.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Leyton, J. Tyler, esq. of Ricebridge Havering, to Mary Susannah, only daughter of Mr. W. Turner, of Leyton—At Walthamstow, the Rev. A. F. Lloyd, rector of Inslow, Devon, to Harriett, second daughter of T. F. Forster, esq. of Hoe St. Walthamstow—At Woodford, T. Chapman, esq. of Mecklenburg-square, eldest son of E. Chapman, esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of J. Hanson, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford, Essex—Mr. S. Horsenail, of Buds Green, near Ongar, to Miss S. Dodd, of the same place. The amorous swain is 65, whilst his blooming bride has just passed her teens—At Harwich, W. Knott, esq. Medical Staff, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. N. Bull, of Harwich—Daniel, son of the late Mr. S. Abrey, of Springfield Hall, Essex, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Gribbs, of Springfield Hill, Cottage—At the Friends Meeting-house, Maldon, E. Knight, to Miss Reynolds, of Cold Norton.

Died.] At Little Halingbury, 27, the Rev. F. Horsley, vicar of Matching—At Prittlewell, Capt. J. Bullock, R. N.—71, B. Goodrich, esq. late of Suling Grove, many years an active magistrate of this county—At Rawrett, Mrs. Mary Decley, of Wattle's Bridge Mill—At Maldon, 72, Mr. H. Hayward, generally and justly esteemed—At Dedham, Grace, widow of J. Marratt, esq. of the Grove—At Retten-don-hall, Mr. J. Baker.

KENT.

A public meeting, exclusively clerical, the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy in the chair, was lately held at Canterbury, to petition parliament against the claims of the Catholics.

"This young gentleman," so has said a late *Morning Chronicle*, "who has had the good fortune to be related to the Duke of Northumberland, and to have married a daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, holds at this time (*proh pudor!*) more valuable preferences than have fallen to the lot of all the eminent divines, scholars, and authors (who had nothing but their merit to recommend them) as rewards for their services to the public, during half a century."

Married.] At Lewisham, the Rev. H. C. Knox, of Laughton, Sussex, to Sophia Martha, daughter of the late G. Darby, esq.—At Rochester, J. Wilson, esq. to Miss Standbridge, daughter of W. Standbridge, esq. R. N.—At Dover, Mr. Bolden, of Sellinge, to Miss J. Knowles of Dover; the Rev. C. Fielding, to Elizabeth Oakley, youngest daughter of Capt. Boyce, late of the Hon. East-India Company's Service; Lieut. G. Vernon, of the Hon. Company's Bombay Marine Service, to Jane, daughter of G. E. Rouert, esq. formerly of Gottenburgh—At Canterbury, Mr. J. Abram, of Deal, to Miss E. C. Hayman, of the same place; Mr. H. Marlen, to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. J. Moore—At Rochester, Mr. F. Harlow, of Rotherhithe, to Miss C. Rye, of Gravesend—At Chatham, Mr. W. Merrony, to Miss M. Sullivan; Mr. G. Ross, to Miss R. Wheeler; and Mr. T. Hogben, to Miss J. Jarman; Mr. J. Baker, to Miss S. Godfrey; Mr. H. Colyer, to Miss E. Reyfield; Mr. S. Southers, to Miss A. Turner; Mr. J. Tupper, to Mrs. S. M'Leish—At Eltham, Mr. C. Bishop of Shad Thames, to Eliza, only daughter of G. Ring, esq. of Nottingham.

Died.] At the Rectory, Beckenham, 80, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Harpur, relict of Sir H. Harpur, bart., and sister to the late Earl of Warwick—At Tunbridge-wells, 80, Mrs. Frances Ashburnam, daughter of Sir W. Ashburnam, late Bishop of Chichester; 75, J. Sawyer,

J. Sawyer, esq.—At Sandgate, H. Hamersley, esq.—At Canterbury, Frances, widow of the late Rev. R. Parsons, of Seven Oaks; Mrs. C. Planner, 65, widow of Lieut. J. Planner, R. N.—At Dover, Mr. Kitchen, son of Alderman Kitchen—At Margate, 33, Miss M. Hewitt—At Sturry, 27, M. C. Kingsford, youngest son of the late S. Kingsford, esq. of St. Alpheg, Canterbury—At Ashford, 80, Mr. J. Sparrow—The Rev. T. Chamberlayne, rector of Charlton—At Goodnestone, 78, Lady Bridges, mother of Sir Brook W. Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone-park—At Charlton, 67, Major-Gen. Miller—39, The wife of the Rev. R. Roberts, of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, and daughter of the late Mr. Elwyn, of Canterbury.

SUSSEX.

Various fossil remains, among which are some bones of a gigantic crocodile, and certain traces of the *Megalosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*, have been found in the sand-stone of Tilgate Forest, Sussex; and also those of an enormous animal, thought to be the *Ignadom*. The teeth are evidently those of an herbivorous animal of extraordinary size, not less, according to the proportions of the remains, than sixty feet in length; and it is considered to have been an amphibious species of animal.

Married.] G. Crawford, jun. esq. of Paxhill-park, to Miss C. Homfrey, of Honingham-hall, Norfolk.

Died.] At Brighton, Lieut.-Gen. Dorrien—At Bognor-rocks, Miss L. A. H. Kennedy, youngest daughter of the late Dr. A. H. Kennedy—Mr. G. Verrall, of Lewes—At Brighton, Mrs. Ready, wife of His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Ready, Governor of Prince Edward's Island; in Middle-street, Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Clear, wife of Capt. C.—At Seaford, Miss M. A. Verrall—At Tortington, Mrs. Newland—At Runcton, Chichester, Mrs. Merricks, widow of R. Merricks.

HAMPSHIRE.

The expense of a ship canal from Portsmouth to London is estimated by Mr. Cundy at from three to four millions. He has reduced the distance to sixty-four miles, and is of opinion that three locks would be sufficient.

At the last meeting of the Isle of Wight Philosophical Society, T. L. Waterworth, esq. the secretary, read an interesting description of the organs of the human frame which are necessary to the suspension of life; intended as the foundation or introduction of a lecture to be delivered early in the next season, on the important subject of suspended animation.—A bonnet was then presented, made from the grass called *Cynosuroides cristatus*, gathered from the meadows of R. Kirkpatrick, esq. which nearly equals those imported from Leghorn, and seems likely to come into general use.

Married.] Mr. A. Clarke, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Jane, eldest daughter of J. Chatfield, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey—At Winchester, Mr. S. Peaty, to Miss S. Budd; Mr. J. Read, to Miss M. A. Blake—Mr. E. Spring, of Southampton, to Miss Charlotte Barnes, of Winchester—At Portsmouth, F. Baring, esq. eldest son of Sir T. Baring, bart. M. P., to Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir G. Grey, bart. K.C.B.—At Witley-church, E. Prest, esq. of York, to Caroline, daughter of M. Greetham, esq. of East Cosham—Mr. W. Spain, of Farnham, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir H. White, of Portsmouth.

Died.] At Fratton, near Portsmouth, 66, Lieut. G. Franklin, R.M.—At Portsmouth, G. Lewis, esq.; 73, R. Mosbery, esq. late timber master at the Dock-yard, deservedly lamented.—On Hampshire-terrace, 73, Miss E. Edwards, suddenly.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] J. King, esq. of Chisledon, to Miss C. Neyler, of Cheltenham—Mr. M. Hedges, to Miss M. Spencer, both of Bradford—At Melksham, Mr. E. M. Adams, to Miss North—Mr. J. Teagle, of Wootton Bassett, to Miss Wessons, of Lidiard Tregoose—Mr. G. Edney, of Corsham, to Miss M. Colingbourne, of West Kingston.

Died.] At Salisbury, of a cancer in the tongue, caused by frequent playing on a brass Jew's-harp, Mr. J. Blanchard, hair-dresser, and one of the City Serjeants.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A contrivance of considerable importance has lately been invented by Mr. Sperring, of Buckland, near Frome, to relieve the wheel-horse of a two-wheel carriage, going down hill. It was publicly tried at Frome, on Wednesday the 9th inst., before several scientific gentlemen and others, and found to answer the purpose to their entire satisfaction. It takes the whole weight from the horse's back, without removing the load; and very much retards the motion of carriages without being in any way connected with the wheels. It is very simple in its construction, and may be altered at the top or bottom of a hill in a few seconds with great ease; it may also be disengaged from the carriage, if not wanted, in two minutes.

The inhabitants of Taunton lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, for a repeal of the House and Window Tax.

Sunday morning, 10th April, a little after two o'clock, the extensive lace manufactory belonging to Messrs. Rice and Oram, at Chard, was totally destroyed by fire. The lowest estimate on the loss is computed at 70,000*l*. The watchman employed by the proprietors to walk over the rooms was discovered fast asleep whilst the fire was blazing around him. The premises were insured for about 3,500*l*. but whether any part of the valuable machinery has been covered by any insurance, we have not yet ascertained. By five o'clock the whole of the premises were burnt to the ground.

Married.] At Bath, A. Dods, M. D. to Eleanor Mein, daughter of W. Pattinson, M. D. of Duporth, Cornwall—C. G. R. Collins, esq. of the 16th Lancers, to Annabella Mary, only daughter of the Rev. J. Gardiner, D.D. of Bath—Mr. S. Gibbs, of New Bond-street, to Miss M. Ferris, of Horse-street—At Yarlinton, J. Martin, esq. of Shipton-montague, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. Rogers, esq. of Yarlinton-lodge—R. P. Western, esq. of Avon-dale Bank, Bathford, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Wiggitt, of Catherine-place, and of Credwell, Wilts.

Died.] At Bath, Capt. A. Campbell, R.N.; Mrs. Allen wife of J. W. Allen, esq. formerly of Whiptoad, Suffolk, and Bury St. Edmond's; 45, the Rev. G. Herbert, brother to the Earl of Carnarvon; in Brook-street, Mrs. Durell; Mrs. Ayliffe, of Frome, Mrs. Church, relict of J. Church, esq.—E. Homer, esq. of Westown—Rev. R. Codrington, thirty-five years Minister of Bishop's-hull, Somerset—At Wilton-lodge, near Taunton, Ann, wife of A. T. Cox, esq. late of Putney, Surrey—At Evercreech, Jane, widow of the Rev. J. Jenkins, B. C. L.—At Wells, 51, J. White, esq.

DORSET.

A number of guineas and other coins were washed up on Portland-beach during the late storms.

Married.] At Dorchester, G. Hazleton, esq. of Taunton, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Curtis, of Dorchester—At Melcombe-regis, J. Gordon, esq. of Winchcombe, Wilts, to Maria, widow of R. Oliver, esq.

Died.] At his seat at Ranston, Sir E. B. Baker, bart.—At Dorchester, 59, Sarah, widow of T. Fisher, esq.—At Wimborne, C. Quartley, esq. surgeon to the forces—At St. Albridge, 40, Mrs. T. Skinner.

DEVONSHIRE.

A dog, the property of a person residing at William-street, Morice-town, Devonport, vomited thirteen living toads! eleven of which were small, and two nearly full grown. This circumstance created a considerable degree of curiosity, and the house in which the dog was confined was beset by crowds of persons. The dog had been accustomed to prowl about the meadows and rivers adjoining the town.

A highly respectable meeting was lately held at Plymouth, Sir James Saumarez, the port admiral, in the chair, for the purpose of establishing within that port a Branch Society to the Royal National Institution in London, for the Preservation of Lives from Shipwreck.

A meeting of gentlemen, residents of Sidmouth, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Bill now pending in Parliament, for the relief of the Roman Catholics.

A very singular and rare gold coin of Richard III., in fine preservation, was lately discovered in an ancient house in Devon, and which was unknown by the late Mr. Ruding, the celebrated writer on British coins, and hitherto not described in medallist history. The piece is very similar to, and the full size of King Richard's angel, but the R, in the last syllable of his name, is omitted, and the letters are misplaced in the last word on the reverse; there is also an abridgment, different from the angels, that have been described in historical accounts; the legends are as follow, viz.—obverse, "Ricad di Gra x Rex Angl. z. Franc."—reverse, "Per Cruce x tua x Salva Nos XPC x Rededmt." This curious coin is now in the possession of Mr. S. Woolmer, of Exeter.

Married.] At Teignmouth, W. Creak, esq. lieutenant to Jane, daughter of W. Havelock, esq. of Teignmouth—At Plymouth, H. Hawkes, esq. of Oakhampton, to Lucy, eldest daughter of F. C. Brown, esq. of Box-hill; Mr. F. Davis, to Miss M. Stumbles; Mr. S. Phelps, to Miss S. Stumbles.

Died.] At Mount Sandford, near Barnstable, 74, Ann, wife of W. Harwood, esq.—At Dartmouth, R. Harris, esq.—At Egg Buckland, Miss Jane Hunt—At Devonport, Julia, eldest daughter of T. Briggs, esq.; 59, Mrs. C. Spencer—At Deniton, Swimbridge, 70, R. I. Bury, esq. Vice Admiral of the White, and magistrate of the county of Devon.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Mylor, M. H. Hocking, of Camborne, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Cloake, of Perran-foundry—At Madron, Mr. T. Pengelly, of Treneere, to Miss Jane Marshall, of Penzance—At Fowey, Mr. J. Pain, to Miss J. Bate.

Died.] At Bellevue, near Penryn, Mr. B. Barwis—At Trchene, in the parish of St. Erme, Mr. R. Whetford—At Keverne, 86, Mrs. Nicholls—At Penzance, 49, Mr. J. Croker—At Poole, in Illogan, 39, Mr. J. Gribble.

WALES.

Married.—The Rev. B. Thomas, of Narbeth, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Thomas, of Redstone—At Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, G. D. Owen, esq. of Oswestry, to Jane Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. S. Jones—At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, the Rev. R. B. Plumtree, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester, to Susanah, daughter of the late Rev. J. Nichol, D.D. of Ham, in Glamorganshire.

Died.] At Carmarthen, 51, Margaret, relict of the late Col. Williams, of Henllys; J. Alexander, only son of Capt. D. Jones, of Aberystwith—At Dolgelly, 59, R. Hughes—At Broughton, Flintshire, 25, the Rev. C. B. Dod, A.M. second son of the late W. J. Dod, esq. of Cloverly-hall, Salop.

SCOTLAND.

At a late Meeting of the Town-council of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, unanimously voted the Freedom of the City to Henry Brougham, esq. M.P., "in testimony of their admiration of his powerful and distinguished talents, exerted on many public occasions in behalf of objects of important national interests."

Ancient Coins.—Some time ago, three workmen, in dressing granite for the new bridge over the Dee, found, near the top of the hill of Lawrin, in the parish of Kells, in one of the most solitary places imaginable (and which, from the trunks of large trees remaining in it, must have been formerly a forest) nine silver coins, in a tolerable state of preservation. Three of these coins are those of James VI. of Scotland, five of Queen Elizabeth, and one of Louis XIII. of France. It is remarkable, that two of these coins, viz. that of Louis and Elizabeth, were found on the top of one of the pieces of granite, rising several feet from the ground, overgrown with moss; the rest were picked up round the bot-

tom of the rock; but how, or by what means they came there, it is hard to conjecture.

A numerous Meeting of the Scottish Antiquarian Society was lately held at their Museum, when the following communications were read;—1. "A few general Observations on the Vitriified Forts of Scotland, illustrated by an extensive suite of Specimens, of the Fused Materials." By Dr. Hibbert. 2. Communication from Sir G.S. Mackenzie, bart. of Coull, on the subject of "Vitriified Forts." 3. "Description of several Vitriified Forts in the vicinity of Inverness, with a Map explanatory of their relative situations and bearings;" part 1. By George Anderson, esq. of Inverness, F.R.S.E., communicated in a letter to Dr. Hibbert.

The clerks and apprentices, to their honour we report it, of the woollen drapers, haberdashers, &c. in Edinburgh, lately addressed a representation to their employers, requesting that the shops might be shut at such an hour as to enable them to attend the School of Arts, or other institutions, from which they might derive the means of improvement. The representation was immediately attended to, and all the principal dealers, indeed nearly all who are engaged in these branches of trade, now shut their shops at eight o'clock.

Most of the tradesmen of Glasgow followed the laudable example of those of Edinburgh, by closing their shops at eight o'clock in the evening, so as to allow their apprentices to attend Mechanics' Institutions and Reading Rooms.

Married.] At Greta-green, Mr. W. Fife, jun. of Newcastle, to Emily, fourth daughter of the late J. Bainbridge, esq.—At Lockerbie, W. Richardson, esq. to Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Johnstone—At Edinburgh, R. Bruce, esq. of Burraove, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. D. David Young, of Foulden, Berwickshire; Mr. T. Waugh, to Miss A. C. Potter, of Glasgow; Mr. C. H. Corbett, of London, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Johnson, of Linton, Cambridgeshire; Mr. J. Turnbull, to Mary Montague, second daughter of the late Mr. Ewart; Mr. J. Thomson, Ramrig, Berwickshire, to Christian, daughter of Mr. Charles Howdon, Boggs, East-Lothian—At Morton, Mr. J. Cockburn, Pitlessie-mill, to Jane, youngest daughter of John Main, esq. of Morton—At Elgin, John Anderson, esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. Johnson, Elgin—At Castles, in Glenorchy, L. M'Farlane, esq. Auchinlaugh, to Miss Lucy Turner, youngest daughter of Duncan Turner, esq. of Castles.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mary Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late J. Gillespie, esq. of Mountquhaine; Mr. J. Edmonstone; Capt. T. Hamilton; Mrs. Margaret Maitland Makgills, of Rankeljour, widow of the Hon. F. L. Maitland, captain in the royal navy, son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale—At Dumfries, 80, Mrs. Ann Douglas—At Jedburgh, 42, Miss M. Smith—At Aberdeen, R. Ogilvie, second son of J. Phelps, esq.—At Clunie-house, Miss Stewart, of Clunie—At Stranraer, J. Caird, esq. of Drumfadh—At Gate-house, J. Credie, esq.—At Springfield, near Greta-green, Mr. J. Miller, sen.—At Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. W. Taylor, of St. Enoch's, and one of his Majesty's chaplains for Scotland.

IRELAND.

From a lemon-tree, in the orangerie of Sir John Newport, bart. near Waterford, seven hundred and sixty-two full-grown lemons were lately gathered. Upwards of one hundred and fifty were gathered in September and October last, and more than one hundred are left, and now growing on the same tree.

A society has been lately formed, with the Primeate of Ireland at its head, to prevent "Orangemen" getting livings in the church.

Married.] A. S. Gray, esq. of Dublin, to Miss F. Green, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Gallow, King's County, the lady of E. Armstrong, esq. sister of the Right Hon. Lord Ash-town—At Kilkenny, Capt. J. McNell, of the 79th regt.—At the Deanery-house, Ennis, the Very Rev. G. Stevenson, Dean of Kilkennora.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We are again obliged to apologize for the delay of the ingenious and eloquent article on "the Gradation in the Scale of Being;" and, on further reflection, believe it will be best to insert it, entire, in our ensuing Supplement.

The valuable documents on "the History of Police Offices" have not been neglected; but the necessity of collecting and compiling some other documents to render the work complete, has, together with the throng of other duties, hitherto prevented us from making the necessary arrangements. We hope, however, to be enabled to present it to our readers in the ensuing Number.

We have failed to procure a copy of the neglected work we promised in our last notice, having lost, in fact, the paper on which the title was inscribed. If the author still thinks it important that it should be noticed by us, we will thank him for a line, specifying the title, and the name of the publisher.

Notwithstanding the enlarged space given to our Literary Review, and the closeness of our print, several articles of considerable value, have been necessarily adjourned—some from their late arrival, and others for want of space.

Some communications from esteemed correspondents, on the subject of the steining system, have been laid aside; because, though Mr. Macadam's streets are not worn out, we think the subject is. The question is already in the very best form of investigation—that of experiment. His title to parliamentary remuneration (i. e. remuneration out of the taxes levied upon the community) might, perhaps, be a subject more in time at present.

The Joint-stock Horse-manufacturing Company shall certainly have attention in our next.

"Memoranda of a Summer Tour through Wales" shall be considered as soon as the requisite attention to variety would be likely to afford it a place. But we hope no correspondent will be offended by our stating, that, from the multitude of communications we have to peruse, we are obliged to postpone even the reading of MSS. of any considerable length, till the time arrives when the subject at least would make them applicable to our purpose.

The length of another continuation of "Walks in London," has hitherto deterred us from reading it. A personal interview with this correspondent would be desirable.

A Reply to Enort Smith, on the Instincts of the Turkey, and several other communications, came too late for the present month, but will have place in our next.

Our poetical friends (and the M.M., without imputation of arrogance, may pride itself in the list) must not think themselves neglected because their communications are sometimes delayed, since the space we can possibly assign to their favours is so limited, and since, even where the merits are equal, the selection must frequently be influenced, not only by the subjects, but even the consideration of adequate lengths.

The disproportion between the scantiness of our space, and the comprehension of our plan, obliges us perpetually to sacrifice our wishes to calculations of detail.—Z. will perceive, that the communication he inquired about appears in the present Number. It has been standing for some time in type, till a convenient opportunity could be found for its insertion. His more recent stanzas are in the hands of the printer.—ENORT need scarcely be informed, that "The Death of the injured Queen Caroline," and "The Coronation," are out of date. His other communications are very acceptable; and his tribute of gratitude to a former editor and proprietor shall not be neglected.—The conjecture is erroneous, which ascribes any relative connexion between the signature L.L.T. and some other T.'s which occasionally occur in the same columns. No one need be ashamed of having such communications ascribed to him; but no reputation should be decked out in borrowed plumes.—S.P.Q. will not wonder that his proposition is rejected, when he sees how our poetic space is occupied, without any such conditions.—"The Shade of Byron," "David," "Sunset," and several other articles, are laid aside, as not sufficiently select for our purpose.

A very ingenious correspondent, with whose communications we occasionally take some little liberties, will perhaps, at least, excuse us, if we hint to him, that he appears not to digest his ideas sufficiently before he begins to clothe them in words, and suffers the rhyme to modify the thought, instead of the thought looking out for the rhyme. We recommend, in this point of view, a studious and severe analysis of the Rhymes of Milton.

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ANALOGIES of MEXICAN and EGYPTIAN
ANTIQUITIES.

ONE of the first convictions impressed on the mind by a survey of Mr. Bullock's valuable collection of the ancient monuments of Mexico, is the resemblance which they bear to the monumental records of ancient Egypt. The glance of the antiquarian falls with familiar recognition on the same graduated pyramids; on marks of the same *Ophite* worship, a picture-writing and symbolic language of a similar description; vestiges of the same tri-une and solar deity, on planispheres and temples; and stone idols, which, though of ruder workmanship, and characterized by some distinctions entirely American, exhibit a great analogy, in posture and gesture, to the style of sculpture pre-eminently called Egyptian. The Mexican costume also, as collected from the specimens of paintings which Mr. Bullock has preserved—still more from the sculptures which surround the circular altar formerly appertaining to the great temple of the sun—exhibits the same striking analogy: and the analogy is still further corroborated by other pictural and sculptural representations preserved by Purchas, by Robertson, and by Captain Del Ría, in his *Description of the Ruins of an Ancient City, lately discovered in the Kingdom of Guattemala*.

There is another circumstance calculated to excite surprise in the survey of these monuments, *viz.*, that so excellent a judge as Robertson should have been deceived into a belief, that "there is not, in all the extent of New Spain, any monument, or vestige of building, more ancient than the conquest;" that the temple of Cholula was "nothing but a mound of solid earth, without any facing or any steps, covered with grass and shrubs;" and that "the houses of the people in Mexico were mere huts, built with turf or branches of trees, like those of the rudest Indians."

In real fact, there exist abundant monumental proofs, which are constantly accumulating, that the Mexicans were advanced much farther in the arts of civilization than the Doctor (betrayed, apparently, by Spaniards who wished to

keep him in the dark) was inclined to admit. Pyramids, not much inferior to the Egyptian, exist in many parts of the Mexican territory; vestiges of important architecture are still visible at Cholula, Otumba and Tlascala; the mountain of Zezcoco is nearly covered with the ruins of ancient buildings; and the town discovered near Palanque exhibits not only excellent workmanship in the remains of the palaces, temples and baths, but a boldness of design in the architect, as well as a skill in the execution, which will not shrink from a comparison with the works of, at least, the earlier ages of Egyptian power.

Dr. Robertson notices, that "the unfortunate Boturiori made an amazing catalogue of Mexican maps, paintings, tribute-rolls, calendars, &c." Some of these are in Mr. Bullock's collection; and the plate which the historian supplies from the Imperial library at Vienna, bears strong resemblance, in the materials and workmanship, as well as the apparent design of the picture-writing, to some of those at the Egyptian-hall.

The historian casts the same doubt upon the authenticity of the "Chronological Wheel," representing the manner in which the Mexicans computed time; a specimen of which was published by Carrieri. "If it be genuine," he coldly says, "it proves that the Mexicans had arbitrary characters, which represent several things besides numbers." Now, we believe that the original of this "Chronological Wheel," to which Acosta also refers, is that from which Mr. Bullock has taken the model in his Museum. But, how depreciated a value he sets upon a monument so sublimely indicative of a people advanced, in some respects, as he is compelled to admit, beyond the point of European civilization,—especially in regard to its regular posts and its police!

But, what is the fact with regard to this proof of Mexican attainment in astronomy? It is impossible not to be surprised, and somewhat humiliated, in discovering that the Mexican Indians, from a very remote period, have possessed a singular system in their division of days, months, years and centuries,

which, far from being inferior to, actually excels that of the most polished nations of the world. It is in vain that sceptics endeavour to trace an origin for this system in imitation; it is in vain that they resort to Greece, to Rome, to Asia, and to Egypt, the cradle of science, to divest the ancient Mexicans of the superior talent and research requisite for this arrangement. From the earliest times, in Chaldea, in India, in Rome, in Greece, and in Egypt, the zodiac was divided into twelve signs, and the year into twelve months, averaging thirty days. But the Mexican zodiac is divided into twenty signs, and the year into eighteen months, averaging twenty days. Now, this fact alone would seem to go to break all link of connexion between the Mexicans and the ancient people to whom we have referred; or, if it had established any connexion, it would seem to go to establish the fact of the Mexicans being a Chinese colony, driven out by an irruption of the Tartars (and, not improbably, that which was headed, in 1279, by the Tartar Emperor Coblai). In fact, the calendars of each country strikingly agree: for both nations have no more than 360 days to the year, which they divide into months of twenty days each;—both, as Acosta states with regard to the Mexicans, begin their year on the 26th of February;—and both add five intercalary days to the end of the year. But, in this latter point, both agree with the Egyptians; and they were spent, among the Mexicans, as they were in Egypt and throughout the entire East, in eating, drinking and diversions.

But, in one point, the Mexicans stand alone, namely, in their Cycle of fifty-two years, the duplication of which constituted the Mexican century. The astronomical wheel, preserved in a painting in Mr. Bullock's possession, fully bears out this high estimate of Mexican proficiency in astronomy:—and this painting illustrates his model of a Sculptured Cycle of Time, in the same Museum. In the inner circle, the eighteen months are represented by their appropriate symbol; and in the outer, the cycle of fifty-two years is represented in the precise characters described by Acosta: the first year being *Tohtl*, or the *rabbit*; the next, *Cagli*, or the *house*; the next, *Tecptl*, or the *flint*; and the next, *Acatl*, or the *reed*.

It appears, then, that their astronomical system, taken generally, is like that of no other nation but the Chinese; but

that it still bears a partial resemblance to the Egyptian, both in the arrangement and the employment of the five intercalated days. The analogy, indeed, between Chinese antiquities, more especially Chinese hieroglyphics, and the Egyptian, need not be here insisted upon.

The above astronomical coincidence is almost the sole ground of affinity which can be referred to between the Chinese and the Mexicans. The hieroglyphics of Mexico exhibit no other resemblance to the Chinese, than what must naturally ensue from the fact of arbitrary images being conventionally employed to express ideas. The harsh structure of the Mexican pronounced language is as opposite to that of China, as consonants are opposite to vowels. Neither, indeed, does it bear a strong resemblance, in that respect, to the Egyptian. So far, every thing indicates, in the Mexicans, an independent and talented race of people, striking out a new astronomical, political and social system for themselves. But, as we began by affirming, so we shall conclude with inferring, from a comparative survey of the valuable records of Mexican art and science,—That there is a strong family-likeness between them and those of Egypt, which may justify the opinion of national affinity.

The Cycle in question is evidently constructed so as to represent a wheel. Now, wheels, we know, were unfailing ornaments of Egyptian temples. The sun, in the form of a human face, is placed in its centre, as it is in many of the planispheres in Egypt, preserved by Kircher: and it is similarly surrounded by a symbol, universal throughout the East, and more especially a favourite emblem in Egypt, of the two conflicting serpents of light and darkness, of good and evil. The planetary battlements, with the eight houses of the planets, which constitute the *third* circle out of *seven*, exhibit the same astrological theory which was current in Persia, India, Chaldea and Egypt, and which is preserved in the Rabbinical Sephyroth.

The dress of the Mexicans, more pronounced in the *Description of the Ancient City*, to which we have adverted, than in the picture-writing on Mr. Bullock's manuscripts, is perfectly Egyptian; that is to say, there is an apron descending from the abdomen, and covering midway down the thigh; which is analogous to the same part of Egyptian costume.

In many cases, the head-dress, though more *bizarre* (indeed, somewhat *arabesque*) than the Egyptian, is generally constructed of the same symbolic materials:—the breastplate and collar, to which a mimic sun is similarly suspended, is precisely the same as those worn by Egyptian kings and heroes; frequently, the mimic tail of an animal (indicative of ancient origin) is appended to the Mexican hero, as it was to the Egyptian demigod; the sandals are, in most cases, precisely the same; the head-dress often consists of the lotus, the bisrus, birds, animals, agricultural and musical instruments, &c., like the Egyptian, from whence the Crests of Heraldry are derived.

Mexican heroes are represented enthroned upon couches perfectly Egyptian in their model, namely, constructed so as to represent animals, and supported by animal claws. Over the heads of these deities, tables of hieroglyphics, expressive of their titles and qualities, are similarly arranged; and devotees are offering to them, in the same posture, and with the same gesture, as exhibited in Egyptian paintings, pots of flowers (whence came the legend of the gardens of Adonis), among which flowers; the *manapas*, or hand-plant, doubtless symbolic of *rule*, appears to have been a favourite.

Again:—the most striking of these analogies is, that actual adoration is paid, and infantine victims offered, to the *Egyptian Tau*, or *cross*; and that the cross is every where multiplied, in the architectural forms and ornaments of the Palencian city.

The hieroglyphics, more elegant in their form than the Chinese, are less so than the Egyptian: they appear, like the Egyptian demotic writing, to have reached that stage of their progress, when beauty was sacrificed to utility, and when the pictural image was almost entirely superseded by the conventional form. They, in short, bear no inapposite resemblance to modern highly-ornamented letters of the Roman alphabet.

All these circumstances certainly go to show a common origin: still there are, in the midst of the analogy, as in the case of the Astronomical System, marks of an independent, aboriginal and peculiar people, which are not in fairness to be overlooked.* The nose,

lip and ear jewels would seem to be of Indian extraction;—the armlets and anklets are entirely American;—the temples, surmounted by *three fire vases*, are Japanese;—the ornamental parts of the dress approach the *Arabesque*;—the royal mode of sitting is decidedly Hindoo;—finally, the physiognomy is different from that of any people with whom we are acquainted; though bearing an exaggerated resemblance to that of the Cherokees and other Indian tribes. The receding forehead and conical form of the head—according to the very *principia* of craniology—would indicate idiotism: did we not know that the modern Mexican Savages model the head of their children in the same way; the Cherokees dress their hair in tufts on the top of their head, in the same manner; for the predominant nose, and under-hung lips, we know of no analogy in any nation, ancient or modern; neither do the modern Mexicans resemble their ancestors more than the modern Copts do the ancient Egyptians. It is, however, probable, that the protrusion of the lower lip was produced among the Mexicans, as it is now produced among their neighbours, the *Botecues*,—namely, by boring a hole through it, in order to load it with heavy ornaments.

We might be inclined to distrust the drawings attached to the description of ancient Palanque, were they not corroborated by figures similarly habited on the sides of magnificent sacrificial altars.

We had intended to have expatiated, at some length, on the valuable picture-writings, of Mexico; but our space will not allow us to expand this article beyond its present limits. We have little doubt that one of those curious historical paintings, is the same which the Mexican painters were employed upon by Montezuma's commands, at the first interview of his deputies with Cortez, in order to supply intelligence of the ships, the horses, the artillery, the soldiers and whatever else, in the array of the expedition, attracted their attention. The painting evidently details the line of march pursued by Cortez; the resistance he occasionally met with; the alliances he formed, and the time which his various *days' journeys* (indicated

advantages still superior to the accuracy and rapidity of its posts, and the copious supply of its water—both proofs of high civilization—in the admirable order of its municipal regulations.

* Dr. Robertson had not seen the map of ancient Mexico: had he done so, he would have inferred that it possessed ad-

eated by the obvious symbol of *human feet*) occupied. We are not to judge of Mexican skill in painting from this picture-writing, which was probably, like that of the Egyptians, of a sacred, and therefore *unchangeable*, character. It is quite evident that the Mexican artists were capable of drawing the human figure with as much accuracy, and quite as much ease, as the Egyptian. This, the Drawings taken from the ancient Palencian city indicate;—this, the Sculptures on the astronomical Cycle and circular Altar-Stone fully establish.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

IN a note to the letter of Coæstaneus, in your January Magazine, you remark, that you have heard from some persons, that the late John Horne Tooke declared, that he knew the author of *Junius*. This subject has been so often and so ably discussed, that I would not trouble you farther upon it, were it not with a view of setting you right in the above particular.

During the years 1796 and 1797, I was frequently at Wimbledon; and upon one occasion, a gentleman, a barrister of considerable eminence, just then arrived from London, in reply to a question from Mr. Tooke, of—"What news?"—replied, "The author of *Junius* is discovered."—"Aye, who is he?"—"John Horne Tooke."—"No, no, citizen," rejoined Mr. Tooke, in his usually playful way—"I could not have written *Junius*—neither the secret or the style were within my reach. Moreover," added he, "I very seriously assure you, that I have not the most remote idea who the author was."

Coæstaneus remarks of *Junius*, "That the evidence is equally clear, of his proficiency in legal knowledge."

In reply to such conclusion, I refer him to p. 81 of Mr. Butler's *Reminiscences*, where he considers him not a profound lawyer, from the gross inaccuracy of some of his legal expressions—as also, to the illustration of such opinion, in a subjoined note. Indeed, to those who still linger around the ashes of this almost extinguished subject, I recommend the whole of Mr. Butler's dissertation.

I have given to this inquiry some attention, fairly balancing the weight of evidence: and I have little difficulty in considering either the late Lord George Sackville, or the late Sir Philip Francis, the author of *Junius*,—feeling, at the

same time, that Sir Philip's attack upon the late Lord Thurlow (with every respect for Mr. Butler's great discrimination) gives a bias in favour of the latter.

AN INQUIRER.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

IN "the Songs of Greece, from the Romaic Text," &c., noticed in your last No. (p. 356.) I find the following lines (stanza twenty-four of "Dithyrambics to Liberty")—

"See the British Leopard glare
With a jealous bloodshot eye,
On the savage Scythian Bear,
While the Eagle hovers by."

Upon which Mr. Sheridan, the translator, has the following note.

"Two lions and two castles quartered are the arms of Spain; an eagle those of Austria; and three leopards, are supposed by M. Salomos, to be those of England; which is, however, an error, arising from the bad heraldic drawing of our three lions."

This commentary is, to me, however, far from satisfactory; for although it is possible that the heraldic description "British *Leopard*" may be a *mistake* of M. Salomos, originating in the cause assigned, yet it is not perfectly clear that it may not be an *accuracy* derived from a very different and much deeper source. Is Mr. Sheridan not aware that, primitively, according to the records of heraldic antiquities, the arms of England were *three Leopards*; and that, in all probability, it was by the bad heraldic drawings (primitively, at least,) not that *Lions* became liable to be mistaken for *Leopards*; but that *Leopards* became converted into *Lions*?

It is one of the difficulties, I believe, among the antiquaries of the *sleeveless coat*, to ascertain at what period this heraldic metamorphose (or mutation of name, I ought to say,—for it is scarcely proper to call the assumption of shapes, that have no resemblance to any thing in heaven above, or earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, a metamorphose)—took place. But that our coat was originally of *Leopards*, not of *Lions*, is, I believe, beyond dispute. And if any of your archæological correspondents can furnish any information relative to the time when the *things* depicted in our heraldic emblazonments changed first, with little variation of their formlessness, their names entire, I suspect that it would confer an obligation upon many

A TYRO IN HERALDIC ANTIQUITIES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANATOMY OF SPEECH.

MR. THELWALL'S SECOND LECTURE ON THE STRUCTURE AND OFFICES OF THE ORGANS OF VOICE.

I. Complication of Sounds in the Voice—

II. Do. in the Tones of Musical Instruments—III. Secondary or Intermediate Organs of Voice, Roof, Nostrils, Maxillaries, &c., Frontal Sinus, Skull, Fibres and Integuments of the Head; Discoveries of Mr. Gough; Cavity, Cartilages, and Fibres of the Chest; Experiments and Conclusions; Theories of Compound and Coalescent Sounds; and of Simple Imperfect Unisons.

I. COMPLICATION OF THE SOUNDS OF

VOICE.—The complicated apparatus of the larynx is capable, as has been already shewn, of producing a very extensive variety of tuneable sound. But neither the apparatus nor the varieties heretofore enumerated, constitute the whole of the complication, either of the causes or the effects. The action of the larynx alone will not account for all the phenomena of the modulations and diversity of human voices. Those already specified are such as might be produced, principally, from the mechanism of a single instrument; the sounds proceeding from which may be rendered, at pleasure, either *strong* or *weak*, *loud* or *soft*, *heavy* or *light*, or *high* or *low*, through all the gradations of a given scale. Individual instruments of the same general structure, may be, also, in their tone, like individual voices, *thin* or *full*, *clear* or *husky*, from particular circumstances in the texture of the materials of which the resounding parts are composed.

But there are other differences arising from other causes, that contradistinguish voice from voice, among beings of the same species: nay, there are other varieties in the intonations, even of the same individual voice—differences almost illimitable in characteristic expression, in the voice especially; that is duly trained and disciplined to elocutionary accomplishment, or obedient to the dominion of sympathy and feeling.

In short, the human voice is not so properly to be compared to a single instrument, as to a concert of various instruments; the different stops, and strings, and keys of which, to a certain degree at least, are subject to the control of volition: the judgment or the sensibility of the speaker, mingling their

different tones in a smaller or greater degree, and with more or less effect, in proportion to the skill, the taste and the feeling of the performer. Hence the various tones of various passions! Hence the boundless variety of individual voices: a variety so incalculable and so contradistinguishing, that man is known from man, by his intonation, as distinctly as by the features of the face: the diversities and peculiarities of the former being as marked and as extensive as of the latter.

"The varieties of voices," says Mr. Gough, in one of his communications to the Philosophical Society of Manchester (See his "*Essay on the Variety of Human Voices*"), is perhaps as great as the variety of features; and, like the countenance, it serves as a personal distinction, to which all men have recourse, under certain circumstances; and those that are deprived of sight, by cultivating a more delicate sense of the modification of sound under consideration, acquire a facility in discriminating between man and man, in their intercourse of the world."

Were the organ of voice so simple and incomplicate as is generally supposed—did its tones depend upon the vibrations and impulses of the larynx and trachea alone, this infinite variety could never be accounted for.* The differences of length and diameter in the trachea would, indeed, account for the different degrees of pitch and loudness; the strength of the cartilages, and firmness of the muscles, for the force and continuity of the vibrations; and other circumstances of the texture of the parts, for their clearness, or the reverse; while the different degrees of opening in the larynx itself, would be admitted as satisfactory causes of all the varieties that have reference to the gamut. But in all these particulars, voices might happen to accord, and yet their characteristic differences be sufficiently obvious.

"An acquaintance," as Mr. Gough has observed, "is easily recognized by his speech, whether he speak vehemently or softly, in a high or low key; and the voice of two singers may be made to sound in unison, though they be in other respects very dissimilar." II.

* "The effect produced by a single vibrating body," says Mr. Gough, "being determined by the force of the pulses of air, and the celerity with which they follow each other, the only modifications that can be inferred from any conjunction of these properties are comparative degrees of loudness and acuteness."

II. COMPLICATION OF SOUNDS IN THE TONES OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.— But it may be stated, that a similar difference (in degree at least) exists in what the Italians call the *voices* of instruments. This is readily granted. “A musician can single out from a number of instruments of the same kind, one that is familiar to him, merely by hearing them separately,” says Mr. Gough; and he further proceeds to state, with equal accuracy, that “a flute will play in concert with a violin, yet their notes [*tones*] considered apart, are as distinct as any two things can be.” This acute philosopher has stated these very circumstances, as part of his data, in an argument essentially the same with that of the present lecture.*

* “The mechanism of sonorous bodies, which is capable of producing effects so diversified to sense, though so slightly discriminated in nature, depends on a principle that is easily understood. It is purely this: if a vibratory motion be imparted to any one of a system of elastic bodies that are connected together, the same is immediately communicated, in a less degree, to every body of the system, whose time of vibrating agrees nearly with that of the body first put in motion. For instance, let two equal strings be stretched on a frame, with degrees of tension that are nearly equal, but not perfectly so; then if either of them be made to vibrate, the other will accompany it in so distinct a manner, that their joint tone is easily known from the sound of either of them taken singly. This plain experiment reconciles the theory to common observation, as it points out the method followed by nature, in compounding ordinary tones from elementary sounds; for not only all musical instruments, but also the vocal organs of men and animals are complex machines, consisting of one particular part, intended for the production of sound, which is connected with many others necessary to render the whole perfect. Now, it is evident, that such of these secondary members as are nearly in unison with the principal, must participate of all its motions, forming, in conjunction with it, a number of simple sounds, all of them contained in a narrow interval, which is terminated by one of the number that is graver, and one that is acuter than the rest. *The relative affections of these combinations, or the mutual ratios of their constituent imperfect unisons, may be varied indefinitely, even in instruments or vocal organs of the same description, from the numberless slight variations that take place, of necessity, in the elasticity and tension of their respective similar parts; the obvious consequence of which is, that the cycles of their joint beats or pulses will be diversified in a manner*

The fact is, that the tones of musical instruments themselves are not so simple and uncompounded as is generally supposed. It is not alone upon the length and bore of the pipe, and the exact distances of the stops, or upon the length, tension, thickness and texture of the chords, or the particular disposition of the keys, that the characteristic *voice of an instrument* depends. The form and texture of the body of the instrument, even to the minutest differences, have their importance: the fibres of these (in the violin or piano-forte, for example) must vibrate, respondent to the original impulse of the string; in other words, the “quick succession of ærial pulses produced by the original vibration, puts them, also, into tremulous motion,” which they immediately communicate to the portion of air in contact with them, and which, spreading through the same space, and co-existing with the original pulses, produce a consentaneous aggregate of vibrations, as complicated as the number and circumstances of the fibres among which the vibrations are excited. That this is the fact, may easily be demonstrated by the experiment of striking a given note on the piano-forte, and immediately stopping not only that particular string, but all the strings that are partly in unison with it; when, notwithstanding that the wires are completely silenced, a murmuring sound, preserving the characteristic tone of the instrument, will, for some time, continue to be heard. The fact might be still further illustrated by the simple experiment of stretching the chords of an instrument upon a mere frame, without any resounding surface beneath, or in contact with them; when it would soon be evident, whether it be the string alone, or whatever else it be that constitutes the *characteristic voice of the instrument*.

This murmuring sound, I conceive, must be admitted as the result of what may be called the secondary vibrations of

equally unlimited. Now it is very well known, that the different sensations produced by several musical intervals, arise from the comparative properties of their respective cycles: but what is proved of larger intervals will hold good in respect to smaller; and is equally applicable to their effects on the ear, which are therefore shewn to be susceptible of unlimited modifications in the common course of things.”
—Gough on Var. Voi., p. 7—9.

of the texture and body of the instrument; and the experiment fully considered, will justify the conclusion, which, in all rational theory, we are obliged to admit—that the specific diversities of tone, in instruments of any given structure or denomination, are not differences primarily existing in any one simple and unmingled sound, or volume, or succession of sounds; but that some indefinite combination of sonorous vibrations; differing, among themselves in some respects, must be the cause of such indefinite variety.

Whether the single sounds or vibrations, which are the constituent parts of the aggregate tone, so compounded, have, *sui generis*, any primitive and radical differences among themselves, independently of their intervals; or whether they be, in reality, only imperfect unisons of simple sounds, differing from each other only in loudness, and in minute and inappreciable degrees of acuteness,* it is not necessary, in this

* “The sounds which are constantly striking our ears, and with which alone we are acquainted, being proved to be compounded of simple or elementary sounds, it may be safely concluded, that the vast variety of tones, which prevails in the world is solely occasioned by an union of *simple sounds, differing among themselves in acuteness*; which, according to what has been shewn before, is *the only distinguishing character they can possess, excepting loudness.*”

—“The intervals that enter into the composition of the human voice, and the tones of sonorous bodies, are too small to have their terminating sounds accurately discriminated by the ear, but sufficiently large to effect it with distinct sensations corresponding to their relative affections.”

“That sound can be modified by nothing but sound must be admitted as an axiom in phonics; for if the contrary be maintained, an absurd consequence will ensue, *viz.* that sonorous bodies can produce in the ear sensible impressions, arising from their specific or chemical qualities. But this is a doctrine repugnant to the common theory, which ascribes the whole effect to the force and celerity of the pulses of air striking the auditory organs; no regard being paid to the qualities in question; excepting that a greater degree of elasticity renders a body capable of sounding for a longer time than one possessed of a less degree: hence a vessel of brass is more sonorous than one of wood, both in point of loudness and duration.”—*Gough's Ess. Var. Voices.*

The argument is well stated; but the conclusion has its difficulties. For surely, there are characters of sounds, that are not musical sounds, *i. e.* that do not accord with any note of the gamut. Such, for example, are all the sounds of the whispering voice;

place, to inquire. That the tone or voice of an instrument, and the tone of any human, or other animal voice, is an aggregate or complication of several sounds, arising out of the complex structure and secondary vibrations of certain portions of the frame, mechanic or organical; and not one simple and unmingled sound, dependent alone on the tension and strength of the string, or the dimensions of the pipe, in the former instance, or on the structure and aperture of the larynx; in the latter, is all that is here contended for; and, in this point of view, the arguments of Mr. Gough may be regarded as conclusive corollaries to the doctrines of the present lecture.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who could inform me, whether there has ever been any translation, either into the English or the French language, of the preface to Mendelsohn's German translation of the Pentateuch? As that preface is acknowledged, by the German Literati, to comprize a learned and truly ingenious treatise, on the lyric and poetical portions of the Old Testament; and on the rules and the principles of Hebrew Poetry in general, it could not but be highly interesting in a literary and critical point of view; and perhaps, if the task has not hitherto been performed, some of your contributors (and it is evident that such you have who are familiar with the German language) would undertake it, it might be no unacceptable article in your interesting and very useful miscellany: to those, especially, who may deem it a misfortune to subscribe themselves, as I do,

NO GERMAN SCHOLAR.

such are the specific sounds of all the sibilants—*s, th, f, ch, &c.*; such, perhaps, is also that delightful sound made by the murmuring of the ocean upon the beach; for I never yet met with any musician, who would venture to pronounce that this agreed with any note or notes in the whole gamut of his art. Query, therefore, whether philosophy has not, in this respect, as in some others, simplified too far? and whether there are not primary specific differences in the characters and qualities of sounds independent of their pitch or their loudness? But I forbear all further disquisition on this particular point, because it interferes not with my general theory.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

THE dispute whether animals be guided by instinct or by a reasoning faculty, although, perhaps, an unprofitable one, seems to me to be by no means decided. However, in addressing you, I am far from wishing to revive that controversy, and still farther, to make your valuable pages the vehicle of it; my object is only to furnish you one or two *facts*, which may be of service to the philosopher, while they will amuse the general reader.

I do not know whether the practice pursued by the lower orders, in the vicinity of Smyrna, by the way of amusement, in depriving the brooding stork of her eggs, and substituting hens' eggs for them, is generally known. The following, however, is the curious result related of it.

"As soon as the chicken are hatched, and the male stock discovers the pollution of his nest by the appearance of those bastard birds, he raises a tremendous outcry, with which he collects all his neighbour storks, who, on beholding what they must consider as the *corpus delicti*, instantly fall on the innocent mother, and peck her to death; while the deceived mate, standing at some distance, seems to bewail his misfortune by a loud and melancholy clapping of his beak."

I read this anecdote some time since in a respectable German author; but should hardly have given credit to the circumstance, had I not been in possession of one of a similar kind, which was related to me several years ago by a farmer, who had been an eye-witness to the transaction.

"A great many storks used to meet every autumn on a large meadow near Oggersheim, on the Rhine, there to keep council, as the country people termed it, previous to their emigration to distant climes. About twenty years ago, when they had again assembled in their usual place of rendezvous, to the number of about fifty, without being disturbed by the people, who were watching them within a short distance, they suddenly formed a ring round one individual, whose appearance bespoke great alarm. One of the party then seemed to address the conclave by clapping, for about five minutes. This was either the party aggrieved, or the *diabolus regis* in person; he was followed by another, by a third, and a fourth, in regular succession, each speaking or clapping alone without any interruption, not even that of "hear him!" At last, however, they all joined in a chorus, and falling on the poor culprit or victim in the middle, despatched

him in a few seconds. This act of justice or of tyranny performed (for I could not learn whether the defendant was allowed to defend himself, either in person or by counsel), they rose up in a body, and, one taking the lead, took their flight towards the south." Y. Z.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

OBSERVING in the *Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 59, No. 407, March 1, 1825, on the 119th page, that the writer *Enort Smith* boldly attempts to refute some generally admitted opinions, beautifully expressed by the poet Christopher Smart, concerning the instinct of the turkey-hen, and the instinctive obedience of her young ones; I decidedly coincide with the poet (notwithstanding the unwillingness of *Enort Smith* to believe it) that the turkey does, with that instinct peculiar to herself, alarm her brood, when threatened by surrounding foes, by motions, signs and sounds, which they neglect not; "soon as her well known voice they hear," the docile group regard her signal; and they, one and all, seek shelter, seem alarmed, and find refuge under a dock-leaf, should one near offer itself; or, to speak figurately with the poet,

"Along the sod, in counterfeited death,
Mute, motionless they lie."

Such is the care of the turkey-hen, and the conduct of the brood, which has been observed, no doubt, by many.

Far, too, from possessing negligence and inattention, though she may go "clucking heavily about," she is watchful and careful towards her brood, should a dog, or the like, approach them. With respect to appearances, compared with the common hen, I admit she does *appear*, to a negligent observer, "dull, moping, and inattentive."

But, if we judge by *appearances* concerning her, we err. From what information I can gain on the subject, she is far from negligent or inattentive, regarding constantly the wants of her brood. As your correspondent *Enort Smith* observes, in some instances, turkey eggs are deposited in the common hen's nest; but it is because the turkey-hen lays so many more eggs than she can hatch; and the brood is valuable. Common hens' eggs are also, sometimes, I am told, placed under the turkey-hen.

VINDICATOR.

Fulbourn, 4th April 1825.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRER,
No. I.

—
DR. SPURZHEIM'S LECTURES.

DR. SPURZHEIM'S course of Lectures, on what used to be called Craniology, but which he has since dignified with the name of Phrenology, has made considerable stir. The fundamental tenets of this science, as stated by Dr. S. in his opening lecture, are,—1. That the cerebral substance is the seat of thought; and that where it is deficient, the intellect of the individual is deficient;—2. That where it is diseased, the mind is likewise impaired;—and, 3. That in such cases which seem at variance with the theory,—namely, when a part of it is absorbed or destroyed, without a consequent diminution of mental energy, the apparent anomaly is to be explained by the fact, that all the organs of the brain are double, and that the one side might be sound, while the other was injured and decayed.*

On these facts, in his subsequent lectures, Dr. Spurzheim has erected the entire superstructure of his system. Two new steps in argument, one metaphysical, and the other anatomical, were necessary to support it:—1. That the mind operates through the medium of numerous separate faculties;—and, 2. That these separate faculties are manifested by separate organs or developments of the cerebral mass, which may be pointed out by the dissecting-knife.

This much is requisite for the erection of the theory: to complete it, in a practical point of view, one more demonstration is necessary,—viz. That the above internal developments of the cerebral mass, have, each, externally, their consentaneous protuberance, and manifest boundary on the cranium. This process of reasoning, Dr. S. has followed, though irregularly, in his lec-

* We remember, however, many years ago, an instance being quoted by Mr. Abernethy, at the "Lyceum Medicum" of the late John Hunter, of a man who had recently died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whose cranium, upon dissection, was found to be entirely filled up with pus—the *whole* of the brain, with the exception only of a small portion, not exceeding the size of a walnut, being so decomposed or superated, —although, even to the day before his death, there had been no appearance of any decay of his intellectual faculties.—EDIT.

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tures; the experimental department of the new system having composed the latter portion of them. In these, Dr. Spurzheim assigns to the organs developed on the cranium, their name and power: as, *Benevolence, Amativeness, Veneration, Religion, Self-esteem, and Firmness.*

This is the practical part of the theory; and the deductions were stated, by the lecturer, to be drawn less from anatomy than from experience and observation. With respect to the organ of Firmness, for instance, Dr. Spurzheim observed,

"It was manifested in the cerebral part at the top of the head, between the organs of *Self-esteem and Veneration*. It had never been considered fundamental till the science of Phrenology was *invented*,† though its organization was positive; it had usually been confounded with the *Will*. In those who had it fully developed, great positiveness of tone and manner would be observed. It gave the desire to command. If the individual were religious, he would be intolerant. Some persons had an excessive fullness of the organ: in them it produced obstinacy, stubbornness and infatuation. Where it was properly developed, it gave an independent turn of mind: where it was feebly developed, the individual was swayed by his own impulses, or the solicitations of others."

We give this, as an example of the manner in which the learned lecturer treats the details of this system, for the introduction of the whole of which we have not sufficient space. In the same lecture (the eighth), Dr. Spurzheim replied to the arguments of such as oppose his theory, on the score of its conducting to materialism.

"Some timid persons," he said, "had imagined that the doctrines of Phrenology were dangerous. So it was always with new doctrines. But the phrenologist did not invent or create what he promulgated: he only observed what existed. Besides, if it really went to establish the materialism of the soul, it did not impugn the christian religion, or deny the doctrine of a future state. Might not the body be revived? Who was to set bounds to the power of the Creator?"

Is

† We are somewhat surprised to find so learned a writer talking about *inventing a science*. Surely, whatever is *invented* cannot be *science*. Invention belongs to *art*, and to the creations of *genius*. Science analyses facts, and develops principles. It *discovers*, but it does not *invent*.—EDIT.

3 F

Is not this reasoning not only just, but really more in unison with the doctrines of christianity, than that of those who usually oppose craniology on such grounds? Not a word is said about the immaterialism of the soul, in the Scriptures. Immaterialism is a platonic, not a christian doctrine. Christianity is, indeed, opposed to it; it expressly asserts, that it is with our *bodies* we are to rise:—Our resurrection is to be material. It is a *material* bodily resurrection which it maintains.

Phrenology, therefore, must be opposed with philosophical (not theological) arguments, if it is to be opposed; and certainly, on many points, it is very assailable. We object to it on the following grounds:—1. That the mapping out of the cranial provinces appertaining to the *animal propensities, moral sentiments, and intellectual capacities* of man, is by no means warranted by such proof as is requisite to establish so important a novelty in science;—2. That the theory, if proved, is by no means applicable to any good or practicable purpose;—3. That it involves the doctrine of predestination—and is subversive of the corner-stone of society, by taking away the moral responsibility of vice and virtue:—and, 4. That it is so intermixed with absurdities, and so vitiated by unphilosophical arrangement, that it becomes a fair question, whether persons blundering so greatly in the *prima principia* of philosophy, are entitled to our confidence in the construction of a new theory, or in the reduction of an old one to science?

All that is practicable in craniology, and consistent with common sense, Lavater had previously maintained: for it is a mistake to believe that Lavater confined himself entirely to the flexible parts of the face. On the contrary, he laid down the rudiments of craniology, and in no unphilosophical manner:—*Firstly*, distributing the intellectual faculties of man into their proper classes;—and, *Secondly*, apportioning to them their external provinces on the cranium. It is true, that he confined himself to the *os frontis*: but he gained much by thus narrowing the field of his speculations. The forehead is visible to all, and no ridiculous impediments, as in craniology, are adducible in the way of practice. He, besides, argued logically, by inferring that the indications of intellectual faculties were to be found on that portion of the plate of the cranium, which is in communica-

tion with the upper hemisphere of the brain, or *cerebrum*. He was, moreover, supported in his argument by the experimental inference, that a progressive elevation of the *os frontis* accompanies and indicates all the gradations of faculties, from instinct to reason, and may be reduced to a graduated scale. His opinion was corroborated by the obvious practice of the Greek sculptors:—and *lastly*, daily experience was in his favour.

Again, with regard to practical application:—In confining to the forehead the four subdivisions of the human intellect, admitted by all metaphysicians to the present time (*viz. Perception, Memory, Judgment, and Imagination*), he avoided the numerous subdivisions, as well as numerous absurdities of Gall and Spurzheim, who jumble together, in a complete chaos, all the distinct properties of our nature, propensities, habits, and capacities, mistaking cause for effect, and substituting effect for cause: confounding ideas with passions, and faculties with qualities; confounding the *perceiving* faculty with the thing *perceived*; and even going so far as to confound poetical metaphors with natural inclinations: for instance, inferring, that because a goat *climbs* (and *climbing* is a metaphor for ambition), any individual, with the same protuberance of cranium as the animal, might be ambitious.

The faculty of perception, it must be evident, is one and indivisible, however innumerable may be the objects it perceives. But phrenologists subdivide this homogeneous faculty into as many organs as the object to which it applies itself. Hence, we have organs of *sound*, of *number*, of *colour*, and *size*. They might just as well have introduced organs of book-cases, gilt picture-frames and looking-glasses, because we perceive those distinct objects with the same perceptive faculty.

But worse remains. There is, to our view, an anatomical blunder in the theory of Dr. Spurzheim, little to be expected from the admitted anatomical knowledge of the lecturer. He exhibits, on all the intellectual parts of the cranium, the protuberant indications of animal propensities and moral sentiments: which are not intellectual functions; which have nothing to do with intellect; and which, by his own admission, on the very threshold of his system, result from developments of the *cerebellum*, or lower hemisphere of the

the brain, and not from the organs of the *cerebrum*. Now, with the upper parts of the cranium, the *cerebellum* is not in contact; and as *nothing can act, where it is not*, no protuberance, internal or external, can be produced. We say internal or external, for one of the *principia* of the theory has never been demonstrated;—namely, as to whether the external mark of development always concurs with the internal development of the organs of the brain, whether of the *cerebrum* or *cerebellum*. The lecturer appeals to fact. Now, this assumption, in many cases, is contradicted by fact; the outward *convexities* of skulls which we have seen, not being accompanied (as they would, if the basis of the theory were true) by inward *concavities*, of the same *exactly-corresponding* proportions, but the contrary. The presumed conformity, where it exists, is, at all events, indecisive and irregular.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

AT a time when so much curiosity prevails concerning the fossil remains and petrifications, that at present engage so large a share of the attention of geologists, it is interesting to find that the justly-celebrated Baron Cuvier has concluded his grand work, in five quarto volumes, to which he has given the unassuming title—“*Inquiries concerning Fossil Bones, tending to restore the Characters of many Animals, the Species of which have been destroyed by the Revolutions of the World.*” The book has been briefly reviewed by Count Lacépède, likewise a member of the Institute; who compliments his illustrious associate on the completion of a magnificent pyramid, on which, aided by the light of comparative anatomy, he has inscribed the proportions and lineaments of fossil organic remains. In an introductory discourse, the Baron declared his object—the difficulties he had surmounted, the success he had met with—the method he had followed in promulgating and establishing his discoveries—the consequences that might be deduced from the fact of the existence in soils, more or less ancient, of sea, or fresh water, or land animals, and the strong affinities *these* have with the catastrophe of the world, and with those grand changes wrought upon the surface of the earth by the violence of the sea, by volcanoes, and by other

natural agencies, or by the gentle and regular action of salt and fresh water.

In his first volume, Baron Cuvier gives exact and complete descriptions of various fossilized remains that have been found, diligently comparing them with the existing species, and with the laws of nature, in the conformation and correspondence of animal structure. In the first part of the second volume, the author gives a description of all those animal remains that have been recovered from the bosom of the earth; and enters into full details, proving the rigid justice of his restorations, preceded by an extensive and exact statement of the distinctive characteristics of the present rhinoceros; and here finishes that part of his subject which relates to *thick-skinned animals* (*Pachydermes*). But wishing, afterwards, to add precision to his observations, and importance to his reflections, and to state his geological deductions more clearly, and in a manner less obnoxious to dispute, M. Cuvier exhibits, in order, the different *strata* (*couches*), placed one above the other, in secondary and tertiary soils, in which the fossils, of which he writes, are found. He takes, for example, the soils found round Paris, and which form the basis and the banks of that basin that contains the *Seine*, the *Marne*, the *Oise*, and many other rivers, and which stretches towards *Beauvais*, *Compiègne*, and *Soissons*, to *Etampes* and *Fontainebleau*, and towards *Mantes* and *Gisors* to *Nogent-sur-Seine* and *Château-Thierry*. This basin he particularly investigated, in company with his able and worthy fellow-labourer, *M. A. Brongniart*, of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Lists and descriptions of the different *earths*, which appear to succeed the *marine chalk* (*craie marine*), the first presented to our notice, are given; above this the Baron meets with *fresh water*, and then points out *plastic clay* (*argile*), and *petrified wood* (*lignite*). He then finds a *coarse calcareous earth* (*calcaire grossier*), accompanied by *layers of shells* (*grès coquillers*); and points out that oceanic convulsion, which has re-deluged the *clay* and *petrified wood*. *Flinty calcareous earth* shows itself above these *sea-formed stones* (*grès marins*), and the coarse earth above-mentioned; and above this, what seems most prevalent, is *gypsum*, a later fresh-water deposit. Imbedded in this *gypsum*, the author's piercing eyes discovered

vered mouldering remains, from which he has re-formed many kinds of animals, no longer existing upon earth; to which he has, also, given names, and assigned ranks in the chain of organized being. Hence the Baron reverts to the analysis of those earths, that compose the surface of that grand *basin*, in whose centre stands the proud city of Paris. The sea breaks in afresh; it resumes its empire over rocks, and sands, and *gypsum*, rich with geological treasures: it retires, and fresh-water lakes, marshes, streamlets, rivers, succeed its troubled waves: whence the deposits, marl, and hard stone (*meulière*), upon which, soon or late, *alluvion* (deposited soil) is formed. Baron Cuvier's second volume includes the learned researches of M. A. Brongniart (before-named) respecting the sea *chalk* of France, England, and many other countries; and the *clays* and *petrifications* of France, England, Switzerland, Germany, Western Europe, and North America: with the *earths* analogous to the *coast chalk formation*, in England, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, the Northern and Western parts of Europe, and other *earths* bearing much relation to *gypsum*, and containing broken crumbling bones; in fine, he treats of *quarries*, *marls*, *slimy sediments* (*atterrissements simoneux*), *rolling flints*, and *strata* (products of fresh-water), superior to the *coarse chalk* in Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Mount Jura, Italy, Spain, France, and England. The fourth volume is given up to *osteological* discussions concerning the *family* of ruminating animals, and the most remarkable differences presented by the various *species* into which this family is divided. It is according to these well-known characteristics that the *gigantic stags* found in Great Britain, in Ireland, and the neighbouring isles; and others resembling the rein-deer, and found near Etampes (department of Seine and Oise), and the cavern of Breugne (department of Lot), are arranged.

The Baron afterwards makes mention of *gigantic trunks* (*bois*), or *bony horns*, more or less branching, dug up in the valley of the Somme, in Germany, or in Scania (Schonen, province of Sweden, in Gothland); and other *bones* found in peat, or sand-pits, belonging to a species of roe-buck, little differing from the last; and to stags resembling those that now exist in our forests; and of other fossils, some of which are referred to

the genus *uroch*, others to oxen much larger than those domesticated in Europe; and others to the musk-ox of Canada. After this more general description, the *species* of ruminating animals, particularly stags, and others, as lions or tigers, panthers and *lagomies*, are particularized; bones of which are found in the fissures of the rocks about Gibraltar, in Arragon, Sardinia, Cete, Sicily, the Veronais, and Dalmatia.

From the consideration of these *bony* fissures, where are found vestiges of animals analogous to those which now seek the hottest climes, mixed with others, as the *lagomies*, analogous to the mammiferous inhabitants of more northern temperatures, the author turns to the examination of bones found in immense subterranean caverns: prefacing the determination of these species by an exact analysis of the teeth, and other parts of the skeletons of many carnivorous animals, and *plantigrades*: great bears, tigers, lions, hyenas, mixed, pell-mell, not only with bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, but also with those of gluttons; and, persevering in his method of verification, distributes these according to their *genera*. To these numerous results are added accounts of many *reptiles* (*rongeurs*) found in vast caverns, and *fossil beavers* (*castors*) in peat, or other soils. Very curious notices of various toothless *mammifera* follow, and the zoological rank of that great *megalonyx*, the discovery of whose bones, in a cave in Virginia, West, was made known by M. Jefferson, one of the illuminati of North America, is determined upon principles of probable comparison. The fifth volume concludes with a description and classification of fossils, mammiferous, marine and fresh-water, and particularly those singular remains that have been found in various departments, districts and countries. Reflecting on the numerous facts discovered or collected by M. le Baron Cuvier, what thoughts, what consequences, what contingencies rush upon the mind, and elevate the faculties to the contemplation of the grandeur that pervades the globe. The Count concludes by announcing his intention, shortly, to publish a work on the *First Ages* of the world.

Supposing, Sir, that the interest of the subject would be a sufficient excuse for troubling you with the foregoing sketch, I am, &c.

THERMES.

POLICE

For the Monthly Magazine.

POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS:

INCLUDING LONDON, WESTMINSTER, THE
SUBURBS, AND ALSO THE RIVER THAMES
BELOW LONDON-BRIDGE.

IT is of great importance, that an immense capital, like that of London, should possess a regular police, for the purpose of detecting, seizing and punishing offenders, so that both persons and property should remain safe, and remove, or be conveyed, without any danger, from one part of it to another. The City of London, which was in ancient times the residence of our kings, appears to have been always regulated with great propriety; and Henry VIII., himself, is said to have taken his rounds in disguise, at night, to see that the proper officers did their duty.

But, until the time of Mr. Henry Fielding, a man of letters, and brother to his more officially distinguished successor, Sir John, no idea of a police for Westminster was deemed requisite: but as thieves, robbers and suspicious persons left the city, and took refuge in the adjacent parts, a scheme for this purpose became eminently necessary. Accordingly, about the year 1750, he opened an office for this purpose, and appears to have been not only countenanced by Government, but supplied with a sum of money from the Treasury. On his repairing to Lisbon, for his health, the late Sir John Fielding, although blind, undertook the management of the police of Westminster, and was supposed to have been eminently successful in the detection of depredators of all sorts.

During the alarm occasioned by the French Revolution, it was deemed necessary, by Mr. Pitt's administration, to extend the former plan; and to introduce considerable changes in the police regulations. Accordingly, Mr. F. Buxton, a Member for the city of Oxford, a King's Counsel, and joint Justice of Chester, on the 16th of March 1792, brought in a bill, "for the more effectual administration of the duties of Justices of the Peace, within the vicinity of London." It was intended, at one period, to extend this project to the City of London; but the corporation stood up for its franchise, and afterwards contended for a peculiar, in opposition to the concurrent claim of a jurisdiction. Out of an act of parliament, obtained on this occasion, arose the following seven additional public

offices, with two magistrates, clerks, constables, &c. to each:—

1. Queen-square, Westminster;
2. Great Marlborough-street;
3. Hatton-garden;
4. Worship-street;
5. Lambeth-street, Whitechapel;
6. High-street, Shadwell;
7. Union-street, Southwark;

And, 8. Wapping New Stairs,*—where an office was soon after established, for offences connected with the shipping and port of London.

Thus, then, in addition to the two municipal establishments of London, and the old office in Bow-street, which, in 1793, was placed, as to fees and mode of expenditure, upon the same footing as the others, there are no fewer than eleven public departments, for the suppression, detection and punishment of offences, and also for the purpose of administering oaths, enforcing the militia and poor-laws, and punishing bakers convicted of selling bread short of weight, together with all similar misdemeanors.

Much clamour was excited against the seven new boards, which were considered as an innovation; and some sharp debates took place in Parliament. To obviate some objections, the idea of economy was held out, and it was boldly maintained, that the fees alone would be sufficient to defray the annual expense: these were accordingly directed to be paid into the Exchequer. The experience of five years and a half, however, proved that this was a mistaken notion; for, according to the Twenty-eighth Report of the Finance Committee (p. 10, and Appendix I. p. 3), it appeared, that the average annual amount of the fees did not exceed £2,605: so that an issue, to the amount of £12,000 year, was deemed necessary from the Treasury; it being limited, by 32 Geo. III. c. 53, to an annual sum of £14,000, for the total expense of the offices, independent of the salary of the Receiver. This issue, however, with the addition of the fees, making together £14,605, proving inadequate, the Receiver, "to alleviate the pressure of this necessity," found it necessary to retain in his hands the whole of the penalties, which, upon an average, have amounted to the annual sum of £1,329. I.

* This was founded by an extension of the act of 2 Geo. III. chap. 28, for preventing robbery and plunder on the river Thames, commonly called the Bum-boat Act.

I.—POLICE OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Business is transacted at the Mansion-house, daily, by the Lord Mayor, occasionally assisted by one of the Aldermen, where the proceedings require two magistrates. Before the Lord Mayor all the prisoners committed to the Poultry Compter, the preceding night, are always carried; while those from the Giltspur-street Compter are carried to Guildhall, before the Sitting Alderman, who regularly attends there, for this and other purposes. The usual hours of attendance are from eleven to two o'clock.

It was intended, during Mr. Pitt's administration, in 1798, to alter and abridge the privileges of the City of London, by appointing a certain number of magistrates, "to be named by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and approved by his Majesty, and commissioned for the whole of the metropolis, and the counties of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex and Essex;" to sit both morning and evening; "to assist the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen at the Mansion-house and Guildhall, as is practised in the offices of police established in the other parts of the metropolis, with similar salaries, and under similar regulations;" with "power to distribute small rewards for useful information."

II.—POLICE OF WESTMINSTER, AND THE SUBURBS, TOGETHER WITH THE RIVER THAMES.

Seven public offices were established in August 1792, and the expense, at an average of five years and a half, amounted to £18,281 18 6

In addition to these, the office in Bow-street, in 1797 alone, cost 7,901 7 7

£26,183 6 1

DETAIL OF THE ANNUAL EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

Three justices,—one who is considered the head of the office, salary supposed to be £1,000

The other two, originally at £400 per annum each, now £500 each 1,000

£2,000 0 0

One clerk, at 160 0 0

One ditto, at 130 0 0

One ditto, at 100 0 0

One extra clerk, at 80 0 0

Carry forward ... £2,470 0 0

Brought forward £2,470 0 0

Six officers, at 11s. 8d. per week 182 0 0

An office-keeper 35 0 0

An house-keeper 35 0 0

A messenger 35 0 0

An assistant gaoler 17 10 0

Attached to the office, there is a patrol, consisting of 68 persons, divided into 13 parties, each having a captain at 5s. per night, the men having 2s. 6d. per night, amounting, in the whole, annually, to about 3,695 12 6

To the clerks, on account of the patrol 71 12 0

And in remuneration to the magistrates, in lieu of fees and perquisites, and for special services 900 0 0

£7,441 14 6

N.B.—The above statement is amended from the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee of Finance, in respect to the two first articles; and it is supposed, that the other part of the establishment has been since considerably increased. Indeed, in 1797, the total expense of this office is estimated, by the Committee, at £8,386 13 1

Of which the fees defrayed .. £485 5 6

The remainder paid out of the

Civil List, was 7,901 7 7

Seven offices of police, established by 32 Geo. III. c. 53, consist, each of them, of three magistrates, with salaries originally at £400 a-year each, now raised to £500 each, amounting annually to £1,500 0 0

First and second clerk, together, at 250 0 0

Six constables, at 12s. per week 187 4 0

Of a housekeeper, at about 35 0 0

In addition to this, five of the offices have each an extra clerk, with salaries varying from £50 to 80 0 0

Six have each a menial servant, with salaries from £13 to 35 0 0

And the total amount of salaries in all the offices, for one year, was, in 1798 £12,313 3 0

The average annual amount of the salaries and incidents, between August 1792, and the 5th of January 1798, was estimated at £14,971 19 10

To this add increase of magistrates' salaries, since

made 700 0 0

Receiver's salary 700 0 0

Carry over £16,371 19 10

Brought over	£16,371	19	10
Add miscellaneous expenditure for the first five years and a half, including £6,956. 18s. 8d. for fitting up offices, &c.	14,401	3	7½
Annual Exchequer fees, to the amount of	4,646	9	6
	£35,419	12	11½

It may be supposed, after making due allowance for every thing, that the seven police-offices cost, annually, about £4,000 each, in round numbers, or £28,000
 The new office, for protecting goods and passengers on the River, being more expensive, may be reckoned at, per annum 5,000
 Bow-street must cost, at least, on an average, per annum 8,000

Annual expenses of nine police-offices in the metropolis, about £41,000

In 1797, the total expense of offenders, after conviction, was estimated, very inadequately, as follows:—

1. Expense of the Bow-street establishment, including 67 patrols, paid out of the Civil List, about £6,000
2. Expenses of the seven public offices, subject to a deduction of £3,000 for fees and penalties,—the whole subject to a charge on the Consolidated Fund. 14,000

Total expense of the police, for detecting and apprehending delinquents £20,000

3. Expense of rewards for certain classes of felons, after conviction, from Civil List,—supposed to be, per annum . . . £15,000
4. Expense of maintaining convicts at home, about 30,000
5. Expense of transporting and clothing convicts sent to New South Wales, about 35,000

80,000

Total presumed expense, after conviction, exclusive of a very large additional sum, paid out of the rates of the different counties £100,000

The police establishment was estimated by Mr. Colquhoun, in 1798, at £100,000 per annum;—but, including convicts, it amounted, in 1797, to £155,869. 13s. 11d.; since when, a new police-office has been added:—so that, with the Alien department, the sum of £200,000 must be now, at least, expended.

The demands on the convictions of certain classes of felons, appear, from the 639th page of the forty-first volume of the Journals of the House of Commons, to amount, upon an average, to £15,000 per annum.

[Even the latter sum was nearly doubled in the years 1810—1811. We should be obliged to any correspondent that could furnish us with any authentic state of the actual expense, with the respective items in 1824-5.]

COUNTY DISBURSEMENTS:—

FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, ETC.—ORDERED TO BE PRINTED IN 1798.

County of Cornwall.

It appeared, from the accounts of the vice-treasurer, that the sum charged upon the rates of that county, for objects relating particularly to the police, amounted, in the year ending at Easter 1797, to above £1,800

And, in the year ending at Easter 1798, to upwards of £1,900

County of Dorset.

Police expenses, for the year ending at Michaelmas 1796, amounted to upwards of £1,300 0 0
 Articles of a mixed nature, which may be classed under that head 600 0 0
 £1,900 0 0

Deduct, for the county's share of the profit of the labour performed by prisoners within that year . . 495 0 1½

The real expense of the county under the head of police £1,404 19 10½

[N.B.—This sum is exclusive of £19,690, raised in the county, between the years 1790 and 1796, for the erection of a jail.]

The medium of the police expenses of all the counties in England, including places having peculiar jurisdictions, and exclusive of repairing and building of jails, was estimated, in 1798, at £50,000, and must have increased greatly since that period.

The police expenses, “left as a burden on the sheriffs of England,” were, at the same period, estimated at £10,000 per annum.

It was our intention to have reserved the above statements till we could collect such additional documents as might both complete and bring down to the present

present time the desirable information; and then to give them such digested arrangement, as might render them most elucidatory and useful to the political inquirer and economist. But we found that not only considerable delay would be necessary for such purpose, but that the article would necessarily swell to an extent inconvenient for our purpose. At the same time, Mr. Peel's Bill for augmenting the salaries of Police Magistrates has given, or ought to give, a present interest to the subject; and in the hope of eliciting further information, we present the documents as far as they go, with little addition, or pretence of arrangement, to our readers.

The same reason will, perhaps, render not unacceptable the following remarks, which we have compressed from an amusing, though somewhat lengthy article, which recently appeared in a weekly publication.

POLICE MAGISTRATES, MR. PEEL AND
MR. BENTHAM.

Mr. Peel's Bill for raising the salaries of the Stipendiary Magistrates, which passed the Commons without opposition, raises the salaries of the Police Magistrates from £600 to £800 a-year, to induce lawyers of high talent and character to accept the office; and that the administration of justice should be liberally provided for; and as there cannot be a worse economy than to give inadequate remuneration to judicial functionaries. But Mr. Bentham has just issued a slight pamphlet, entitled "*Observations on Mr. Secretary Peel's Speech*," &c., in which he handles, with a good deal of humour, as well as vigour, the Home Secretary's arguments. The original salary was £400, during which, of course, there was total incompetence. It was then raised to £600, which was an improvement; but to perfect the thing, it was to be £800. And yet Mr. Peel assures us, "that the present magistrates are of the highest personal respectability, and perform their duties to the *perfect satisfaction* of the country." Persons so competent and so respected being willing then to serve the office for £600 a-year, what becomes of the necessity for the additional £200 per annum, to insure competent knowledge and integrity! The proposed augmentation of salary is to be accompanied with two regulations: the Police Magistrates are to be selected exclusively from the bar; and no Barrister is to be eligible who

has not been three years at it. And yet, as Mr. Bentham truly states, the only qualifications necessary to constitute such a barrister, are the "being of full age; payment of a certain sum in fees and taxes; and, on a certain number of days, sprinkled over a surface of five years, eating and drinking in a certain place, or therein making believe to eat and drink." As to the three years' standing; in such a space of time many a barrister, even among those who subsequently distinguish themselves, does not receive a single brief. Besides, who does not know that there are certain points in respect to which a man may be very indifferently qualified for making his way to the bar; and yet, perhaps, be but so much the better qualified for the exercise of the functions of the office in question.

To form a proper opinion of the adequacy of a salary, it is necessary to know the quantum of labour to be paid for. Mr. Peel says the duties of a Police Magistrate require "*almost constant attendance*." What, says a writer necessarily acquainted with the fact?—

"A Magistrate attends at each of the offices from twelve to three, and looks in again in the evening. There are three Magistrates in an office, so that this duty is imposed upon each of them *twice* a week. We know that there is some business for which the *presence* of two Magistrates is necessary; but it is to be recollected that at almost all the offices, *volunteer* Magistrates are frequently in attendance. We are convinced that a very large statement of the time each Magistrate needs be in attendance, is every other day three hours in the morning, and twice a-week two hours in the evening."—*Globe and Traveller*, March 22.

Is not then a permanent provision of £600 a-year enough to induce men of competent character and ability to fill a situation thus easy in regard to labour? But the fact, as Mr. Bentham observes, seems to be that "The first increase did not bring the place within the sphere of the *highly-connected class*, the hope is, that the second will." Eight hundred a-year will be worth the acceptance of honourable persons, who will assist the *system* (the political job system) which already *works* so well, to work still better. In other words, will make police appointments acceptable bounties for younger sons, &c. of good families; and, consequently, render the police system so much the more efficiently serviceable to political ends and purposes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the OFFICE of SHERIFF.

(By a County Magistrate.)

THE Office of Sheriff is perhaps the oldest in the country, and appears always to have existed, under whatever government the nation has fallen, from the earliest down to the present times, it being possible to trace even the name itself, up to the days of our Saxon forefathers; and it is not a little remarkable, that we appear to be the only people in Europe, who have had an officer of this description, derivable from such remote antiquity.*

During the lapse of years, infinite changes have taken place in the business of the office; and still more in the power intrusted to the officer, as well as in the manner by which he obtains his appointment. But he nevertheless always appears as one intrusted with a great public charge, which he holds directly from the sovereign; being, at the same time, the most constitutional, effective, and, which is remarkable, independent officer to whom a trust has ever been confided. No place under government has ever been so perfectly free from bribery or corruption of any description; and there is not any, which has at all times been held with more impartiality and honour. Perhaps there never was a situation known, where the power of exerting an undue influence was more difficult, than in that of Sheriff of an English county: he is chosen from amongst a class of men who are least liable to be acted upon by the hope or expectation of deriving even a temporary benefit, by allowing any indirect proceedings to take place in the fulfilment of those

* We hope to be excused for occasional abridgments, which the limits of our miscellany have compelled us to make; especially as we have been careful in no respect to alter the sense. If we could have indulged our wishes, we should have accompanied this paper with historical notes. But, even as it is, the article will extend into the ensuing number, and demand some pages of our Supplement. The author says rightly, that our Saxon ancestors, from whom we have this office, were "a people, now looked upon, in many respects, as *semi-barbarians*." If, however, he will trace the history of this office, backwards, to its original state, as indicated in the earliest records, he will find some evidence in it, that if *barbarous*, they, at least, were *wise barbarians*. Among other matters he will find, that the Sheriff was originally appointed by THE PEOPLE! — EDIT.

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duties which are committed to his care: moreover, the duties themselves, in many instances, go through so many hands, that corruption would be almost impossible; and what he has to perform is, in its own nature, such as could not be done by any one, except a person of high credit and character.

The king does not appoint any one to a public post in so arbitrary and despotic a manner, as the one in question; and yet, no situation is held more truly independent of the power by which he is appointed. The laws are such, as in many instances to hold the sovereign, I may almost say, responsible for certain parts of their administration; which he, in the case under consideration, does by a deputy, whom he selects from among his subjects, one for each county, and upon whom devolves much of that business which stands in the King's name.

I am not aware that the duties of the office of Sheriff have been clearly defined by any one who has written upon the subject; much has been said upon it, or rather many authors have alluded to it; but there is no work of authority to which a person holding the office can apply, to inform himself to what he is liable; what are his duties, and to whom he is in all circumstances accountable. Bacon, Blackstone, and others have noticed the office; but to no authority can application be made for decided and certain information, upon its general business. Acts of Parliament have been passed which refer to it; but none that I have yet met with, which relate to the officer himself; at least, no acts contemplating the Sheriff's office alone, looking to its security and indemnification, or defining its duties.

The very circumstance of his being appointed by the king, and acting immediately under him, should of itself, at once, take it out of the hands of parliament,† as far as relates to any power in the Upper or Lower House, charging the responsibility of the deputy upon the party deputed. And, indeed, I do not see that either House can with justice, or without interfering with the king's prerogative, pretend to

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† We beg our readers to remember, that this is our correspondent's argument, not ours. The communication is acceptable for the information it contains, and the respectability of the source from which it comes:—the opinions are open to discussion. EDIT.

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fix any direct charge upon him, through his officer, when he is not even chosen from among their body. That acts have been passed relating to him is true; but an undue stretch of power proves no inherent right. The king appoints his own officer to execute what he is himself supposed to perform; the Lords and representatives of the people have, therefore, no right to interfere in what alone belongs to the sovereign: but, if either House of parliament has a right, it is the Lords, who are the King's council; but they ought only to interfere as his advisers, not as having any authority. It cannot be admitted that they have a right, empowering them to bring in and pass a bill, upon which to frame a law, binding to the sovereign's deputy, unless it is also admitted, that they have the power of altering and amending the duties of the King himself. The Commons are neither his advisers nor council, and consequently cannot be supposed to have any thing to do with an office in which they are no way concerned; and hence it arises, I conceive, that the laws and rights, which attach to the office of Sheriff, are neither clearly defined nor understood.

The situation of Sheriff has varied, in its authority and powers, full as much as any other under the Crown. In one century, it has been the highest office in each county; and, at the corresponding period in the next, it has been held in little or no consideration. The degrees of esteem in which it has been held at different times manifests itself in no way more than in the various ideas of dignity attached to it by law, as opposed to public estimation; and, at the present day, the former ranks it as the highest situation in every county, whilst the latter looks upon it as being the last of all respectable public functions. At one time, it was considered, in every respect, as an office of profit and honour; now, it is only thought the latter by him who has no other recommendation; and no one who has ever served has been known to allow, that the former has fallen to his lot.*

I do not mean to assert, that no profits belong to the situation; because it is well known, that there are many of which a Sheriff might avail himself, if he knew how; but which it is impos-

sible for him to touch, as he and his Under-Sheriff stand related to each other at this day; the Under-Sheriff, taking all the emoluments, which, even supposing they went into the purse of the High Sheriff, would go but a short way in indemnifying him from the losses and almost incalculable expenses he is obliged to undergo, to keep up his own dignity, as well as that of his county.

Although it is true, as I have before stated, that Parliament ought not to interfere in legislating for an officer who is not appointed by it, but by the the Sovereign; nevertheless, it might with great justice ease the burthen thrown upon him, by placing it more equally upon those who derive all the benefit from it. If a Sheriff be necessary to the execution of justice through the realm, the expense of the benefit accruing to the public should not fall upon him, any more than upon the Judge who goes the circuit, and derives his authority from the same royal source as the Sheriff himself. In equity, there is not any apparent reason why one officer should be at great personal inconvenience and expense; while at the same time, another officer, employed on the same business, should not only be exempt from all charges, but receive a handsome remuneration. Besides the duties falling upon Sheriffs, at the assizes, there are many others which are a never-failing source of profit to all officers connected therewith, except to the Sheriff himself, who gains little other than trouble and responsibility. Originally, there were allowances which covered all expenses; but these, if they have not been curtailed, have remained stationary; whilst the progressive increase of expense has gone forward, and those sums which formerly proved sufficient to carry the Judges through their respective circuits, would not now cover some of even the most trifling expenses incurred on their account.

The allowances granted to the Sheriff were formerly sufficient to cover all the debts necessarily contracted for the benefit of the Judge; and such was the original intention of allowing him his cravings, which was sufficient to reimburse him. But now, the least a Sheriff has to fear, is what he is liable to on account of the Judges: endless duties are heaped upon him, and he is made responsible for debts, security of county gaols, county courts, and innumerable other charges unknown to our forefathers.

* I am not sure how far this is the case in Durham, London, &c.

It is at the king's option to appoint whomsoever he will to hold this situation. If he appoints an inefficient person, it is at his own risk: therefore care is always taken that the Sheriff is possessed of sufficient property to cover his debts, which is consequently made answerable for that for which the king is himself held responsible: a solitary instance of a government, where one subject can in such case, be held bound for the debt of another; an instance, where the innocent party is made answerable, for what yet he has not the means to control. The Sheriff is the real debtor, after the prisoner has been once committed to his charge; and the Sheriff's private solvency qualifies him for becoming a public debtor!

It may be argued, that he is only put upon the footing of a surety; but no such comparison will hold,—a surety being only bound for a certain sum, and that is generally considered to be at his own option; but, in what the Sheriff is bound for, there is neither certainty nor choice.

Suppose it, again, to be a sort of fine upon the Sheriff, in case of neglect, and a provision against such; then we shall find the comparison wider of the mark than in the instance above-mentioned. The fine is not imposed judicially, but the amount is forcibly taken from a party wholly unconcerned—when the very circumstance of the debtor, having been given into the Sheriff's custody, was of itself a sufficient acknowledgment of the invalidity of the debt. It is, therefore, neither a security nor a fine; but one man is made *liable*, involuntarily and indefinitely, for the debt of another.

There are many cases where this might be productive of the greatest evils; where, by an ingeniously-concocted collusion between parties, an insolvent debtor's escape might be effected, for the purpose of getting the amount of a bad debt paid out of the purse of the High-Sheriff,—supposing the Under-Sheriff or gaoler (always bound with the Sheriff) to be neither of them men of property. And how often does it happen, that both of them together are not worth a tenth part of the sums for which debtors under their charge are confined; and, as mankind are sometimes open to bribery, to whom could the Sheriff look for the safe custody of those who are only nominally under his charge?

(*To be continued.*)

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from No. 409, p. 308.)

The Changeling.

THERE lived at Christiansoe a man and his wife, who, not having caused their child to be baptized, at the proper time, an elfin woman, who lived in a bank close by, took it away, and left her own in its place,*—which was so sickly and puny, that it would neither take meat nor drink, and would certainly have died, had not its mother come by night and suckled it. As the man and his wife had much plague and trouble with this changeling, the wife, at last, thought of a way to get rid of it. Whereupon she called her servant-girl, and having told her what to do, she heated the oven as hot as she could. Then the servant cried aloud, in order that the elf-woman might hear her, "Why do you heat the oven, mistress?" To which the mistress replied: "Because I intend to burn this plaguy child." And when the girl had asked her the same question three times, and she had thrice given the same answer, she took the changeling, and placed it on the bread-shoot, just as if she were going to shove it into the oven. Then came, in haste, the elfin woman, snatched her child from the bread-shoot, and returning the child she had formerly taken away, to its mother, she said, "There is your child again: I have treated it much better than you have mine." And, to say the truth, it looked plump, sleek and thriving.

The Water-horse.

One afternoon, several peasant children were playing by the Lake of Åger; when, suddenly, a tall white horse arose from the water, and tumbled about upon the meadows. The boys ran to look at it, and one of them at last mounted its back; but perceiving that the horse was then going to plunge with him into the lake, the boy, full of terror, exclaimed,—

"O, Jesus Christ, who died on the cross, Deliver me straight from this fiendish horse."

And instantly it vanished from beneath him.

(*To be continued.*)

* The practice of changing their own imps for the unbaptized children of Christian parents, is very common with the elves, not only of Denmark, but of the Scottish Highlands, where a thousand stories, very similar to the above, are related.

THE PROJECTOR.

STEAM COACHES AND STEAM HORSES—
HINTS FOR A JOINT-STOCK HORSE-
MANUFACTORY COMPANY.

Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd Steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, and urge the rapid car.

— Darwin, *Zoonomia*.

AN ingenious friend of mine, lately dead, who was a universal speculator, and almost as ambitious a genius as the Laputan philosophers, celebrated by Gulliver, has left behind him a digest of wonderful discoveries, phenomena and projects—some the result of other people's brains, and some of his own—in order to establish, beyond dispute, his favourite theory of the Perfectibility of Man. Many of the papers necessary for this purpose have fallen into our hands; and we think the courteous reader will not be obliged to us, for occasionally laying before him fragments of a demonstration so flattering to human self-love.

One of his most sanguine speculations is derived from the indefinite applicability of steam: he proposes that it should no longer be confined, as now, to the impulse of manufacturing machinery, or the propulsion of steam-vessels; but that every species of wheel-carriage should, for the future, be set in motion by means of it. What brilliant, or resounding catastrophes does this sublime preordium in the great melo-drama of social improvement promise! What gas-illuminated vistas! What more than magic change of metropolitan and provincial scenery! The medium of conveyance being changed from cattle to coals, and from "good ones" to prime Wallsends, the revolution will, of course, extend itself to the proprietors of the stage and mail-coaches,—and the coach-offices will shift all their interesting localities of pickpockets, beggars, porters, Jew-boys, news-boys and barkers, with the agreeable appendages of stale oranges and stale newspapers, penknives guiltless of edge, and black-lead pencils without a grain of black-lead in their veins—not to mention the mob of eye-thrusting umbrellas, and the crowd of toe-crushing portmanteaus!

Only conceive the instantaneous effect of one stroke of the harlequin-wand of speculation! Instead of "the Comet," "the Dart," or "Fly," starting from the Whitehorse-cellar or the Black Bear, the Bolt-in-Tun, or the Swan-with-two-Necks, they will, from the specified moment of the new era, commence their various journeys from the leading coal-wharfs,—the Irongate, or Old Barge-house, the Adelphi, or Scotland-yard!

Time will be preserved quite as punctiliously as now, although it may not be requisite for coachee's whip to come in contact with the ear of the off-leader, precisely as the minute-hand of the neighbouring dial indicates the stroke of six.

The change on the road will be equally amusing and advantageous.—Instead of the annoyance of waiting a quarter of an hour, at every post-town, for *fresh horses*, it will be only necessary to lose a minute or two in calling for a *fresh scuttle of coals!* A steep ascent, which often compels a gouty old gentleman, or asthmatic old lady, to walk against their will, or puts the proprietor to the expense of an *additional pair of horses*, might then be met by an *additional pair of bellows!* The smoke proceeding from the top of the vehicle by day, may by night be converted into gas, so as to direct and enlighten, at the same time that it impels. Some little prejudice may, it is true, be entertained by anti-perfectible people against the heat of the fire, more especially during the dog-days. But this disadvantage (if, indeed, it ought to be called one, which, without the aid and expense of medicine, may reduce troublesome obesity to an alert and convenient leanness) would, at all events, be counterbalanced by the advantages which outside passengers (particularly during the winter months) would derive from it: and valetudinarians might save so much expense in night-caps, travelling-caps, belchers, under-coats and upper-coats, as considerably to diminish their average yearly expenses of travelling. The coachman, indeed, could no longer with propriety or economy wear "lily top-pers," and "white upper toggery;" but the change will not be amiss from a dress which is glaringly painful to the eyesight, especially when the snow is on the ground, to that "customary suit of solemn black" which adorns the members of another profession, equally conversant with the various advantages of coke and smoke,—*videlicet* the chimney-sweepers. The change, indeed, would not only be consistent with that sober gravity becoming men of "true science," as coachmen uniformly are, but contribute greatly to the picturesque effect produced by the locomotion of public vehicles, on the main road. Novelty being allowed to be a constituent element of the picturesque, nothing more novel can well be conceived than the image of a Jehu adroitly fingering the valve-cords of his machine, instead of "the ribands;" and brandishing a huge poker,

poker, instead of his present long whip. The guard, also, will exhibit a similar improvement of characteristic to the eye of genuine taste, by substituting a brace of water-buckets for his pistol-holsters, and using a wet mop instead of a blunderbuss.

As to the probability of an occasional *blow-up*, this can scarcely be a matter of reasonable objection on the part of the travellers, who unscrupulously trust their limbs and lives in the hands of the racing and opposition coachmen, and are accustomed to the regular *blow-up* between the rival parties, at various incidental points of the road. Besides, any Joint-Stock Life-Insurance Company, already started, or to be started, would, doubtless, for a reasonable addition of premium, assure the lives of the steam-coach passengers; and the scale of remuneration might be managed in somewhat the following manner:—

Loss of an arm, by explosion	£2
Loss of a leg . . . ditto	4
Ditto, attended by a flight <i>à la voltigeuse</i>	5
Ditto, spread-eagle over a quickset hedge	6
Blowing off the head (to be paid to the executors)	8

In fine, the great discovery of steam might yet be infinitely extended in its application; but further speculation, on its applicability to aërostation, is reserved for a future disquisition on that particular head. But, in the mean while, we consider the proof to be made out, that the expensive employment of horses in stage-coaches is no longer necessary.

But, talking of horses, why, indeed, should we confine the advantages of the application of steam to carriages? Why should we not have new *clavilenos*,* with pegs for guiding them, and valves for abating, or diminishing their mettle, at pleasure? This period, which may be named the “Copper Age,” will certainly arrive. Sundry clerks, in Rottenrow, will no longer, from financial necessity, but choice, sport nags of neither *bone* nor *blood*; and the braziers may, at one and the same time, supply our dandies with their spurs and their “copper fillies.” A farrier may turn his hand to *making* horses, instead of *shoeing* them; and a blacksmith’s shop

* In a provincial paper, some two, or three, or perhaps more years ago, there was an account of a gentleman crossing from Holyhead, in a *steam* packet, to join a friend at a hunt in the “Emerald Isle;” and, when in the course of conversation, this *vapoury* excursion was mentioned, the Irishman exclaimed, in true country phrase, “By St. Patrick, we shall soon go *a-hunting* on our tea-kettles!”—EDIT.

may supersede the mews and the horse-mart. Instead of a “horse eating *his head off*,” as now, the horse, without any imputation on his good qualities, may be as *deficient in head* as his rider in the ring: and the riders, who are now too liable to be *smoked* themselves, may then be in a capacity to *smoke* everybody else. Such horses, besides being entirely free from vice, will be as pre-eminent in *metal* as in *fire*. The divine horses, celebrated by Homer and the romance-writers, could not with more strict propriety be said to have a “breath of *flame*.” They will, besides, eat nothing, drink nothing, and want very little grooming: docking and flogging will become obsolete; and *breaking*, which is now so important a ceremony, will, in the new case, be, as much as possible, to be deprecated. A great saving in saddlery will ensue, as a matter of course: and no Cockney, in a future, will be reduced to the disagreeable dilemma of deciding, when on the point of being unhorsed by his Pegasus, between the advantages of grasping the tail, the mane, or the reins.

Other advantages, resulting from this speculation, are too numerous to be recapitulated. Millions of acres, now sown with oats, may then be devoted to the growth of wheat and barley: so that the abundance of the first may induce the cheap bakers to desist from making their bread of *ground Devonshire stone*, alum, potatoes, &c. &c.; and the mere cheapness of malt tempt the “genuine malt-and-hop brewers” to make their beer of it, instead of their present favourite materials,—quassia, henbane, indicus, coculus, foxglove, and deadly nightshade.—The “Ill-treatment of Animals Bill” may be rendered a dead letter by the invention of steam jack-asses, which may be thumped and bruised *ad libitum*. The nose will no longer be poisoned, nor the ear stunned, with the respective cries and exhalations of “Dogs’ meat!” and “Cats’ meat!”—Office-clerks may occasionally dine upon sausages in — lane, without fearing a nightmare-vision of the unfortunate animal they have embowelled.—No patrician need over-exert himself, for the future, in learning at college the single art and science of coachmanship: the nobler animals, on the race-courses and in the mail-coaches, may be spared the costly exploit of “running against time;” and apothecaries and dancing-masters, who now keep a carriage with one horse, may then be enabled to keep one with no horse at all!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

WHOEVER has observed attentively, and much at large, the conduct of men under different circumstances of occupation, connexion and intercourse, cannot but have been occasionally struck with the *duality*, if I may so express myself, of moral character which the same individual exhibits under different aspects:—in other words, with the difference between the principles of action and notions of honour and integrity which actuate the same man, as an individual merely, and as member of a particular class.

It has been observed, that every station, from the scullery to the court (of course we ascend not to the throne itself), every rank, trade, calling and profession, has its own peculiar and self-licensed rogueries—its corporate customs, or sins of course, which (like custom-house oaths), because they are customary, are, *of course*, no sins at all—acts *extra conscientia*, that, in striking the balance of Debtor and Creditor in the ledger-book of conscience, never enter into the account, because they are never entered in the journal. Thus, your groom makes free *ad libitum* with your corn-bin and your hay-loft; your servant-girl with your tea and sugar; your housekeeper with your pantry; your butler with your wine cellar, &c.—though they would hold it atrocious robbery to steal your money. And, by the same *salvo-rule* of conscience, the high-born statesman has his customary perquisites also, and dips his hand into the public purse; though he would shudder with indignant horror at the idea of picking a pocket. Your contractors, also, it is very generally understood, have their customary accommodations with store-keepers and higher functionaries: as the baker, the butcher, the fishmonger, and the very milkman, have with the superintendants of the larder, buttery and store closet; and *poundage* is not confined to the stewards of domestic establishments. Yet these respective parties would, all of them, deem it a point of conscience to prosecute a *common* swindler. Nor would the barrister (that member of a learned and liberal profession—that minister at the shrine of justice and equity) blush to hold the brief and argue the cause against him, though the very day before he had pocketed a client's fees, and never appeared in the court to plead that client's cause.

But, if the looser corporationisms of

profession, rank and calling have their specific casuistries, which render the individual a different character, and substitute different principles of moral honesty *in and out of* his trade; what is the influence of that closer affiliation which links a certain number of men into one confederacy or conspiracy, called a corporation? Here it is that the duality of character appears in all the mystery of incomprehensibility: here it is that moral calculation seems actually at fault, arithmetic baffled, and analogy set at defiance. No one, that put a hundred good guineas into the same purse, would expect to find them converted, so long as they remained together, into so many brass farthings? or, who poured so many buckets of pure element into the same vessel, would expect to be greeted from the aggregate contents with fœtid effluvia of putrescent fermentation. Yet, bring so many upright, conscientious and honourable individuals together in any corporate capacity,—make them a Court of Directors; a Board, as it is called, of Commissioners; or any other corporate body, for the management of any joint, or aggregate, interest or concern, and it is a question whether your hundred honest individuals do not make one aggregate rogue. In other words, whether they do not, in innumerable instances, by common vote and consent, sanction such acts, and proceed upon such principles, in their aggregate capacity, as each and every of them, in his individual character, and in his individual concerns, would be ashamed even to contemplate. It seems as if what was distinctly good became evil in association—as if a sort of deleterious fermentation took place among the chemical elements of human character, in the preternatural attempt to compound moral individualities into that sophistical heterogeneity, a corporate unity, or aggregate individual.

There is a good story told by Dr. Gilchrist, in his last report to the Honourable East-India Company:—

“That on some occasion, a faithful old and useful servant of the Company conceived himself repeatedly ill-treated by the Court of Directors, for whom, as individuals, he nevertheless felt the highest esteem; and being an intimate and boon companion of the majority of that Honourable Body, he gave them a general invitation to his hospitable board, and regaled them with the most delicious viands, well washed down with copious and frequent libations of the choicest wines of every kind. The cloth being removed, when the whole

whole were in high glee with their exhilarating cheer, he ventured to ask them to declare honestly how they relished the several bottles before them. The unanimous reply was,—‘Every one is so exquisite, that it will be nearly impossible to discriminate which should bear the bell.’

On this, a *preconcerted* signal being made, an overflowing bowl of the omnium beverage was introduced, and a glass-full given to each; that he might also candidly give his opinion of its contents. This, however, they simultaneously exclaimed, was execrable :—‘Well,’ rejoined the facetious host, ‘what you have now so severely condemned is neither more nor less than a compound of the identical wines which individually you so much extolled. ‘The fact,’ he continued, ‘so completely illustrates a practical position, as to need no further comment. Each bottle is excellent in itself, but the compound is what you see.’”

If, Sir, the multitudinous increase of Joint-Stock Incorporations should not appear likely to have drawn so many of your readers into their vortex, as to render Dr. Gilchrist’s bowl unpalatable, your setting it before them, at your next monthly banquet, will oblige your’s, &c.

A FRIEND TO UNMIXED BOTTLES.

THE CONTAGIONISTS AND NON-CONTAGIONISTS—THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

IT appears evident that some stand should be made, by men of cool judgment, against a system which is rapidly gaining ground; of indulging in shewy theories and incoherent schemes, at the expense of those old-fashioned notions of slow experiment and circumspect examination, to which Englishmen owe their individual and national prosperity and importance. Whether it be in Commerce, or whether it be in Science, the certain road to celebrity and profit is to pamper the morbid appetite of the age for visionary theories and flighty speculations, by asserting some gossamer novelty of opinion, no matter what, so it be at variance with the received notions of mankind in all ages, and especially contemptuous of the dictates of common sense.

The individuals who wish to abolish the Quarantine Laws, on the ground of Plague not being Contagious, but Epidemic, are, we fear, actuated by something of this prevailing mania. Travelers are quite divided on the subject. Sir Robert Wilson is a Non-contagionist; but a late traveller, Mr. Rae Wilson, is a Contagionist, and brings strong evidence to shew that the plague is propagated by contact. Medical men are equally divided—and “who is

to decide when doctors disagree.” The fact, at all events, of the disagreement, “should give us pause?” A member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Mr. T. Forster, has published a pamphlet in favour of the non-contagious nature of pestilence; but it contains little besides a general inference, that it was not anciently considered to be contagious, from the writings of the Greek and Roman poets, and the opinions of Hippocrates and Galen. These inferences, we submit, are not of much weight on so momentous a subject.

In the late debate on the Quarantine Laws Bill, Sir R. Wilson remarked, “that the division of the Egyptian army stationed at Alexandria took the plague; while the other, which was in motion, was not touched by it.” This difference he attributed to atmospheric influence; but is it not more probable that the division *avoided contagion* by avoiding contact? Mr. Hobhouse adduced a very singular demonstration of the non-contagious theory—“Dr. Maclean entered an hospital at Constantinople, with nineteen other persons, in order to prove that the plague was not contagious.”—so far so good. But how did he prove it? “Why, it is very true,” said the honourable Non-contagionist, “that he *took the contagion*; but (oh these buts!) the other nineteen persons went away unhurt.” If Dr. Maclean escaped, it is well known that Dr. White, who inoculated himself, in Egypt, with the virus of the plague, did not.

Mr. Trant referred to a surgeon, a non-contagionist, who, *in order to prove* his opinion, got into a bed which had been occupied by an infected individual. What was the consequence? Like the quaker’s horse, which was taught to live without eating, the experimentalist, unfortunately, died, at an equally unfortunate point of time.

The general belief of Europe, illustrated by the last example, and lately corroborated by Mr. Rae Wilson, is, that clothes can convey infection. It is farther supported by the fact, that the quarter of the Jews who purchase clothes in eastern capitals, is that where the infection frequently begins and most prevails; and again we say, that this general belief, so corroborated and supported, and so feebly and contradictorily opposed, ought to admonish caution in taking a step by which the health of the community might be jeopardied, for the chandler’s-shop principle of making a little additional trade, and selling a little more Egyptian cotton!

FALLACIES—No. I.

“————— in our memories
 Preserve and still keep fresh (like flowers in water)
 Those happier days.” Denham's *Sophy*.

“But I spak of those times, when there was neither
 constable or exciseman in this village—‘*They
 were happy days*’—sighed Macworth the cooper.”

IN every nation of the earth, and at every period of history, there has existed in the minds of men a remarkable disposition to magnify and exaggerate the merits of preceding ages, at the expense of that in which it is their misfortune to exist. This has ever been the case, whether under northern skies, or in the warm regions of the sun—whether heathenism remained supreme, or Christianity were received, still the same lamentation has been heard, that every generation is further removed from the pristine excellence of man; that vice increases, virtue is discouraged; and that, from Noah downwards, “bad and worse times still succeed the former.”

The cause of this universal opinion is, unfortunately, too obvious. Man invariably starts into life fresh, vigorous, and full of the most confident hopes; and, as certainly, those hopes are blighted before his race is run. His fancy creates to himself some indistinct and shadowy, but not less beautiful, notion of sublunary bliss—a vision of “something rich and strange:” the idea is formed, bred and nourished in his brain, “and there the antic sits,” still urging him to a desperate pursuit of what no mortal ever undertook: on—on—still on—he runs with frantic eagerness; till life and hope, drooping together, unveil the mockery which has so long deluded him! And, even now, tenacious memory still clings to the dear treasure she has cherished so long,—continually forcing, on the victim's mind, thoughts of the self-same phantom, maugre his experience of the fallacy. In the bitterness of his despair, he inveighs against fate—for placing him, forsooth, in a world from whose growing depravity happiness is now fled for ever!—whilst he should rather impeach his own folly in believing her terrestrial existence at all, or in any age.

Still, however, faith in this false goddess is a pleasant superstition; and few there are who bow not their heads in this idolatry: for we listen fondly to those who tell us of her “whereabout,” in the olden times.

We are apt to believe, that, in the

infant beauty of the world, the skies were purer, and the people better—that fathers were more affectionate, wives more constant, and children more obedient. We dwell upon fictions of those golden climes where laws were unknown, and crimes not thought of—where bolts and bars were never used—where men were not urged to violence by griping want, or tempted by idle superfluities. There, under warm skies, in fertile lands, revelling in the richness of all-bountiful nature, dwelt the god-like men of old,—watching their flocks and herds, piping soft melodies, and dancing quaintly in their shady groves, “not without song:”—spending the summer-day in one long sport, and sleeping through the night, unmoved by frightful dreams, or troubled recollections of an anxious life. We long to join the lusty group—to share their rural mirth—to see their merry dance—and, on their festal days, to worship with them on the “green” hill-top, and take our part in grateful sacrificial hymns to universal Pan!

But when, and where, was all this? The ancients had always some distant country, where these fancied blessings were still enjoyed. In the earlier periods, Æthiopia seems to have been the name ascribed to this land of promise; and hence, perhaps, the flattering, though somewhat sobered, picture of its inhabitants given by Herodotus. Later traditions place the scene in the country of the Hyperboreans, a people changing their locality from the northern extremity of Asia to that of Europe, or even the coast of Gaul; and to whom Strabo, on the authority of Simonides and Pindar, has given a life of a thousand years. Another chain of fictions assigns it to the Isles of the West.* And, for the degeneracy of men in very early times; let us look to the opinion of the philosophic Agis, who had to console his desponding countrymen with a remark which every man's experience had made familiar, “That the fading virtues of later times was a cause of grief to his father Archidamus: who, again, had listened to the same regrets from his own venerable sire.”

But, when we examine into the reported nature of society in these elysiums, whether in that of the heroic ages;

* See, on this subject, the editor's learned and interesting preface to the reprint of Wharton's *History of English Poetry*, 4 vols. 8vo.

ages, or the Isles of the West, or any other of which men have babbled, the fictions related about each seem of a precisely similar cast:—"Men were once favoured by the gods!" said the old Egyptians—so sang the Greeks—and so re-echoed the Britons. All people seem to have agreed, that, in early times, men lived to an incredible age, seeing children, grandchildren and descendants, to twenty generations, blessing the grey hairs of their fathers, and doing honour to their reverend progenitor: and that not only did they experience all the pleasures of love, health, long life, and dutiful regard; but their very size was gigantic, and their strength prodigious: whilst the earth itself, in youthful vigour, gave, spontaneously, fruits and herbs in rich luxuriance. There, untoiled for,

"——— the show'ring grapes,
In bacchanal profusion, reel'd to earth,
Purple and gushing."

Hercules, they tell us, went not unprepared to his labours, but was endowed with a body of hugest mould,—the print of his foot in the earth being two cubits long, and his club too heavy for an ordinary man to move. And Perseus, we learn, departed on his adventurous journey, not less able to endure fatigue and conquer opposition: his sandal,* found near Chemnis, centuries after his time, was said to be upwards of two cubits in length, and his helmet large in proportion. Large stones, seemingly immovable, were believed to be placed in their firm position, by the single effort of some hero of remote antiquity. Rocky fragments, scattered here and there,—perhaps the ruins of some gorgeous temple, or awful memorials of the universal deluge, or some convulsion of diseased Nature,—were thought, simply, sheep transformed to marble. A group of this kind, on the plains of Marathon, the country-people called Pan's Flock,—believing these ponderous articles to be the exact stony representation of so many goats, in the days of the world's golden infancy.

These fictions, however, were not confined to Greece, or to the oriental regions—Britain, no less than Greece, Egypt, or Arabia, can tell of like mar-

* "Twas an excellent question of my Lady Cotten, when Sir Robert Cotten was praising of a shoe which was Moses's or Noah's, and wondering at the strange shape and fashion of it—'But, Mr. Cotten (says she), are you sure it is a shoe?'—Selden's *Table Talk*.

vels, and, doubtless, as well authenticated. Once (alas! centuries since) as we are told, these islands were inhabited by men who enjoyed, and were worthy of enjoying, divine favour in a degree infinitely more perfect than we, their disgraced effeminate offspring, can hope for, either for ourselves or children. The son of Uther Pendragon, he whose deeds old Geoffrey of Monmouth so choicely sings, was, on the credit of that historian, not less a wonderful example of courage, piety, and rare courtesy of spirit, than for a body proportionately huge; and as the enormous stone, shewn by the Locrians, before the door of Euthymus, is a memorial of his strength, so the size of the celebrated *quoit* is no less a proof of the strength of our Arthur, who could wield so massy an instrument of diversion. We are told, that at the discovery of Arthur's bones at Glastonbury, "the chynne was lenger by thre ynches then the legge and knee of the lengest man that was then founde; also the face of his forehead, between his two eyen, was a span brode." Robin Hood, the gay freebooter of Sherwood Forest, like Homer's Ajax, was fourteen feet high (Arcadian measure); and the bows of bold Friar Tuck and Little John, were doubtless four and twenty inches (of the same standard) in circumference, and their arrows twelve feet long. We are told that the curious circle of upright blocks of stone in Oxfordshire, large as they are, were once believed to have been men, turned, like Lot's wife, into lifeless pillars. Marlborough Downs still shew "Robin's grey wethers;" and still the old tale falls upon our ear—they, once, were a living flock. Whilst, more wonderful than all, the Giant's Causeway stands a monument of fabled mortal strength in those extraordinary days. Such are the stories of all nations, such are the inventions of men in all times; serving, at least, as a key to metaphysical inquiry, and, perhaps, not the less instructive, because they have no sober and sedate foundation in truth.

In more modern times, this custom has fallen somewhat into "the sear and yellow leaf;" it were vain, indeed, now to talk of any land as of another Utopia, and "tales of fays, hobgoblins, and of ghosts," must be well told now to be but ill believed. Nevertheless, the cause remains, and will remain whilst man is man; and, however counteracted by the daily acquisition of

fresh knowledge, the same spirit displays itself in the complaints of those who "cry shame upon these evil times." In the praises lavished on the "wisdom of our ancestors," we think we perceive the same love of retrospective exaggeration, which could create heroes out of ordinary men; form distinct sounds from the obscure murmuring of water-brooks, and attribute the works of nature to the hands of her creatures. This spirit of dissatisfaction is now the same as it was two hundred years ago, and was just the same then as a century further back. The ballad-monger, in "the good times of old Queen Bess," could complain—

"When this old cap was new,
Since 'tis two hundred year,
No malice then we knew,
And all things plenty were."

Sir Walter Raleigh sighed out in verses scarcely less sad than sweet—

"If all the world and love were young,
And truth dwelt on each shepherd's tongue,
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love."

And whether he or Edwards wrote the "Soul's Farewell," it remains alike a proof of a melancholy and diseased view of things, very similar to that which disappointment forces us to take, even now :—

"Tell—Faith, she's fled the city,
Tell how the country erreth,
Tell—Manhood shakes off pity;
Tell—Virtue least preferreth.
And if they do reply,
Spare not to give the lie."

Latimer, preaching before King Edward, chaunts forth the same tale—

"When (says he) was so much swearing, wenching, dicing and drinking as now? When was the word of God so little regarded? Time was, when virtue was esteemed, and now she is but a sport; landlords, fitter to be called step-lords, now make no conscience of turning out tenants to beggary and want; adulteries are now so common, that, in a manner, among some, it is counted no sin at all, but rather a pastime, a dalliance, not rebuked, but winked at—not punished, but laughed at."

Who is he, from Mile-End Church to Apsley-house, who has not heard the groaning of some elderly maiden over the sad extravagance of the age? Who has escaped without some such complaint being, as it were, *syringed* into his ears? Who knows not that servant girls go finer than their mistresses? and that footmen, out of livery, dress in superfine black, and look as genteel as their masters? Who is ignorant that "Esquire," is now "a

word much used amongst the lower orders?" And who is not informed, that with Sunday Schools, Bible Societies, and Education Bills, the poor do not know "whether they stand on their head or their heels?" It cannot be helped; so it was in Bishop Procter's day: "when were there so many gentlemen, and when so little gentleness?" says he. What old maid can complain more pathetically of the lower orders and their "*demoralization*," than he does? Our "Arcadian" Hunt can not more grieve over the disuse of the manly sports of Queen Elizabeth's days, than does Latimer over the loss of that excellence "our fathers always had" in archery. He tells us how his father taught him; what pains was taken with him; how he used first a little bow, and, as he grew older, a bigger one; and, at length, how he became "none of the worst at a peeled wand." "Other nations," said he, "draw their bows by strength of arm, we by strength of body properly thrown forward; and it is a shame to the land that magistrates neglect the proper means for preserving this healthful exercise." The writer of "Take thy old cloak about thee," a ballad of that reign, says of the clowns, "They are clad in black, green, yellow, or gray,

So far above their own degree."

But "mechanical men," surely, surpassed modern extravagance, if then

"—Each mechanical man
Has a cupboard of plate for a shew;
Which was a rare thing then,
When this old cap was new."

And let those who doubt whether the "commonalty" are growing too wise upon us, take the authority of the philosophical Hamlet—

"By the lord, Horatio, these three years I have taken note of it, the age is grown so picked, the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kybe."

Thus has it always been, and so it is likely to continue; the mind of man must be changed before this vicious mode of thought is eradicated; we shall always be ready rather to laud the retrospect as more beautiful than the view before us, even should that view be taken after the new manner of Owen the oculist. Should it be even over the happy plains of New Lanark, or from the mundane elysium of the good man's rectangles. "Man never is, but always to be blest." So it was, and so it will be, whilst the world turns upon its axis.

S. W. S.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

OF all the dangers, sufferings and accidents which attend the seaman's life, there is none that can be compared with the conflagration of his vessel. Cut off from all assistance, except from his own resources—without any means of escape, but in the boats of his ship, in which he may be afterwards doomed to perish by hunger or fatigue,—there can hardly be imagined any situation more deplorable, or one which can excite more compassion for the unhappy sufferer.

Under these impressions, occasioned by the recent destruction of the Kent East Indiaman, and the dreadful loss of lives on that melancholy occasion, I am induced to submit to the consideration of the East-India Company, and others concerned in shipping, a plan by which the preservation of ships, in case of accidentally taking fire, may be greatly facilitated.

It is well known to every person acquainted with shipping, that the majority of those accidents originate in the *lazaretto*, or store-room in which the steward's stores are kept; and as this apartment, in the East Indiamen, is in the immediate passage to the light-room, under which the magazine, containing the gunpowder, is situated,—the energies of the ship's company are materially reduced, when the fire has attained any height, by the fear of the powder exploding. My recommendation is, that the magazine should be lined with lead, and made water-tight: to be filled with water, when necessary, either by a pipe leading from the fore-castle, near the head-pump; or by a cock, to turn into the magazine, which is under water.

The advantage that would result from the gunpowder being secured from immediate explosion, would be, the increased exertions of the crew: who, having no dread of approaching the place where the fire was raging, would continue their endeavours to extinguish it, as long as any rational hope remained of success. For want of this security, I believe, many valuable ships, and numerous lives, have been sacrificed; the people having become paralyzed, and having given themselves up to despair. Ships in company, also, would have no fear of rendering assistance, when they knew that the powder was, or would be, inundated.

The only objection, that I can anticipate, is that of the magazine being filled, and the gunpowder rendered useless,

through timidity or carelessness. But I consider neither of these circumstances likely to happen; for the communication by the pipe from the fore-castle, if that plan of filling the magazine with water should be preferred, ought to be well secured, and the key always to remain in the possession of the commanding officer, as well as that of the magazine itself:—consequently, the gunpowder could not be wetted without his orders and permission, and he would only resort to such a measure at the last extremity.

On the alternative of being burnt, or captured by the enemy for want of means of defence, supposing the ship to have been preserved, there cannot be two opinions.

I therefore flatter myself, that the suggestion possesses some recommendation to the attention of the East-India Company, and the public.—
Your's, &c. J. G. TATEM.

High Wycombe, May 2, 1825.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

THANKS, infinite thanks, for the very learned critique in your number for January last; which, I hope, will be a guide to me in the continuation of my work, as I propose doing all that is possible to avoid a superabundance of words.

I have the honour to send you the cancel which I have made of the first page of the "*Paradiso Italianizzato*." It was a great misfortune to me, Sir, that you did not perceive that the first page of "*Paradiso Perduto*" was preceded by a list of errata, in which you will find the printer's error, not mine, corrected. First impressions have generally great effect upon the minds of men; and whosoever, in reading your interesting critical journal, has seen, or shall hereafter see, that I have mistaken the first verse, will form, I am sure, an unfavourable opinion of my work—although, in progress of your remarks, you treat it with favourable lenity.

If, therefore, you will, or think you can, in speaking of the ensuing numbers, point out to your readers, that the error you noticed,

"*Dell' Uom primier l'inobbedienza*," had been already corrected by the translator, in his errata, for

"*Dell' Uom la prima inobbedienza*,"—

I shall be infinitely obliged to you:—and, full of deference, esteem and respect, declare myself your's, &c.

3 H 2

GUIDO SORELLI.

*For the Monthly Magazine.**MEMORANDA of a SUMMER TOUR through
NORTH WALES in 1823.*

[The published "Tours in Wales" are so little calculated to afford the traveller the information he requires, that they are only amusing as works of reference after the journey, and are frequently so inaccurate, as to mislead rather than guide the reader. The design of the present communication is to point out a favourable route through the principality, as well as to direct attention to the most interesting objects on the way. Being written by a native, who is well acquainted with the country, the accuracy of the details may be relied upon, although they may differ from those of other tourists. The description of the national customs and pastimes (to be found in no other English work) are the sketches of one who was, in his youth, a frequent participator in them.]

EARLY in the summer of 1823, my friend W. and myself set out on a visit to our friends and kindred in North Wales. We had arranged for an absence of two or three months; and it was decided that we should first go into Caernarvonshire, of which my companion is a native, and then cross the mountains into Merionethshire, where my own relations reside. By these means, we should traverse the most interesting portion of the principality, and occupy the time of our furlough to the best advantage.

We had looked forward, for some time, with great delight, to this excursion, for we had both been absent from our native hills for some years; and the anticipation of mingling once more with our oldest and best friends, was a source of no ordinary pleasure. The condition of a person bred up amidst the recesses of a secluded country, is very different from that of an inhabitant of a large and populous town. The latter is often ignorant of his next-door neighbour, except by the name on the brass-plate of the door. In Wales, it is widely different. The little community of my own native town, for example, is as one large family, the members of which are knit together by reciprocal ties. They participate in each other's happiness, and sympathize in each other's grief—a marriage is a source of joy to all, and a death, of general sorrow.

It was on Monday, the 9th of June, then, that we left London on board the

Prince of Wales, from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, at three o'clock in the afternoon. We were so fortunate as to have fine weather; and some rain had fallen in the morning to lay the dust. To add to our comfort, our fellow-travellers were sociable and good-humoured. A young Irish lady, pretty, lively and somewhat satirical, and her father, a very merry, jovial, well-informed hearty old gentleman, whose national wit flowed from him in as rich a brogue as I ever heard. With such companions, we went smoothly and merrily along; without accident or obstacle; and, for my part, I enjoy a stage-coach: the post-chaise, indeed, as Leigh Hunt has somewhere observed, is "home in motion." Perhaps so, when you have a wife, and a stowage of children with you! but what with the trouble of fresh horses, luggage, post-boys, turnpikes, &c., it is, in my estimation, something like a house with a smoky chimney—more trouble than comfort. A stage-coach (besides the saving of trouble and expense) by the promiscuous association it presents, puts the animal spirits more into play, and relieves the monotony of ordinary intercourse. It reminds me of what Paley has termed "the equality of the human species." It suspends distinctions, and brings otherwise distinct classes together, on a footing of common rights and privileges.

We reached Slough between six and seven o'clock, and enjoyed a magnificent view of Windsor Castle. The setting sun was shining in all its glory upon its ancient turrets; the royal banner of Britain floated gracefully from the eastern tower; the deep woods which surround it, were reposing in all the gloom and grandeur of luxuriance; and a thousand chivalrous associations—a thousand recollections of the deeds of by-gone times, arose in my mind, as I gazed, in speechless admiration, at the only palace, properly so called, which is worthy of this great and powerful kingdom. But our vehicle rolled on—the castle and the woods progressively vanished in distance and increasing gloom.

We reached Oxford about two in the morning. Nothing could surpass the extreme beauty of the scene, as the pale moon-beams rested on the venerable walls, spires and turrets of the churches and colleges in that most magnificent of all streets, the High-street:

"How

"How beautiful on yonder time-worn tower
 The mild moon gazes !' Mark,
 With what a lovely and majestic step
 She treads along the heavens !
 And, oh ! how soft, how silently she pours
 Her chastened radiance on the scene around :
 And hill, and dale, and tower
 Drink the pure flood of light.
 Roll on, roll on, queen of the midnight hour,
 For ever beautiful !

I never visit Oxford, that vast and ancient depository of human learning—that "sacred nursery of blooming youth," as Wordsworth calls it, without delight. There is so lofty an association, so pure and elevated a pleasure, in the recollection of the many mighty scholars and distinguished statesmen which this university has, from the earliest ages, produced, that a Briton must derive a proud and powerful gratification from the remembrance : and this fine feeling is extensively enhanced by the rich and antique magnificence of the buildings ; and as we drove through the town in the still and reposing tranquillity of early morning, the deep silence which invested the city imparted a kind of awfulness to the sensations of delight.

We arrived at Shrewsbury about three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and were forcibly struck with the great beauty of the approach from the London road. As we drove over the English bridge (so called in contradistinction to the Welsh bridge on the opposite side of the town), the sun seemed resting his glowing disc upon a ridge of blue mountains, emerging, as it were, from the far distant horizon, while his departing rays fell full upon the dark waters of the Severn, like a column of living gold. Far as the eye could reach towards the west, was seen the bold and undulating outline of the Welsh hills, wrapped in misty vapour, through which the setting sun gleamed ruddily, illumining the spires of the churches, and the dusky red tower of the old abbey, with a portion of his own bright glory. But we were soon in the midst of the antique buildings of the town ; and shortly found ourselves in the yard of the Talbot, a very excellent inn, with capital accommodations.

After a hasty dinner, we strolled out, in the cool of the evening, to glance at the town, and refresh ourselves after our journey. There is a sombre air of antiquity about most of the houses in Shrewsbury, not unlike that which may be seen in many of the towns on the

Continent ; but the banks of the Severn are pleasantly decorated with elegant modern villas. Let me not forget the quarry—a delightful walk leading to the river. The fine old lime-trees, which form the avenue, have intertwined their topmost branches, so as to constitute a magnificent roof—the gothic arch of nature, which undoubtedly suggested that of antique art : the perspective is extremely grand. This is, of course, the principal promenade of the inhabitants ; and the passing traveller will not find his time mis-spent, if he can tarry an evening at Shrewsbury, to witness the congress of Salopian beauty.

To me Shrewsbury possesses no ordinary attraction. It was the capital of Powisland (one of the three princely divisions of Wales), known to the Britons by the name of *Pengwern*, or the Head of the Alder Groves. It was the court of the Princes of Powis, who, attended by many "a paladine and peer," maintained their rank and sovereignty among nations, till the strong arm of England cast them into subjection. In later times, it was the scene of much direful contention between the English and Welsh ; and the old Welsh bridge, guarded at each end with its gate and tower, record the incursions of the Borderers. But Shrewsbury is now the peaceful mart of the agricultural and manufactured produce (particularly flannels) of North Wales. The inhabitants are a wealthy race ; and it is probably on this account that they have obtained, *en masse*, the proverbial cognomen of "the proud Salopians."

The free-school, the infirmary, the hospital (Millington's), the different alms-houses and charity-schools, and, above all, the noble house of industry, originally erected for the purpose of receiving part of the foundlings from the great hospital in London, are splendid testimonies of public and private worth, and will constitute a striking balance against the proverbial pride of the inhabitants.*

I shall conclude my necessarily brief and imperfect notice of this fine old town,

* We have visited few places where pride has exhibited itself with a more respectable and liberal grace. We have visited it more than once ; and should be unjust if we neglected the opportunity of acknowledging what appeared to us the high, the hospitable, and the intelligent character of the gentry both of the town and neighbourhood.—*EDIT.*

town, by transcribing the following singular occurrences, from an official list of remarkable events.

1282. This year, the Sheriffs of Salop and Staffordshire were compelled to provide two hundred wood-cutters, to cut down timber, and other obstructions, in order to make way for the king's (Edward I.) army to enter into Wales.

1427. A bye-law, was, made against swine wandering about the town: the penalty was cutting off the pig's ear for the first two offences; and forfeiture for the third. [I am acquainted with more than one Welsh town where some such enactment would be very beneficial even at this day.]

1519. The brewers were ordered, by the corporation, *not* to use that *wicked and pernicious weed, hops*, in their brewings, under a penalty of 6s. 8d.*

1547. This year, Adam Mytton and Roger Pope, the town bailiffs, ordered the picture of Our Lady to be taken out of St. Mary's Church; and the pictures of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Chad, out of St. Chad's Church; the whole to be burnt.

1552. The Magistrates were restrained by Act of Parliament from licensing any more than *three* persons to sell wine within the town.

1585. On the 15th of May, Lord Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, came through the town, before whom the free-school scholars made several orations as he passed through the castle gates; *they standing in battle-array, with bows and arrows in their hands.*

1618. It was ordered by the Corporation, that two men should be constantly stationed in each street to search for vagrants.

(To be continued.)

* There is, we believe, a statute still upon the books, containing the same prohibition. It is, of course, virtually repealed: but it is not a whit more unreasonable and absurd than the law which at this day prohibits the use of Spanish liquorice in porter.—EDIT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

EVERY man whose judgment is unwarped by prejudice will unhesitatingly allow, that the civil disabilities under which the Catholics labour, ought to be removed. Where is the rational ground upon which this boon can longer be withheld? I do not mean to impugn the policy which originally suggested the restrictions on the deluded followers of the Catholic faith, because the spirit of the times might, for aught I know, have rendered them indispensable for the well-being of the Protestant community; but why should these fet-

ters be perpetuated, when that necessity has ceased? Sooner or later, the barriers that shut out the Catholic from the avenues to political honour and distinction, it is clear, *must* inevitably be removed:—if not conceded as a gift, it will be wrested as a right.

The question has come to this, whether we will, by pertinacious adherence to a system of exclusion, continue to foster and foment those animosities which have already done so much mischief;—or, whether we will *emancipate ourselves* from the debasing thralldom of prejudice, and extend towards our Catholic countrymen the olive-branch of Christian fellowship?

This is the grand *panacea* for the evils under which Ireland has groaned for centuries: this would quiet, at least, those heart-burnings which have so long disturbed the tranquillity of the sister-island:—it would be acting as politicians—as philanthropists—as Christians: it would be *doing* (as the religion we profess inculcates) *as we would be done by*.

I am far from wishing, Sir, to advocate the peculiar tenets of the Catholic faith. However erroneous, *in our judgment*, these may be, what right can we have, in exercising our own judgment in these matters, to punish others (and exclusion is punishment, stigma and odium are punishments) for exercising *theirs*, and clinging to the faith *their conscience* dictates to them to profess? They are British subjects—have they not a right to British privileges? If they are to obey the laws, have they not a right to demand that those laws should be equal?—that equal protection and equal encouragement should be the reward of equal allegiance and fidelity? Are not, in fact, all civil and political obligations (like the obligations of all other contracts) reciprocal? Are allegiance and obedience due, where protection and justice are denied? They fight our battles, shall they not share the honours and the rewards of victory? they have an equal share in the fatigues, the dangers, the privations of the march, the battle and the siege; shall they not have an equal chance of all the glory, and all the rank and consideration, which their endurance and their blood has purchased—because, forsooth, they chaunt a *Latin Mass*, instead of prosing a *Common Prayer*, or twanging an exhortation (as is sometimes the case), in murdered English, through the nose!—or, because (a matter, to be sure, of vast importance

importance to the discharge of civil and political duties)—they believe in transubstantiation, and acknowledge the real presence of a triune Deity in a gilded pageant; or in the elevation of the host!!

Is not such a train of ratiocination, Sir, if it may be dignified with such a name, the very acme, at once, of arrogance and of puerility? Is it not the height of injustice to exclude a man from a seat in the Legislature, because he acknowledges the spiritual supremacy of the Pope (now, God be praised! a very impotent and harmless sort of animal!), bows and prays to the Virgin, and crosses himself, at every recurrence of the name, the image, or the picture of any of his interminable host of saints? while, at the same time, he who has no conscience at all, upon these, or upon any other matters,—who can swallow every oath and every test that can be offered to him—is qualified, of course, to exercise all the functions, and enjoy every privilege of freemen!—can be elected a Member of the Imperial Parliament, sit upon the Bench as an administrator of law, and direct and control

* The most sanctified of all sanctities—that is to say, the holiest of all holy things, we are disposed to think (and we have yet to discover the text, in all the sermons of Christ, that controverts the doctrine, are *universal benevolence, and Christian morality*: and we have yet to learn, with “all the trumpery” of hoods and cowls, relics and ceremonies, objected to the Catholics, that they lay weaker stress upon these, or assign to them less importance, than their Protestant brethren.

Our correspondent will perceive, that among some other liberties which we have ventured to take with his text, we have omitted here altogether a passage relative to a description of persons, whom, as we could not permit them to vindicate themselves in our pages, we cannot, therefore, in justice, permit in our pages to be vilified or attacked. Where defence is not to be allowed, surely assault should not be permitted: hostility, otherwise, is not combat, but massacre. Besides, why should our Cato, while endeavouring to remove the prejudice against one description of persons, foster and inflame it against another? As moral agents and members of civilized society, what have we to do with any men or any description of men, but inasmuch as relates to their moral and civic conduct? Let us look abroad with unprejudiced eyes, and see, if our vision be microscopic enough to see, what there is of these that actually and *practically* has any necessary dependence upon metaphysical and disputed opinions.—EDIT.

the counsels of the empire—may be a keeper of the King’s Conscience, or a Minister of State: for neither tests nor penal statutes can keep him out. He is an actor at perfect liberty to fill up every part.

Is it possible to look with any degree of attention into the detail of the history of the last half century (to go no further), and not perceive—that it is the denial to the Catholics of that equalization of rights which ought, in justice, to obtain betwixt every religion, sect or persuasion, which has so long paralyzed the energies of Ireland; and which has given rise to those horrible ebullitions of demoniac phrenzy—those atrocious cruelties, with which the annals of that unhappy country are replete.†

But what is it, I would ask, that Protestants have to fear from the emancipation of the Catholics? Are they afraid that the Catholics should gain the ascendancy, annihilate the Protestant religion, and massacre those who profess it? Do they anticipate a repetition of the horrors of St. Bartholomew’s eve, or the fires of Smithfield? These are bugbears to frighten children, and horrify antiquated virgins, who scream into hysterics if the salt is spilt towards them, and see phantasmagoria in the sediments of a teacup. The days when ignorance, and its foster brethren, bigotry and persecution, reigned paramount, have passed away.‡ The sun of knowledge has arisen in all his brilliancy, scattering profusely his benignant beams over the wide expanse, instilling into the minds of men more liberal notions—and invigorating, in proportion, the sympathies of benevolence. And are we so doubtful of the truths of our Protestant persuasion, as to be afraid of meeting its antagonists on equal grounds? Must we call in proscription,

† May it not be questioned, whether the cruelties which have been practised under the pretence of putting the *provoked* disturbances down, have not been, in themselves, still more atrocious?—EDIT.

‡ Not entirely so.—we wish they were. What says our correspondent to certain prosecutions (and penalties resulting from them) of those Protestant Inquisitions, the *Vice* and the *Bridge-street* associations? By the way, it ought to be noticed, that there is, more persecution, at this time, or lately was, going on, upon religious pretences, in Protestant England, than in the whole of the Catholic world: Spain, perhaps, excepted—where, thanks be to England, the Holy Inquisition is restored.—EDIT.

proscription, because we dread the power of argument? Alas! what can proscription do, but enlist the pride of manly feeling on the side of the adversary, and fortify to obstinacy the prejudices of the proscribed?

One word upon the Bill which has just been introduced into Parliament, for putting down the Catholic Association: or, as it has been styled, in derision, the Popish Parliament—and the plea of necessity for such penal enactment.* What was the object of the Catholics in organizing this society?—Why, Sir, to obtain the redress of their grievances. This, indubitably, is a legal, a constitutional, a legitimate object:—yet the members of that Association have been branded as incendiaries and stirrers-up of sedition. They were said to have delivered violent and intemperate speeches,—to have usurped the prerogative of Parliament—and to have interfered with the administration of justice. Men, Sir, who have so much to complain of—who feel themselves to be trampled and oppressed—if they speak at all, must speak in language which will be galling to the minds of their oppressors. Eulogy and apology will not do: those who smart with their wounds, will speak like those that feel.

As to arrogating to themselves a legislative function, interfering with the administration of justice; what have the Catholics done to justify this imputation? Those who had the means assessed themselves,—to do what—to corrupt the judges—to tamper with the course of law? No, but to enable their poorer brethren to bring their case fairly before the tribunals of their country. For this offence has the Catholic Association been strangled by a new law!—for this, fresh inroads have been made on the liberties of the people.

It is incontrovertible, that the Catholic Association had done much towards the pacification of Ireland. But, adopting the hypothesis, that it was a body dangerous to the peace of the country,—there was a safer, a shorter, a more certain road to its dissolution. Abolish the opprobrious civil distinctions which prevail in Ireland—listen to the complaints of the Catholics—restore to them their

just rights,—and Catholic Association sinks into non-existence. This Association, it has been truly said, was only a symptom of the disease which afflicts Ireland, not the disease itself. Cure the disease, and the symptom will disappear. [If, however, the disease be not cured, the symptom will appear again in some new, and perhaps more dangerous shape.]

But, in the feebleness of facts, hypothesis is appealed to. If the Catholic Association had yet done nothing that was evil, it was said, it was acquiring a power, of which hereafter it might have made an evil use. Again, we say, anticipate this danger, by removing the cause upon which alone its power rested. Redress the wrongs of Ireland; repeal the iniquitous laws of stigmatizing proscription, you strike away the ground upon which that power was built, and edifice and scaffolding alike will disappear. Avert not a problematical danger by a real wrong, when an honest and efficacious security is at hand.

Such, to Ministers and Legislators, is the advice of, Sir, your's, &c.—CATO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IT is generally supposed that the University of Oxford is particularly hostile to the cause and claims of the Roman Catholics—the centre and focus of the *No Popery* cry which has so often yelled, and still growls, in our ears!—that, in short, the aggregate corporate body of that most Orthodox Society is tremblingly alive to the apprehension of every the slightest approach to the heretical tenets, errors, rites and superstitions of the Old Lady of Babylon—as we are, of course, by law, commanded and obliged to call and consider the Papal institution of religion!

But, Sir, I must be excused for calling in question the authenticity of this opinion, so generally received, with respect to that learned and most pious body; and for suspecting, on the ground of authentic documents, that no hostility to Catholicism exists, or can exist, in that famous University; but that, on the contrary, a lurking, or indeed a very strong bias of partiality, towards Papists and Popery, still remains in their hearts, and is cherished in their constitutions. It is true; indeed, that we, every now and then, hear of declamations, and read of petitions, from that learned body, against Catholic Emancipation, &c. But may there not be a little coquetry in this?

* This part of the argument comes a little out of time. Circumstances we could not controul have delayed the insertion of this article from month to month. It ought to have appeared while the Catholic Association Bill was yet in agitation.—
EDIT.

this? and do we not know, that, under certain circumstances, the consciousness of an attachment to certain opinions and parties, whether in politics or religion, &c., but of which it is not quite convenient to be suspected, frequently occasions the learned and sagacious, in particular, to be most loud and vehement, with the mouth against the very cause which is nearest to the heart. Addison, in his *Cato*, with great propriety and knowledge of human nature, makes the conspirator Sempronius, at the very time that he is negotiating to betray Cato and his little senate (the last remains of Roman liberty) into the hands of Cæsar, the most loud and vehement of all the assembly in patriotic declamation, and professions of desperate perseverance.

—“Let us rise at once, gird on our swords,
And at the head of our remaining troops
Attack the foe, break thro’ the thick array
Of his throng’d legions, and charge home upon him:
Perhaps some arm, more lucky than the rest,
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage.”

Now, Sir, it is well known that corporations (learned corporations especially) are not less sagaciously politic than individuals: nor less prone to profess one thing, in order to accomplish or conceal another. At any rate, I will venture to suggest, that, from a document before me, it is actually impossible that the University of Oxford can have any real aversion from Popery. “By their fruits,” saith the most sacred of all authorities, “ye shall know them.”

It would, perhaps, be illiberal to allude to individual instances,—such as Mr. Gibbon’s having become so resolutely converted to popery during his studies there, that, even when withdrawn thence, by the anxiety of a Protestant father, nothing could disentangle Catholicism and Christianity again, in his mind; and, to get rid of the former, he was obliged to throw off the latter also. Nor will I insist very particularly upon the example of that great *dark-light* of Oxford orthodoxy, Dr. Johnson, who carried to such extreme the Popish idea of praying for the souls of the departed (i.e. praying them out of purgatory), that he used to pray that *Charles I. may not have been damned*.

It is to the authentic acts of the University itself that I shall appeal—to their own annual records—to shew that masses for the souls of the dead, and periodical atonements to the church for crimes even of blood, are still a part of genuine Popery to which they cling

with persevering attachment; and that, consequently, it is utterly impossible that they can have that horror of Popery which is so generally ascribed to them.

Yes, Sir, I have the annual testimony of the University itself, that Masses for the Dead, and atonement-money for blood, are still among the number of its religious ceremonies and immunities; and, in proof thereof, I send you the following extract from its own authentic *Calendar*—after the perusal of which, let any of your readers believe, if they can, that the dignitaries and conclave of Oxford have any conscientious objections to the cause of Popery. See, under the head—

“*University Ceremonies and Remarkable Days at Oxford:—*

“Feb. 10.—*Scholastica*.—Litany read at the altar of St. Mary’s Church; after which, the Mayor, the two bailiffs, and sixty of the burghers of the City of Oxford, make an offering of a silver penny each, as an atonement for the murder of some scholars, which took place in an affray in the year 1353, 27 Edward III.”—*From the Oxford University Calendar for 1824.*

This *holy* ceremony was, I understand, heretofore performed with more *devout* solemnity than at present; and more *edifying* humiliation to the official descendants or representatives in the hundredth generation, of the original *sacrilegious sinners*: the mayor, bailiffs, and burghers, formerly, for many years, performing the official *penance* with *ropes* about their necks. This part of the *atonement*, it is true, is now dispensed with; and the worshipful corporation of *Snobs*, in all probability, find nothing very intolerable in hearing the *mass*, and paying the *silver pennies*; but still the kind leaning of the learned body, and their fond clinging to the doctrines, ceremonials and *profits* of their fellow monks, their Christian brethren of the Popish communion, is evidently not removed: at least in the apprehension of your’s, &c.

DETECTOR.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

I OBSERVE in a late number, that you have a paragraph, stating, that the act for regulating the weights and measures was to have come into operation on the 1st of May (see p. 275); but the time is deferred to the 1st of January 1826, by a bill which lately received the royal assent. T. T.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

IN answer to the question suggested by your Correspondent OLD Q. (p. 300 of your preceding No.), relative to the rents of the Crown Lands; I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of stating that those rents do in their nature (though not in their immediate temporary operation) constitute, to their extent, an independent revenue, not of necessity subject to the vote of Parliament. The Crown Lands are, in reality, the personally hereditary property of the Crown, and belong to the sovereign on his accession to the throne, by the same right of hereditary descent as that by which the throne itself, *since the Act of Succession*, belongs to him. Your correspondent is, therefore, right enough in his supposition, that if the *reforming* Henry VIII. had known as well how to *clasp*, as to *grasp*,—to retain, as to rap and rend, and had applied to *legitimate* uses, (instead of wasting in prodigality, and squandering upon favourites), the plunder which, in *defence of the faith*, his *Protestant zeal* replevied from the Church, he might have sworn “by God’s fish,” and left every of his successors to swear by what fish or flesh he chose, that “he did not care a wife’s head (which was perhaps about synonymous with a pinch of snuff)” for the prating or the votes of Parliament:—for he could not do without them. In other words, the Crown would have become so immeasurably the greatest landholder in the realm (having, perhaps, not less than one-third of the whole rent-roll of the kingdom at its absolute disposal,) that the rents alone of those lands would have rendered the king of England the most absolute and independent sovereign in Europe—perhaps in the whole world; and London might have been at this time, if the sovereign had chosen to make it so, morally and politically another Constantinople. But, thanks to the royal *virtues* of profligate expense and illimitable profusion! the rent-roll of the Crown Lands remaining, is, at present, so scanty, that the revenue thence derived, so far from being competent to the expense of governing a mighty and extended empire, would scarcely maintain the trappings of the petty court of the pettiest German or Italian principality. Thus, the Crown, on the one hand, being obliged to have recourse to the liberality of Parliament, and the Parliament, on the other, having hitherto preserved a laudable jealousy on the score of this pecuniary

dependence, it has become an established usage for the king, on his accession, to surrender the proceeds of his hereditary possessions to the conservators of the state; and to receive, in lieu thereof, such revenue by the vote of Parliament as might be deemed sufficient for the due maintenance of his state and dignity. So that the king, for the time being, has, in reality, no personal revenue from the Crown Lands; nor any immediate or personal interest in the increase or diminution of the rent-roll of the same. If, therefore, the ground rent of such portion of these lands as may be covered by the new streets, &c. were increased fifty fold,* His Majesty, George the Fourth, would not be one stiver the more rich in independent or personal revenue. The Whiggish, or Republican jealousy of OLD Q. may, therefore, thus far at least, be set completely to rest. Yet is the subject not unworthy of consideration, and I wish it were in my power to answer, with any correctness, even so much of your correspondent’s further inquiry as relates to the present amount of the augmentation. If any of your statistical communicants could furnish the facts and documents by which this inquiry might be illustrated, no doubt it would be conferring an obligation on the public: for what has begun upon one part of these Crown Lands may in time be extended to others; and the proceeds of these might in some jobbing and accommodating hour become applied to the *redemption* of such as had from time to time been alienated. As the aforesaid bargain, between the king and the parliament, is only personal, and renewed from reign to reign, one inference appears to be obvious, namely, that in proportion to the increased value of what is to be *surrendered*, the expectation of what is to be *received* in return, may, speciously enough, be extended; while, at the same time, as it is to be remembered that, in the political as well as the physical universe, “from small beginnings mighty streams may rise,” so it is at least worthy of political forethought, what probability, or possibility, of a progress towards an independent royal revenue might be deducible from such sources.—I am, Sir, your’s, &c. PHILO OLD Q.

Temple, 16th May, 1825.

* We are informed that, in some instances, it has been increased fully to this amount.—ED.

U R N

FOUND IN THE BED OF THE SEVERN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN looking over the articles of your Magazine published on the 1st of April, I was much surprised to observe a description of the above specimen of antiquity, accompanied by a drawing reduced from one of the copies of the original, which was executed by myself on stone.

I must own that, at first sight, I was rather pleased, than otherwise, with its appearance in your pages; but, upon consideration, I cannot but think that an undue liberty has been taken on the part of one of my friends, for none (unfortunately for me) have been disposed of except within my own circle of friends.

The description was written, and the drawing was made by me, from the antique itself (within half a mile of the spot where it was discovered).

Now had a person bought one of these drawings from the Lithographic Establishment, where they are to be purchased; without doubt he might have done whatever he pleased with it: but it is under very different circumstances that he has acted. Any one may now purchase a drawing and description of this singular piece of antiquity, and likewise all the valuable information contained in your Magazine for April, for the cost of one of these drawings alone.

But enough—'tis useless to complain; let me hope to derive, if possible, some benefit from this error on the part of my friend, as I trust, Sir, with your usual liberality and discernment, you will allow insertion to the preceding.

The information which, if you grant me the above request, I hope to obtain from some of your numerous scientific readers, is the probable date of this vase; it is to be observed, that another, of exactly the same dimensions, but having different figures engraved on its internal surface, was found about the same time, in the same situation, and very near to it, but not in the river's bed,—a well, of three or four feet diameter (probably of Roman construction), and human skulls, and bones, as also a few coins, within the line of the new road between Cheltenham and Ledbury.

If my complaint and request obtain a space in your next number, it may, in some measure, compensate for the undue liberty which has caused me thus to address you, and to subscribe myself your's, &c.

FRANCIS WHISHAW.

Limchouse, April 1825.

[We deem it an act of justice to give insertion to the complaint of this correspondent. At the same time we trust he will give us complete credit for not having the slightest suspicion that the communication was surreptitious. It came to us in the usual mode of transmission; and we should have deemed ourselves as unpolite as impolite if we had neglected so acceptable a communication. That it was anonymous was a circumstance too usual to suggest a doubt that it was unauthorized.]—EDIT.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

THE month of May has not been unfruitful of Topics for popular animadversion—various in the degrees, as in the species of interest they were respectively calculated to inspire. Some of these have had reference to the deepest interests of humanity; others to the rights, and the prejudices of our fellow citizens; others again to local arrangements and precautions of political economy, and some to the progress of national refinement and the sentiment of taste. We will select a few of these as they present themselves to our view: and first, that we may avoid the necessity of a separate article on politics, we will say a word upon

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THERE has been little under this head to excite attention, except rumours of preparations for the gaudy mummeries of etiquette and superstition to be exhibited at the CORONATION OF CHARLES X. AT RHEIMS; and the splendid embassy of the Duke of Northumberland; whose reception, if we may believe reports, has been scarcely as enthusiastic as his preparations have been magnificent; and who, at any rate, may be expected to purchase from the French nation an additional portion of that *envying hate*, which even the court-gratitude of Bourbonism will not repine at his bringing back with him; in reward for shewing how far an English nobleman can eclipse, in splendour and expense, the princes of their native land. In anticipations of this gaudery we, however, shall not indulge, as it will

be over before our comment could meet the public eye. And we are not without hope that, before we have to appear again, curiosity will be so far glutted by diurnal descriptions, as not to render it necessary for us to devote the whole of our ensuing pages to the details of pageants and festivities.

SPAIN,

PERHAPS, if we were not somewhat weary of a name which had so long been prologue only to the themes of disgusting tyranny, debasement, and imbecility, might afford some matter of conjectural anticipation. The utter impossibility of its long continuance in its present state of miserable misrule, cannot but have occasionally crossed the reflecting mind; and symptoms have recently, it seems, occurred that might lead to the expectation of no very distant catastrophe. Armies are apt to become patriotic, when Tyrannies can longer reward their services. The troops, it seems, quartered at Seville (finding themselves neglected by the government, and reduced to a state of hopeless destitution, while their brethren of the body-guard, who surround the palace at Madrid, and, still more, the priesthood, who are every where in swarms, monopolized every thing which the rapacity of Ferdinand could extort from a beggared nation,) have broken out into insurrection, and have attacked and plundered the houses of the clergy; and, what is still more ominous, when the rabble, who joined with them in the hope of plunder, would have proceeded to like excesses against the suspected liberals, these soldiers, it is said, resolutely opposed them, protected the liberals, and raised the cry of "*down with the priests!—down with the absolute king!*" The extent of these excesses, as might be expected, has been as much as possible concealed; and it may perhaps be only a temporary and partial ebullition. But if the intelligence can be at all relied upon, it is a symptom, at least, of that general explosion which, in all probability, must ere long occur:—though what, under the present circumstances of federated despotism, might be the issue even of a general reaction of constitutional liberalism, is a question of doubt and difficulty. "Woe!" however, we may venture to pronounce, "Woe, at any rate, in the event of such an occurrence, to the rapacious and tyrannic Priesthood!"

THIS is a subject to rivet the attention of benevolence with a still deeper sympathy; nor can we speak of it without feelings of mortification and horror that amount almost to sickening despondency. How painful, how degrading to the hopes and efforts of humanity! that the perusal of the correspondence lately published by the House of Commons should only lead to the conviction, "that, after all the labours of this country, and of its most virtuous and distinguished citizens, for abolishing this unnatural and unholy traffic, they should have proved a perfect nullity; that though we may have washed the blood from our own consciences, withdrawn ourselves from the dreadful partnership of crime, and set, so far, an upright example to mankind, yet we have not diminished by one jot the mass of human guilt or of human suffering;—that the slave trade still flourishes with as much horrible activity as at any former period;—that if England is clear of the pollution, the melancholy and mortifying truth must be declared, that the amount of African misery has not been reduced a single particle;—that it, on the contrary, if any thing, has been aggravated by the abolition of the British slave trade;—that there is scarcely another flag but that of England in Europe, or, with the exception of the United States, out of Europe, by which this abomination is not masked or shielded; that the evidence should be unquestionable, that wars are perpetually instigated for the supply of slaves, who are furnished in such abundance, that the price to the slave-merchant varies only from half-a-dollar to between two and three dollars a piece;—that they are crammed—we might say *potted*—into the hold of a vessel, where space is assigned to them (and for a voyage, be it remembered, across the Atlantic,) in the following proportions:—The ship *Minnerva*, of 270 tons, had a passport from the Emperor of Brazil for 675 slaves, a little more than one-third of a ton for each! The brig *Cerqueira*, of 304 tons, was licensed for 761 slaves! The schooner *Arola*, 108 tons, 270 slaves! Such is the art of potting Negroes for use."

Captain Woollcombe, of his Majesty's ship *Victor*, who had been happily instrumental in successively rescuing 740 miserable negroes from this most horrible of all slavery, speaking of a Brazilian

Brazilian

Brazilian brigantine which he had seized with 143 of these slaves on board, describes the intolerable stench of this floating den of horrors,—“from the accumulation of dirt, joined to that of so many human beings packed together in a small space—(the men all ironed in pairs,) and the small-pox broken out among them, by which nine had died before we took possession, and one almost immediately after the first boat got alongside.” But the heart of humanity would be sick to faintness before a tythe of the horrors could be enumerated with which the accumulated evidence abounds.

Well, indeed, may the worse than cannibal-traders in this detestable contraband, calculate, “that one cargo in four escaping constitutes a profitable trade, when the prime cost of what, according to the odious jargon of the villains who engage in it, is termed ‘ebony,’ averages little more than a dollar each ‘log’ (human body), and brings at the Havannah between two and three hundred. Well, also, may the slave-dealer speculate on the loss of one-half of the tortured creatures by death before they reach the market, when we have on such authority a description of their conveyance thither.”

“It appears, from a letter of Captain Owen, to the Admiralty, that in two ports only, under the dominion of Portugal, Mozambique, and Quillinan, 25,000 slaves are shipped annually for Brazil alone! independently of Cuba.”

Much, however, as all this afflicts, it does not surprise us; nor should we be surprised at any extent to which evidence might happen to go in detecting the share which our own Colonists may covertly have had in this worse-than-demon-traffic. We have always had a sad and settled conviction that there is no other way of abolishing the slave-trade but by the *abolition of Slavery*.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

A CORRESPONDENT has treated this subject in a previous article—some portions of which will appear rather out of time; for, even while it was in the press, the question it agitates was decided. But the probable consequences of that decision remain to be considered, if we had the nerve to meet such an inquiry; and the actuating spirit by which that decision has unhappily been produced. We will confine ourselves to the latter.

The pretence for the rejection of

the Catholic claims is sufficiently notorious—“Danger to the Protestant Constitution and Liberties of the Country!” But the pretence and motives of political conduct have seldom much affinity. The former is the stalking-horse, that grazes innocently as he walks along; but the fowler, with his rifle-barrel, who lurks behind, is a being of very different attributes.

But before we proceed to such distinctions, there is one illustrious individual to whom of course they cannot apply, whose argument (not that perhaps of a *single voice*) we must first decorously dispose of.—[The speech is now printing in letters of gold; we wish the remembrance of it may never be written in blood!]

The *professed*, and therefore, in this instance, the *real* motive of the hostility of His Royal Highness the Duke of York to the Catholic claims, is the obligation of the Coronation Oath: that oath which his august and royal brother has already taken; and which it is at least in possibility that His Royal Highness may himself, hereafter, be called upon to take. A brief statement of the history of that oath may enable our readers to form some judgment whether the logic of His Royal Highness be as unquestionable as his sincerity.

“The Coronation Oath was fixed in Ireland by the first of William and Mary. In Ireland, at that time, Roman Catholics held their seats, and voted in the House of Lords. Roman Catholic commoners were eligible to the House of Commons, and all civil and military offices were open to them. They were deprived of these rights by the acts of the 3d and 4th of William and Mary, and the 1st and 2d of Queen Anne. It is most clear, therefore, that the Coronation Oath can only refer to the system of law which was in force when the act that prescribed it was passed. Now, all the Irish laws meant to have been repealed by the bill referred to are *subsequent* to that act. To those laws, therefore, or to any similar laws, how could the Coronation Oath, with any semblance of propriety, be considered as applying?” Our inference would be directly opposite: we should say, if it bound to any thing with reference to the modification of those laws, it bound to their restoration to the state in which they were when that oath was devised and fixed. If the acts that altered the then existing laws did not violate the oath, how could an act that should

should restore them to their original state be such a violation?

But the *motives* and the *pretences* of persons less august, are not necessarily so identified as those of His Royal Highness. Some among these there indeed may be, who, "talking of their consciences while they weep over their money-bags," with like consistency, may cling, in their dotage, to the prejudices of their nursery, and mingle the bigotry of fanaticism with their notions of political expediency: but may there not be others whose real motives are the perpetuation of profitable monopolies? who in the extension of rights see the diminution of power, and confuse the reason of others to secure their own personal ends?

So much for the *leaders* of this sort of civil war against the rights of our Catholic brethren of Ireland. With respect to the popular cry by which they have been seconded, an article before us, intended as a communication for our Review, but too long for that department and more appropriate here, shall conclude our discussion of this subject.

"*Six Lectures on Popery; delivered in King Street Chapel, Maidstone. By WILLIAM GROSER. 12mo.*"—This is one of the multifarious publications with which the press is teeming, and will probably continue to teem, in consequence of the new "no popery" cry, which has been of late so industriously excited; and, to the revival of which, the insidious measure of complicating the question of Catholic emancipation with that of pensioning the catholic clergy, and with a precedent for electoral disfranchisement, has so successfully administered. These Lectures affect, indeed, a tone of moderation, and make some pretension to candour. But while assuming one mask they throw off another. Like the infuriate declamations of a certain popular preacher, and the language which has been held in various directions, they sufficiently betray, that whatever may have been the pretences in certain assemblies, it is an intolerance of Catholic opinions, and not any political apprehension of danger to the constitution, that is the real ground of popular hostility against the claims of our Irish brethren. Now we have quite as much aversion from the theological tenets of the Catholics as any of their most inveterate opponents; but we would not, therefore, excommunicate them from the participation

of political rights; or keep the great majority of an afflicted nation in the degraded condition of bondslaves, because their consciences dictate to them a very different creed, from any we could ever subscribe. The very circumstance of the publication before us being so palpably theological, prevents us from entering into any particular examination of its contents and arguments—for with theological controversy we have nothing to do. It may not be amiss, however, to warn those who are so eager in this species of warfare, how, in their hostility against particular sects, they furnish arms to the unbeliever against Christianity itself: which, by the way, we never remember to have seen a book of theological controversy, which did not do. If certain of the arguments on theological tyranny, for example (in page 118, in particular) were good against Catholicism, the unbeliever could have no difficulty in shewing that they were equally cogent against the Christian faith; and, we strongly suspect that the author *is himself aware*, that what he says about the *tyranny* of the doctrine of transubstantiation, would equally apply to belief in the doctrine of the Trinity. But the fact is, that all this is miserable sophistry; a juggling abuse of words. There is no tyranny whatever in any religious belief, whether it be in the mystery of a Trinity, or the mystery of transubstantiation—i. e. whether it be that God is at the same time three and one, or, that the aliment of the communion table is at the same time bread and wine,—the body and blood of Christ. One of these may be the orthodox interpretation of the revealed text, and the other a heterodox perversion; but, so long as we are left to believe according to our own prejudices, credulity, or convictions, there is no sort of tyranny in upholding or promulgating either one or the other. The tyranny would consist in arming priests, and judges, and jailors, with the power of enforcing belief—

"In proving doctrines orthodox

"By apostolic blows and knocks,"
or, what amounts to the same thing,

By apostolic bars and locks—

by dungeons and penalties, and the inquisitions of perverted law. Let the equal justice of a rational government but withhold from the priesthood, and the *priest-ridden* of every denomination the power of using such arguments as these, and if there were a body of Christians so absurd as to believe that a pigeon-pie

pigeon-pie was an intellectual digest of Christian morality, so long as they discharged, nevertheless, their moral and political duties, we would no more abridge them of their moral and political franchises, for the mystical nonsense of their creed, than if they had the plain matter-of-fact understanding to perceive that the dainty they were feeding on was a mere concoction of animal substance and savoury seasonings, under a crust of flour and butter. The author, indeed, talks of "compulsion to believe on the authority of the church," &c.; and, if it were now at issue, whether a Catholic Inquisition, with the aid of the civil and military arm, should again be made the established religion, the compulsory clause would be, indeed, the very jut of the argument: for to compel any body of people, or any individual to believe, or to profess and swear that he believes, any dogma, whether it be that bread and wine are flesh and blood, or that three *is* one, or one *are* three, or even that two and two make four,* would be, indeed, a tyranny that ought to be regarded as beyond human sufferance. But who, in the present instance, is to compel this belief? In Rome, perhaps, the Pope; for he wields the bayonet as well as the crozier, and is the Lord of Faith, because he is Lord of the Gibbet:—but, who in Ireland shall *compel* any individual to believe in transubstantiation, or any other *papal* dogma, "while he is ignorant of sufficient evidence of their truth?" Is it the *influence* of the priest that is to constitute the *compulsion*?—Pshaw! the influence of the priest, except his priestcraft be made the religion of the state, with bayonets, jailors and executioners

to back it, is only over *those who already believe*. Fraud, therefore; it may be, or juggling, or delusion; but is no tyranny. And as for influence—over such as believe in them, priests of all persuasions have an influence; and, it would be well both for the political and moral welfare of mankind, if it were never exerted for worse purposes than persuading silly devotees that a *crust of bread is a shoulder of mutton*. Does any body believe that the Catholic priests would have had any more of the tyrannic or compulsory power of influence, over the population of Ireland, if the emancipation had been carried, than they had before? or than they will have now? We answer with full conviction, that they would have had less—especially if the concomitant measure of pensioning their priests had been carried with it. One bond of sympathy and attachment (the link of reciprocal dependence) would have been thereby broken; and voluntary confidence diminished in proportion with the necessity of voluntary contribution. We will not disguise, that one of the considerations which reconciled us to this part of the project especially, was the conviction, that it would be a mean of checking the growth, and diminishing the influence of popery; and, that Roman Catholicism (in essence at least) would eventually be undermined in Ireland, by the acknowledgment of a hireling priesthood; as genuine Christianity was extinguished in Rome itself, by the pretended conversion of Constantine, and the consequent establishment of a hireling priesthood."

But enough of this. It is time to shift the scene, and among the topics of the month the Fine Arts must not be forgotten.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

* We put the case purposely in the full strength of hyperbolical absurdity: for suppose the calculating faculties of any individual even so obtuse as not to perceive or comprehend the simplest facts of enumeration and addition, yet, so long as *practically* he continued to pay the balances of his accounts according to the received arithmetic, by whose rules his neighbours dealt with him, we maintain, that it were nothing less than tyranny to coerce, proscribe, or persecute him for the heresy of his opinion; nay, although he should actually publish a book to prove that 3 and 3 made 2; and, that if you deduct 7 from 4 there will remain 11, the right of society goes no further than either to answer, or to laugh at his arguments, at discretion; and law and coercive authority have nothing to do with it.

THE Exhibition of this year is, unquestionably, the best we ever remember to have seen. It evinces great improvement in almost every department of the arts. Even in Sculpture—to which we have hitherto made so little pretension beyond the egotistical bust—though perhaps we have *accomplished* more than our more pretending neighbours!—even in Sculpture, the present array is comparatively rich. We have not, indeed, any group that can vie with Rossi's *Celedon* and *Amelia*, exhibited some few years ago; and we cannot compliment Mr. Westmacott

cott on any very considerable advance in the *beau idéal* of his art; but we have several beautiful single figures, among which, No. 990, "A Monumental Figure," by Gahagan; No. 1,044, Hopper's "Salamanca, a model, to be executed in marble;" Woodington's "Nymph" (1,063); and Freebairn's "Psyche," a statue in marble (1,051), particularly attracted our attention; as did also (1,061) Sievier's Colossal "Marble Statue of Dr. Jenner," to be erected in Gloucester Cathedral. The busts (even if we should have time and space to return to them while the subject yet retains its interest), at least must wait another opportunity; they are too numerous for impartial particularization at present. But Ternouth's "John Cam Hobhouse" (1,040) arrested our attention, by its striking resemblance and happy execution; as did (1,008) "Earl Grey," and (1,039) "Northcote," by Behnes, and some others by the same artist; while his "Mrs. Fitzgerald (1026), and Hefferman's "Miss E. W. Hill" (1028), no less attracted us by their beauty.

But we must absolutely run up stairs to the more splendid, but not more noble progeny of the easel.

In the range of five apartments, assigned to the exhibition of the paintings, and crowded this year, as appears to us, beyond former example, not only is the proportion of historical subjects much greater than for many previous years, but a much larger portion of the portraits assume an historic character: and of the historical pictures, though we shall, perhaps, have the presumption to criticize them freely, there are several that are most assuredly, considering the neglected state in which this the noblest branch of the art (the only one, in fact, upon which a great and opulent nation should condescend to rest any distinguished part of its glory) has been suffered to languish, of no ordinary merit. One there is by G. Hayter, (No. 127,) "The Trial of William Lord Russell," which we do not scruple to pronounce one of the most *interesting* pictures, which, from the pencil of any modern artist, we remember to have seen. The landscapes, as might be of course expected, are not numerous:—they are naturally attracted to the new Society in Suffolk-street, which offers, at once, the prospect of publicity and profit—of an exhibition and a mart: but if few, they are select.

Hofland has two small ones—of which "Windsor—Moonlight" (161) is particularly beautiful; and Glover has the same number (297) "A Waterfall on the River Dee," and (397) "Pont-nedd Vaughan, in Neath Valley,"—of which the latter, especially, glows with his peculiar felicity of sunny tint; though it is marked, also, with that apparent slightness which results from rapidity of execution. Even the R. A. Collins, who has not been drawn into the vortex of rival attraction, has but three; of which, however, his "Fishermen selling Fish on the Beach," and "Getting out their Nets" (40 and 87), are in his best manner; and even 280, though an offering to the egotistical vanity of patronage—"A Seat," is in his hands a picture.* Constable, though a little too meretriciously sparkling, has also three beautiful landscapes; and André has five—some of which, especially "A Composition" (90), are entitled to high commendation.

Of the Portraits, though several are of more than usual merit, very few sink below mediocrity—and none are so bad as we have sometimes seen upon the walls of the Academy. Those of Sir T. Lawrence, Sir W. Beechey—of Phillips, Shee, and Pickersgill—stand among the foremost; we have several, also, from pencils not yet so familiar with the breath of high renown, which nevertheless have no small pretensions to such meed.

With respect to the President himself, though we have not seen any one, among living artists in this line, we could presume to put over his head, we have never been disposed to give him all the unqualified praise fashion has assigned to him. We cannot but think that there is, occasionally, more of splendour than of grandeur about him—more of the superficialities than of the intellect of the art. The subjects of his pencil come refined from his touch, but they are not elevated. We do not remember to have seen a portrait of his that looks the hero. This may be, in part, the fault of the subjects, but we cannot entirely exonerate the artist. The cause, however,

* Till our gentry relinquish their partiality for dull portraits of their own chateaux and pleasure-grounds—in other words, till they have learned to worship the creations of genuine art, instead of idolizing their own ostentatious vanity, we shall not give them much credit for the liberality of their patronage.

however, it is, not difficult to discover. The portraits which have stood the test of time, and been the admiration of successive ages, are all of them from hands practised in the higher departments of the art. Even in his representations of female beauty, we cannot but think that something of the effeminacy of the pencil mingles with the feminine grace of the form he delineates.* What he adds of the ideal to the native charm, may make it more blooming and more delicate, but does not make it more divine: and though we may never have seen, in breathing nature, features of more polished symmetry, or complexions of more transparent harmony, than on the canvas of Sir Thomas Lawrence—we have seen living beauty with more of intellectual beaming—more of the expressive loveliness of soul.

Some of his portraits, in the present Exhibition, are certainly as little open to such criticism as any he ever produced;—and in them he has carried the species of excellence justly attributable to him, we might almost say, beyond all former precedent.

No. 28, "Mrs. Peel," is not only a very beautiful portrait, but a very delightful picture. And 288, "Portrait of the Son of J. G. Lambton, Esq., M.P." is, in many respects, entitled to no meaner commendation. There is, however, a spot of light in a corner of this picture, which, we confess, we cannot understand. It looks like a peep of the moon; but the colouring, in every other part, prohibits the idea of moonlight. If it mean nothing but effect, we should call it "*effect defective*." We pass by the portrait of H. R. H. the Princess Sophia's velvet (57),—(undoubtedly a very fine specimen of colouring). The "Duke of Wellington" (No. 71) is regarded as a master-piece; and, in all the detail of the art, undoubtedly it is so. But in this, as in former portraits of the same personage from the same pencil, we look in vain for any other indications of grandeur than that of stature, and a certain military stateliness of attitude. This may not be altogether the fault of the artist: but we must condemn the taste which, in the zeal for high finishing, made the handle of the sabre such very very gold, and burnished it so highly, that when the sun is upon it, it

actually dazzles the eye, and draws it away from the more important parts of the picture. Even the high reputation of Sir T. Lawrence cannot prevent us from considering this as the tinsel of the art.

We must pass slightly over six finely-finished portraits by Sir W. Beechey, of which (92), "Portraits of the Lady and Daughter of Sir R. P. Joddrell," and (111), "Portrait of a Lady," are distinguished by all that soft and exquisite grace which this artist has the happy tact of diffusing over the female figure. We do not think him quite so happy in expressing the strength of masculine character. And, by the way, we do not think it would be very difficult to throw more of the quick vitality of intellect into the features of Mr. Canning, than Sir T. Lawrence has impressed there, in No. 83.

We are sorry to pass over Shree; and Howard—(whose "Study" (76), is one of the best things we remember of his)—and several others not less worthy of critical notice—particularly Pickersgill, of whose eight pictures, three (39) "J. S. Buckingham, esq., and Mrs. Buckingham, &c."—(176), "Miss L. E. Landon;" (354), "Lady Susan Reeve," in the partial survey we have as yet taken of this department, stand marked with notes of particular admiration in our catalogue.

But we must hasten to the historical department, from which we did not mean to have been so long detained, and on one or two specimens of which we can now bestow only a rapid glance.

The principal feature which distinguishes the present Exhibition over that of preceding years, is its comparative richness in subjects of this description; and if patronage of the arts, in this liberal and enlightened country, mean any thing more than catering for the egotism of opulence, due encouragement will be extended to the sons of art, to render this, from year to year, still more conspicuous. If it be not—let our great ones, henceforth, acknowledge—that personal vanity is their national glory; as their patriotism, too frequently, means nothing but a place or a pension.

Some of these historical subjects are upon a large scale, and the figures of colossal dimensions, fit for the embellishment of lofty galleries and halls of public assembly. Of this description is No. 1: *The Combat; woman pleading for the vanquished—an ideal group*. W. ETTY. It cannot be denied,

* Perhaps some part of this is the fault of the age, and the super-refinement of the existing state of society: for in what we have seen of the works even of Canova, a similar objection seems to apply to the painter-like delicacy of his chisel.

that there is vigour and power, both in the conception and drawing of this group; though we think a mind familiar with the poetic painting of Collins might have thrown more grace into the allegory (for such, imperfectly, it is), without diminishing its force. It is not actual nature—it should therefore have been poetic nature. What it wants in historic interest, should be supplied by appeal to the imaginative sympathies: and certainly the female figure, though well drawn, is not exactly that *beau-ideal* which can be regarded as representative of the aggregate tenderness and loveliness of womankind. The figure has all the appearance of a study from individual nature, such individuality as we may meet with every day, without even ascending to the highest classes of refining delicacy. The idealism consists alone in the magnitude—not in the graces of proportion, or the sublimities of expression. In the struggle and contortion of muscular strength, the artist is more happy—in his disarmed and vanquished figure: though the limbs are rather too massy—at least, for the distance at which they are now seen: but the passion is not either very sublimely or very distinctly marked on the features of the infuriate victor. The colouring of the naked figures is good. It is the colouring of nature. It is neither flesh-coloured marble, nor flowers, nor ivory, nor satin; but, flesh: and in this there *should* be no idealism. In short, though the work of an academician, it has the appearance rather of a judicious study than a masterly picture—of that which must precede, rather than which belongs to the full accomplishment of the art. We must object, however, to the mazarine blue sky, and too much flutter and fitter in the little drapery there is about the figures.

In No. 23—WESTALL'S *Mary Magdalen, &c. at the Sepulchre of Christ, the morning after the Resurrection*:—we have the very reverse of the preceding—the ostentation of the art, without its fundamental principles—the fanciful instead of the imaginative—the straining of idealism, instead of its simplifying and harmonizing grace! Yet there is an imposing effect about the pictures of this artist, which, in the estimation of many, covers all offences:—a sparkling brilliancy of colour, with agreeable reliefs of light and shadow; a showiness, even in the very fallacy of his drawing; a refined affectation of something more than

beauty—something that would have been really and exquisitely beautiful, if his pencil had known where to stop; and which, even in its extravagance, does not permit us to forget the visions and the real shapes of the beautiful in which it originated. Nor will we deny to the picture under consideration the merit of conception in the arrangement, grouping, and development of the subject. But even this qualified commendation must be confined to the human figures; the angel within the tomb is, in attitude, a statue; in colouring, a phantom; more like the permeable shadow reflected in certain aspects from the surface of plate-glass, than any thing that could present itself, in substance, to the eye—whether inhabitant of earth or of heaven.

In short, to compare the two pictures, we should say, that Etty's reminds us of a traveller who is in the right path, but has not yet reached the goal; Westall's, of a racer of swifter foot, but who has gone far astray: that one is where every one must be, before he gains his end—that the other has already gone too far to retrace his steps, and has lost sight of genuine art, in the pursuit of mannerism.

(To be continued.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MAGNIFICENT IMPROVEMENTS ABOUT TO BE MADE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHARING-CROSS, &c.

TO any person who had heretofore been a not merely stationary resident of this great metropolis, but who, from some circumstance or other, had been absent from it for fifteen or twenty, nay, for ten or twelve years, what a new scene would many parts of it now exhibit! Its growing extent, however rapid, by spreading suburbs,—though of itself sufficient to excite some admiration, would be so far from being the principal object of his wonder, that it would almost escape his notice, in the astonishment excited by the splendid transformation of obscure and miserable neighbourhoods into spacious streets of palace fronts, adorned with all the pomps and all the *vagaries* of architecture.

As he walked along the new line of the Regent Street, in particular, from Carlton-House to Portland-place, he would find it difficult to persuade himself that the ground he was treading was the same as that on which he had heretofore

tofore so frequently been bewildered—thridding the intricacies of narrow lanes and dingy courts, where dirt and wretchedness distinguished the squalid inhabitants of crazy tenements, in which every floor, nay every room, was crowded with its separate family.

But into what region would he who had left the metropolis in his youth, and returned to it in his old age, think he had got, if he found himself, on a sudden, in the midst of the Regent's Park?

We will not, at present, extend our observations to the opposite extremity of the line; or expatiate on what has already been done in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket, Suffolk Street and Place, Pall-Mall East, &c., or make, on this occasion, any further critical or political observation, than simply to avow an opinion, that such improvements are, in themselves, gratifying and commendable; that the expenditure they occasion is a profitable *circulation*, not a *squandering* consumption, of national capital—a creation, not a waste, of public property;—and that, if the taste of the architect, in the detail, had kept pace with the comprehension of the design and the profusion of the means, these improvements would, in every point of view, have been honourable to the spirit of the age, and to the national character.

But, whatever be the improvements that have hitherto taken place they are nothing, in point of splendour and magnificence, in comparison with those that are in contemplation. On the Grand Street that is to be continued from Blackfriars Bridge to Clerkenwell, sweeping down, for that purpose, that nuisance (in its present situation) Fleet-Market, and those still greater nuisances, Field Lane, and its pestilent suburbs and ramifications—opening thus a spacious and commodious architectural avenue across the Metropolis, from the great Southern to the great Northern road—on the *abat-toirs* that are to be erected on the outskirts, to remove the nuisance of slaughter-houses from the centre of the town, and the still greater nuisance of driving overworried cattle through the thronged streets to the shambles,—we shall not enlarge. They are, however, we understand, now actually determined upon.

We confine ourselves, for the present, to those splendid improvements which have been planned, it is understood, not only under the immediate auspices, but on the express suggestion of

his Majesty himself, and which are now upon the eve of being carried into execution: those we mean in the neighbourhood of Charing-Cross; and for which, the ground is, at this time, clearing. Of the plan of these superb improvements we have not been able to procure an actual inspection; but we have had such information upon the subject, from sources which we have reason to believe authentic, as will enable us to convey to our readers a general idea of the extent and grandeur of the project.

The whole of the ground, from Charing-Cross and Northumberland-house on the north, to the extremity of the buildings connected with and adjacent to the Royal Mews on the south, and from the new buildings of Pall-Mall East, and the fine united front of the Union Hotel, and new College of Physicians, to St. Martin's-lane, is to be entirely cleared; and the equestrian statue of Charles I. is to be the central point of view, from which the open space, with its splendid array of architectural embellishments, is to be contemplated, in all its grandeur and proportions. The front of the fine church of St. Martin's is already thrown almost entirely open to Pall-Mall; and the side of the same noble edifice is also to be laid open (at the expense of the parish) to the Strand, by the removal of the buildings by which it is at present obstructed. The western front of the church is itself to form one side, or rather to be the central object of one side of the meditated square; of which the Hotel and College already mentioned, with the buildings of equal splendour that are to be continued from the other side of Pall-Mall East, are to form the other. A noble colonnade, of the Corinthian order, and a magnificent range of buildings, already planned, are to form the northern line of this great square. In the centre of this extensive space, thus superbly bounded, facing the equestrian statue, is to be erected, for the use of the Royal Academy and its exhibitions, which are to be removed from their present inadequate and inconvenient rooms at Somerset-house, an exact copy or renovation of the Parthenon, corresponding in its dimensions and proportions, style of architecture, and all particulars, even to the ornamental frieze, and all other sculptural embellishments, with that most celebrated of Athenian edifices. These sculptural additions will give it a decided pre-eminence over that which

was begun by Napoleon, and has since been completed in Paris—in which the proportions and general style of architecture have alone been copied; but the fine sculptural frieze, &c. not attempted.

On a line with the front of this new Parthenon, on either side, in the space between it and the opposite sides of the square, already described, are to be erected, on emblematic pedestals, statues of his late and present Majesty.* The imagination of the reader will easily suggest, even from this imperfect sketch, an accumulative range and expanse of architectural grandeur, of which modern Europe can present no rival example.

But this is by no means all. The close courts and dirty lanes on the north side and eastward of St. Martin's church—the harbours, at present, of more nuisances than one—are to be levelled; and a spacious street is to be opened, which will not only communicate, in a more direct and eligible way, with the neighbourhood of the Winter Theatres, but will be extended to the British Museum:—thus facilitating the free communication, or forming, rather, a ready channel of reciprocal intercourse, between the grand depositories of Art, of Intellectual Recreation, and of Science. The British Museum itself is also to undergo an extensive and magnificent metamorphosis—to be enlarged and re-edified, and thrown open to the view; so that the building itself, with its surrounding gardens and plantations, may take rank among the architectural embellishments of what may almost be called the *New Metropolis*.

On the Pall-Mall extremity of this line of magnificent improvements, alterations of equal splendour, and of a like liberal taste, are also to be made. The façade at Carlton Palace is to be taken down—its place supplied by an open palisade—the void space of the court to be planted with ornamental shrubs—the palace itself to be enlarged and elevated.—[We are among the number of those who hope, that, if its site is still to continue the place of Royal residence, the house will be taken entirely down, and a palace of suitable grandeur erected in its place.]—Two suitable wings are to

be added, in Pall-Mall, to the right and left of the present line of boundary: but whether these are to be assigned to the purposes of the arts, the one as a National Gallery of Paintings, and the other of Statuary, is not yet determined. The first suggestion of his Majesty, we understand, was such; but Sir Thomas Lawrence, whose opinion is much listened to upon these subjects, is understood to incline decidedly to the recommendation, that the galleries of Art and of Science should be united in the same range of buildings; and, accordingly, that the national dépôts of painting and sculpture should be appended to the British Museum.

Other parts of the improvements, in the neighbourhood of Carlton House and St. James's, are, it seems, more definitively arranged. The disposition of the Park is to be essentially altered. The canal is to be widened fifteen feet; a road or mall, for the accommodation both of those who ride and those who walk for their amusement, is to be made, and planted on each side; and a handsome stone bridge is to be thrown across, in the place where the tasteless wooden bridge for some time stood, to facilitate the communication between the neighbourhoods on the opposite sides; and Buckingham-house (which is again to become a royal residence) is to be enlarged and re-edified, in a style of grandeur correspondent with the surrounding scenery. At the same time, the present Mall, to the boundary of the existing park-paling, is to be taken into the royal gardens; but, instead of being enclosed, as the gardens now are, with a wall, is to be fenced only with an open palisade: so that the gardens and plantations, with the palaces they partly enshroud, will become part of the picturesque scenery thrown open for the visual gratification of the public.

The same palisading system is also to be adopted with respect to Hyde Park: upon the intended improvements of which, we shall not, at present, enlarge. But it will be obvious, that the range of the three parks, St. James's, the Green and Hyde Parks, thus united and improved, will form an area of healthful recreation and picturesque beauty, correspondent with the splendour of the architectural improvements, and worthy to be ranked among the splendid embellishments of the metropolis of a mighty nation, which, in more points of view than one, may justly be regarded as the heart of Europe.

* We hope they are not to be West-macoted—or, as a French virtuoso, perhaps, might pronounce it, *Vest-mé-coated*!—like his Grace of Bedford, &c. in Russell-square, &c. &c.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS—No. V.

PEACE.

'Tis "Peace on Earth!" The mighty have
proclaim'd

A day of jubilee: for they have sheath'd
The sword of emulation, and have clos'd
The temple of their Janus—sate
With gladiatorial blood, on the great stage
Of their ambition shed.

'Tis "Peace on Earth!"
The husband, and the father, and the son,
The friend, the brother, may again return
To breathe short respite in the arms of those
Who, in the dreams of many a tearful night,
Had number'd them among the battle slain,
Or view'd in captive bonds.

'Tis "Peace on Earth!"
The wan-grown maiden, as the shout she hears,
Shall feel her bloom rekindle; and, in place
Of willow garland water'd with her tears,
Shall gild with sunny smiles the wreath en-
twined.

To braid her nuptial tresses. War has ceas'd!
The grandsire mourns not heirless; and the
wife

Shall know herself no widow; while her babes,
No orphans now, climb the paternal knee,
And, midst their joyous prattle, help to unloose
The badge and burden of the finish'd strife
From his encumber'd side. Enjoy the hour
Of calm, ye dear ones! To thy answering
breast

Clasp close, thou maiden, the permitted boon
Of love's brief blessing! and thou mother,
strain

The duteous stripling in the strict embrace
Of holier rapture! Cling, ye little ones,
To the glad-bending neck, and thrill the ear
With those soft lisps, which the listening
heart

Kindle to ecstasy! Feast, while ye may,
(In bower, or hall, or homestead, wheresoe'er)
The sense of social sympathy! for short
The respite that the great ones of the earth
Accord; and scant the measure of your joy.

J. T.

SONG.

I.

WHEN sunbeams have dispell'd the gloom
That hung on lingering night,—
Around creation's children bloom,
And bask in morning's light:
Oh, thus, sweet maid, your looks can chase
From me each gloomy care;
For while one smile bedecks your face,
I feel life's sunshine there.

II.

When day declines, and shadows spread,
Oh, then 'tis sweet to see
The cloudless moon her splendour shed
On streamlet, tower and tree.
Kind Nature's smile I love to view
At eve or morning fair;
But dearer prize one smile from you;
I feel life's sunshine there.

L. L. T.

ANACREONTIC GLEE.

Box, bring me here, from Bacchus' hoard,
The brightest bowl that decks his board;
And, in it, press the richest shower
That hangs around his viny bower.

Then, as the balmy juice I quaff,
Should Venus and her Cupids laugh,
I'll catch their amorous, mirthful wiles,
And win my fair with Love's own smiles.

As dews revive the fading flower,
My soul's refreshed by wine's blest power:
And, while I revel in the stream,
Expands before good-humour's beam.

Then bring me, boy, from Bacchus' hoard,
The brightest bowl that decks his board:
And, in it, press the richest shower
That hangs around his viny bower.—L. L. T.

PARODY

ON POPE'S ODE ON SOLITUDE.

HAPPY the man, of wealth unbounded,
Whose acres smile in wide expansion,
With every luxury surrounded
In his own mansion;

Whose cellars yield tokay, champagne,
Whose garden, each delicious fruit;
Whose larder, venison, turtle, game,
His taste to suit.

Blest! who in pleasure's lap can find
Hours, days and years slide soft away,
No joy denied, no wish confin'd;
Happy by day!

Happy by night! pleasure and ease
For him their varied charms combining;
To Love's soft pains, which most can please,
Each thought resigning.

Thus let me live:—when life is done,
A marble tomb shall proudly say,
How well life's toilsome course I run,
And smooth'd the way. J. B.

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS.

THE Muse came drooping to thy threshold,
weak,

And wan with sorrow. Oh! her faded look
(Like memory's troubles, written in a book),
Told she had suffer'd from affliction bleak;
The Muse came drooping to thy threshold—
struck

With mental anguish, oh! thy cheering smile,
As the sun gilds some wintry flowing brook,
Sooth'd her lone hours of heaviest grief awhile.
And much I thank thee. Gratitude is like
Some dew-hung flower, which loves itself to
see

Pictur'd in some lone lake:—so this heart,
ripe
With kindest feelings, Phillips! turns to
thee!

Turns to where thou dost past thy useful life,
Gilding Truth's mirror fair with bright
Philosophy.

Banks of the Darent.

ENORT.

ON THE SUMMIT OF
AN EGYPTIAN PYRAMID.

Thron'd on the sepulchre of mighty kings,
Whose dust, in solemn silence, sleeps below,
Till that great day, when sublunary things
Shall pass away, ev'n as the April bow
Fades from the gazer's eye, and leaves no trace
Of its bright colours, or its former place,
I gaze in sadness o'er the scenery wild,—
On scatter'd groups of palms, and seas of sand—

On the wide desert, and the desert's child—
On ruins made by Time's destructive hand—
On temples, towers and columns laid in dust—
A land of crime, of tyranny and lust.

O Egypt! Egypt! how art thou debas'd!—
A Moslem slave upon Busiris' throne!
And all thy splendid monuments defac'd!

Long, long beneath thy iron rod shall groan
Thy hapless children:—thou hast had thy day,
And all thy glories, now, have pass'd away.

O! could thy princely dead rise from their graves,

And view, with me, the changes Time has wrought,—

A land of ruins, and a race of slaves,
Where wisdom flourish'd, and where sages taught:—

A scene of desolation—mental night!—
How would they shrink with horror from the sight!

Ancient of days! nurse of fair science—arts!
All that refines and elevates mankind!

Where are thy palaces, and where thy marts;
Thy glorious cities, and thy *men of mind*?

For ever gone!—the very names they bore,
The sites they occupied, are known no more.

But why lament, since such must ever be
The fate of human greatness, human pride?

Ev'n those who mourn the loudest over thee,
Are drifting, headlong, down the rapid tide

That sweeps, resistless, to ambition's grave,
All that is great and good, or wise and brave.

Ev'n thou, proud fabric! whence I now survey
Scenes so afflicting to the feeling heart,

Maugre thy giant strength, must sink, the prey
Of hoary Age, and all thy fame depart;

In vain thy head, aspiring, scales the sky—
Prostrate in dust that lofty head must lie.

The soul alone (the precious boon of heaven)
Can fearless brave of Time and Fate the rage.

When to thy deep foundations thou art riven,
Yea, Egypt! blotted from the historic page,

She shall survive—shall ever, ever bloom,
In radiant youth, triumphant o'er the tomb.

Z.

THE PROVERB DISCUSSED.

There's time for all things! it was said
By him who Wisdom plac'd his bliss in:
Then sure, thou coy and cruel maid,
You must allow—a time for kissing.

“Wise Solomon could never err—
There's kissing time, I'll not deny;
But, then, that time (excuse me, Sir!)
Can never come when you are by.”

ORTHODOX.

HORACE—Book II. Ode 3.

TRANSLATED BY LORD S—.

TO DELIUS.

In great affairs preserve a mind
To equanimity inclin'd,
And moderation in prosperity,
O Delius! fated soon to die;—
Whether at all things you repine,
Or on the cooling grass recline,
Beneath the shade on festal day,
Moistening, with rich Falern, your clay,
Where the vast pine, and poplar white,
A pleasing shade, in love unite
Their boughs, and where the rippling wave
Loves the green sloping banks to lave.
For unguents call, and wine and rose,
Whose fragile flower so sweetly blows,
While cares and age and fate permit,
While the frail thread's unsnapt as yet.
You your bought forests, and your domes,
And lands thro' which red Tiber foams,
Must leave;—your heir will then enjoy
Your hoarded treasures pil'd on high.
If rich, from Inachus you trace
Your birth, or of the lowest race
Deriv'd beneath the cope of heaven,
Still must you be to Orcus given.
To the same port our course we bend;
In the same urn our fortunes blend:
Sooner or later comes the lot
That sends us to the eternal boat.

HORACE—Book II. Ode 14.

TO POSTHUMUS.

POSTHUMUS, swiftly glide away
The fleeting years, nor virtues stay
Wrinkles, or fast-approaching age,
Or Death's ungovernable rage.
Nor, if three hundred bulls, each day,
At tearless Pluto's shrine, you slay,
Will he be sooth'd, whose wave restrains
Thrice-ample Geryon, bound in chains—
And Tityus huge,—the stream, alas!
O'er which all men are doom'd to pass,
Who feed on earth; or kings supreme,
Or needy clowns who drive the team.
In vain, we fly war's bloody roar;
In vain, hoarse Adria's craggy shore:
In vain, we shun autumnal winds,
Noxious to bodies and to minds.
Wandering Cocytus' mournful flood,
And Danaus' curs'd, inhuman brood,
And Sisyphus, the robber fell,
Condemn'd to lengthen'd pains in hell,
Must meet your eye. Your pleasing wife,
Your house, your land, your dearer life,
Must all be left. Cypress abhor'd,
Alone, of all your trees, its lord
Shall follow. Thy more worthy heir
Shall quaff thy wines, preserv'd with care;
And purer juice thy pavement stain,
Than what luxurious pontiffs drain.

J. H. T.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *Solar Spots* appear during twelve days, and disappear during the following fifteen days, before their re-appearance. Stannyan and Cassini observed this fact, which now the Rev. J. B. Emmett has confirmed, by a series of observations, communicated to the "*Annals of Philosophy*:" and yet, almost by general consent, modern astronomical writers have spoken of spots on the sun being visible and invisible during equal periods, of thirteen days and a-half each. Mr. Emmett says, that Sir William Herschell's hypothesis concerning their cause is quite inadmissible:—when viewed with a telescope of sufficient power and great distinctness, their form presents many inexplicable phenomena. It is hoped that astronomers will redouble their exertions to ascertain the nature and laws which regulate these spots.

The Nature and Peculiarities of Heat and Light, solar and terrestrial, have been inquired into, by an elaborate course of observations and experiments, which are detailed in the "*Annals of Philosophy*," No. 53, by Mr. Baden Powell; whose memoir concludes with the following very ingenious suggestion, *viz.* "We have become acquainted with matter in three different forms, or states, solids, liquids and gases: but there is nothing, in nature, to prevent the supposition, that there may be other states, in which matter is capable of existing, which may form an extension of this series, at either end; and owe their difference to the same cause, *viz.* the possessing or losing a certain quantity of latent heat. May not, then, light be one of such forms of matter?—a term in the series, occupying a place beyond gaseous bodies (though not necessarily next to them); and owing its peculiar form to the absorption of a certain quantity of latent heat?"

Electricity excited by the Burning of Paper and Alcohol.—M. Becquerel has found, as the result of numerous experiments, that when a roll of paper is set on fire at one end, the flame thereof becomes negatively electrified, and the paper positively. He also found, that when Alcohol is burned in a copper dish, the latter becomes positively electrified.—*Ann. de Chim.*

Alterations of the Level of the Sea, as compared with the Land.—Under this head, in our last volume, p. 529, we endeavoured to caution our readers against the hasty conclusions which some of our Northern neighbours were disposed to draw, regarding a sensible and rather rapid decrease of the waters of the Baltic; and in p. 243 of the present volume, we have recorded several recent facts, of a truly alarming nature to the inhabitants or occupiers of

sea-marsh lands, on the British and Continental shores, and on their tidal rivers.—It appears, however, that accounts continue to have their round of publication in magazines and newspapers, asserting, that the level of the Baltic Sea is at this time decreasing at the rate of 1-10ths of an inch annually; and that "Revel, Abo, Narva, and a hundred other parts, will, by and bye, become inland towns: the Gulphs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land!" The same accounts, notwithstanding, state, that the Gulph of Bothnia sinks more than half an inch yearly, and that "where the Baltic unites with the German Ocean, through the Cattegat, no change seems perceptible," in the level of the tidal waters. On this we remark, that an elaborate comparison, made (by a correspondent of ours) in the autumn of 1820, of all the soundings, or depths of water, marked in the largest and best charts, of the entire Baltic Sea, and of the German or North Sea, shewed, that the communication between these two seas is by twelve different channels, of the respective depths in their centres which follow, beginning on the west, next to Jutland, *viz.* the first has 6 fathoms depth of water, the second 10 fathoms, the third 6 fathoms, the fourth 1 fathom, the fifth $9\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms (this last being the principal channel for ships passing through the Great Belt; to which, on the east, a 5 fathom bank succeeds), the sixth 1 fathom, the seventh 2 fathoms, the eighth 3 fathoms, the ninth 3 fathoms (then, after passing through Copenhagen city), the tenth channel has $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water (then a bank, studded with small islands), to the eleventh channel, 4 fathoms (in the passage for ships, called the sound, to which a $2\frac{1}{6}$ fathom bank succeeds), and the twelfth channel has $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms depth of water, and is next to the Swedish coast. Now, if the Baltic be really lowering its surface, as contended for above, the North Sea must, on the contrary, be, in a considerably greater degree, rising, in order to maintain the surface of the current, through these twelve channels (the deepest of them only ten fathoms in depth), at an unvarying height, as the accounts, above alluded to, state. But, let us ask, is there any such unvarying current into the Baltic? and does the velocity of this current sensibly increase? both of which must happen if the Baltic be really decreasing in height, and the North Sea stationary; and more so still, if the latter sea sensibly increases in height, as we maintain to be the fact: and we strongly incline to the belief, that sufficiently careful inquiries into past events, and the recording of future observations,

will shew, that the water in the Cattegat is, in our days, slowly increasing in height, and the Baltic may, in a still slower degree, be increasing its height also, for any thing satisfactory which has yet been advanced to the contrary. The subject is an interesting one, and we invite the communication of well-attested facts, or good observations, which bear upon it.

That the *Salmon* may be naturalized as a *Fresh-water Fish*, has been inferred by Mr. N. Mill, who, at the period when the fry of the salmon were retreating to the sea, caught a good many of them, which measured about four inches in length, and put them immediately into a fish-pond, about thirty yards square, and three to four feet deep, with a clay bottom, supplied by a stream of water; and about twelve months afterwards he found there young salmon eight inches long, and apparently healthy, though lean: indicating, that in more ample waters, where they may range at large, and procure that food and situation most congenial to their habits, they would attain their natural size.

The *Destruction of Insects* prejudicial to gardens, has been accomplished, by freely using the following mixture as a wash for the stems and branches of plants, in open weather, in January or February, viz. Tobacco leaves cut small, are infused in hot water, but not boiled, which would dissipate the essential oil; in the infusion gum arabic is dissolved, and the flour of sulphur intimately mixed therein. This has also been found a valuable pickle for seed wheat.

An *Hydrometer* for examining the *Urine* of diabetic and other patients, the stem of which is divided, so as to indicate the known stages and degrees of disease, has been contrived by Dr. W. Prout, and described and engraved in the "*Annals of Philosophy*," No. 53, the use of which instrument, cannot fail to be useful in the medical profession.

Voluntary Breathing may be made to quicken the *Pulse*, and increase *Animal Heat*.—According to the experience of a writer in the "*American Journal of Science*," in cases where the lungs become unusually torpid, and the breathing feeble and languid, through deep thought, or through mental vacuity, or other cause not connected with disease; if the *respiration* be designedly increased both in frequency and degree, a quicker circulation of the blood, and an increased activity of the animal spirits, will immediately follow. The writer hereof has long known and practised this mode of speedily acquiring warmth, on getting into a cold bed; in which he has no sooner been covered up, than twelve, or fifteen deep and quick inspirations of the atmospheric air, not too quickly again expelled each time from the

lungs,* has induced a slow and natural warmth, incomparably more pleasant and wholesome than any heat from a warming-pan can impart. In bad weather, or when other circumstances have not admitted of taking brisk exercise abroad, often-repeated and deep inspirations, and letting the air remain its full time in the lungs, whilst pacing, in quick time, the passage of his house, has often appeared to the writer to convey every benefit of a walk abroad, then either impracticable, or which would have consumed valuable time—that precious thing, of which intelligent and thinking men have the most need to be economic. Has not the power of the will, to a certain extent, over the muscular action of the lungs, been too much overlooked amongst curative means? Might not a purposely-subdued breathing, in the early stages of fever, materially contribute to arrest the progress of the disease?

The *Temperature of the Carcases* of newly-killed *Animals* was, on sixteen different occasions, noticed by Captain Lyon, during the severity of the Arctic winter of 1821-2: the greatest heat observed, that of a fox, was $106\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit, when the surrounding air was -14° ; and the least heat 98° , of a fox also, when the air was -10° ; the mean of the whole, viz. fourteen Arctic foxes, a white hare, and a wolf, giving 102° as the heat there of a carcase immediately after death; and $-19\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, or $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below freezing, the mean heat of the surrounding air when the experiments were made.—*Parry's 2d Voyage*, 1st Edit. p. 157.

The *Atomic Theory*, according to the peculiar views of definite proportions entertained by the celebrated Swedish chemist M. Berzelius, and, in particular, the notation by which he forms a symbol for denoting each compound substance, having hitherto been but little known in this country; Mr. J. G. Children has performed a useful service to chemical and mineralogical science, by inserting a fully explanatory memoir on the subject, in Nos. 51 to 54 of the "*Annals of Philosophy*."

The *Colouring Matter* extracted from *Red Cabbage-leaves* may be preserved, as a chemical test, for years; if the leaves be digested in warm alcohol, the latter distilled off from the solution, and watery evaporation continued in a gentle heat, until the extract be reduced to a syrup. This may be preserved in well-stopped phials for years; and, when wanted, this syrup may be diluted with water to the proper intensity of colour. From the alcoholic solution-test, papers may also be prepared.—*Silliman's Jour.*

* In very cold weather, if the inspirations are drawn from the air of the bed-room, and the expirations of warm air from the lungs are made under the bed-clothes, the acquirement of a comfortable warmth is the sooner effected.

The *Analysis of Gaseous Mixtures*, such as occur in the distillation of gas from coal, or oil, for the purposes of illumination, is likely to be considerably improved, by employing platinum as a re-agent, as was done by Sir Humphrey Davy, several years ago, in the state of fine wire, and more recently by M. Dœbereiner in a spongy state; as has been shewn by Dr. Henry in the "*Philosophical Transactions*:" but who reserves for a future communication the most interesting of the illustrations of the nature of the gazes, from coal and oil, to which these improved modes of analysis have led him.

Silicium, or the supposed metal of silex, or flinty earth, has, by a process which M. Berzelius describes in the "*Annales de Chimie*," been obtained in its separate state, and proves to be of a dark nut-brown colour, without the least metallic lustre. When rubbed on bright steel, its friction is considerable, but it does not afford a glistening streak; it is incombustible in atmospheric air; and in oxygen, it undergoes no change from the flame of the blow-pipe, and appears to belong to the class of the most infusible bodies: this, and its want of power to conduct electricity, exclude it from the class of metals, and bring silicium near to boron and carbon, and perhaps it may hereafter bear the name of silicon. Silica appears composed of 48.4 silicium, and 51.6 oxygen.

Ulm-in, or the peculiar gum of the black elm-tree, has lately been ascertained, by M. Dœbereiner, to be easily derivable from gallic acid; and to be composed of an atom of oxide of carbon (=12 carbon+8 oxygen) and an atom of water (=1 hydrogen+8 oxygen).

Titanium Metal, a Component of Mica.—M. Peschier, of Geneva, first discovered, and M. Vauquelin has lately confirmed the observation, that all the known varieties of mica contain titanium, although in very minute proportions; always less than one per cent.

The *uniform Elasticity of Steel in all different states of hardness*, has been established by a series of experiments, by Mr. T. Tredgold, which are described in the last part of the "*Philosophical Transactions*;" and, in conclusion, he offers an explanation of the phenomena of hardening steel, as follows, viz. by the high temperature which is given to the metal previous to hardening, its whole bulk is increased; and, in plunging the same into cold water, the latter extracts heat from the superficial parts of the steel more rapidly than the internal parts can impart their heat: and so, very quickly after the cooling commences, the superficial crust of the steel has contracted in bulk, and set in that state, whilst the internal parts remain expanded; but, shortly after, these internal parts lose their heat,

and would also contract, but are prevented by the external crust: and thus these internal parts of the hardened steel remain in a state of tension, which, experimentally, is known considerably to lessen the cohesive force or strength of hardened, as compared with soft steel: and thus, observes Mr. T., we are led to expect, that any other metal might be hardened, if we could find the means of abstracting heat with greater velocity than its conducting power.

Fusible Alloys of Metals produce Cold in Liquefying.—M. Dœbereiner has discovered, that if 118 grains of filings of tin, 207 grains of filings of lead, and 284 grains of pulverized bismuth (which are the proper constituents of a fusible metal) be incorporated, in a dish of calendered paper, with 1,616 grains of mercury, the temperature instantly sinks, in a mean state of the air, from 65° to 14° of Fahrenheit; and, from various circumstances, M. D. infers that, if the experiment were made somewhat under 32°, the temperature would descend so low as the freezing-point of mercury.

Using a more complicated mixture, viz. lead 412, combined with 404 of mercury: this, again, mixed with 284 of bismuth, previously combined with 404 of mercury; and then adding 808 grains more of mercury, this fusible mixture fell no less than 51°, viz. from 68° to 17°.—*Schweigger's Journ.*

The Face of a Steeple Clock, illumined by Gas, may be rendered equally readable by the inhabitants; in the night as in the day: this has now, for some years, been exemplified at the Tron Church, in the city of Glasgow. A gas-lantern, whose exterior (except on the side next the steeple, where it is glazed) tastefully represents the bird called the *phœnix*, is supported at several feet distant from, and level with the upper part of the clock-face, by two supports acting braceways to each other, and steadied, laterally, by two chains proceeding from the corners of the steeple: the main of these supports is the gas-pipe, which supplies the lantern; and the other is also a gas-pipe used for lighting the lantern. It effects this by means of numerous equidistant small holes, or narrow cross slits in its side, and is called the *flash-pipe*. At sun-set, when the lantern is to be lighted, the lamp-lighter, by means of their cocks fixed within his reach in the street, turns the gas into both these pipes, and, after waiting a proper time for the gas to ascend to the lantern, he applies his flambeau to the jet of gas issuing from the lowest of the holes in the flash-pipe, the flame from which instantly communicates to the jet next above it, and so on, until in a few moments this chain of flame enters the lantern, and lights the burner of the main pipe; which being perceived by the illumination on the clock-face, the flash-cock is then turned off, and no further attendance is

needed until about sun-rise, when the other cock is shut off, and this clock lantern extinguished, in its turn, with those in the adjacent street. The lantern is curiously glazed, convexly, in five panes; and a number of plane mirrors are, concavely, fixed behind the burner, to act as a reflector in throwing the light principally on the clock-face. In the supporting gas-pipes, above-mentioned, there are air-tight hinges, which admit the lantern being moved by help of the chains, and brought within reach of the person at a window of the steeple, who daily cleans the mirror and glass front of the lantern.

Acceleration of Water-wheels.—"This fact (is it fully substantiated?) is well known to most persons who have been connected with mills. The workmen attribute it to the moon—probably from its supposed influence upon the tides. But it is, perhaps, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere during the night—the earth and circumambient air being rarified during the day; the colder air above, upon the going down of the sun, condenses, and passes towards the earth. The assertion should, therefore, have been made with a little modification—not that *every night* a mill (water-wheel) goes faster than during the day; but upon such nights, and during such

weather, as to produce additional atmospheric pressure." Another writer says, "I live in the vicinity of numerous *saw-mills*, and it is, here, the universal belief that these mills *move faster in the night than in the day*, and that more work may be effected, in a given time, during the former period." More than a year since, I was led to perform some experiments, the result of which is, that they *do not move more rapidly in the night than in the day.*—*Prof. Silliman's American Journal of Arts and Sciences.*

Expansion of Ice.—That ice expands from the centre of the pond, or vessel, towards the edge is evident; for when water freezes in an earthen, or even metal, vessel, the expansion, from the middle to the sides, is so strong as to break it, if due care be not taken. When an egg is frozen it will burst; and sometimes, also, trees have split from the same cause. The precise nature of the change produced on air by excess of heat, is not, perhaps, thoroughly understood; but it is supposed, that a partial combustion of animal and vegetable matter takes place: it, however, produces a very sensible effect on any person, remaining a considerable time in air that has undergone this change.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

APRIL 14.—The reading of "A Monograph on Egyptian Mummies, with Observations on the Art of Embalming among the Ancient Egyptians," was commenced by A. B. Granville, M.D., F.R.S.; and on the 21st and 28th the paper was continued and concluded.

LINNEÆAN SOCIETY.

On the 5th of April, a valuable present of stuffed birds and fishes was received from Captain King, collected by him in his late expedition to explore the North-west Coast of New Holland; a farther portion of Dr. Hamilton's "Commentary on the *Hortus Malabaricus*," was also read; and on the 19th, a continuation of the Rev. Messrs. Sheppard and Whittear's paper on "Norfolk and Suffolk Birds," was read.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On the 18th of March, the paper entitled "Observations on the Beds of Clay, Sand, and Gravel, belonging to the Red Marl Formation of the Midland Counties, and on the Rocks from which they are derived," by the Rev. J. Yates, M.G.S., was concluded. Mr. Yates enters into some description of the rocks which are found *in situ* on the confines of Wales and Shropshire, in order to shew that from the disintegration of these rocks, the clay, sand, and gravel of the red marl formation have, for the most part, been derived. He then

proceeds to shew how the strata, belonging to the older formations which he has described, may be viewed in connexion with the general physical structure of England; and then points out from what various sources the beds of sand, clay, and gravel of the red marl formation, as well as the superficial debris which is strewn over the midland districts of England, may have originated. He concludes with some remarks on the excavation of vallies, and on some opinions on that subject, now generally received among English geologists, from which he is inclined to differ.

April 15th.—A paper was read, entitled, "On a new species of Gyrogonite from the lower Fresh-water Formation at Whitecliff Bay, in the Isle of Wight, with some Account of the Strata in which it occurs," by Charles Lyell, Esq., Sec. G.S. This species of gyrogonite is described as very distinct from the three species found in France. The spiral valves form nine rings, each of which is ornamented with a row of tubercles; wherefore he has given the name of *chara tuberculata*. An account is given of the strata of the lower fresh-water formation at Whitecliff Bay, in which this gyrogonite occurs very abundantly; they consist of beds of compact limestone, alternating with whitish calcareous marls, and, in most of them, the casts or shells of various fresh-water uni-
valves

valves are common. Gyrogonites appear now to have been noticed before in the fresh-water strata on the east side of the Isle of Wight. An extract of a letter was read from *Jer. Van Rausselaer, Esq.*, "On the Discovery of the Skeleton of a Mastodon, nearly perfect, at New York;" and of the "Tertiary Formation in New Jersey." A paper was read, entitled, "An Account of a Fossil Crocodile recently discovered in the Alum Shale, near Whitby," by the *Rev. G. Young*. The osteology of this fossil animal, which has been deposited in the museum at Whitby, is described, and a drawing of it accompanies the communication; its length exceeds fourteen feet, and when perfect must have reached eighteen feet.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 5th.—His Majesty the King of France, and His Imperial Highness the Archduke John of Austria, were elected Fellows of the Society. The silver medal was presented to *John Dickson, Esq.*, of Rio Janeiro, corresponding member of the Society, for the services he had rendered to it by the transmission of plants, and by the assistance afforded to its collectors, &c. A paper was then read "On the Result of Experiments with Lime, used in improving the Fruit-tree Borders of an old Garden," by *Mr. W. Balfour*, corresponding member of the society. 19th, His Royal Highness Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, was elected a Fellow of the Society; and *Raimond Louis Desfontaines, M.D.*, Professor of Botany in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, was elected a foreign member. A paper was then read, "On the Cultivation of the Pine-apple," by *Mr. W. Greenshields, C.M.H.S.*

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

April 8th.—A paper was read "On the Results of Computations on Astronomical Observations made at Paramatta, in New South Wales, under the direction of *Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.*; and the application thereof to investigating the exactness of Observations made in the Northern Hemisphere," by the *Rev. J. Brinkley, D.D. F.R.S.*, &c. Anxious to throw new light on the subject of the discordance between the north polar distances of the principal fixed stars, as determined by Continental and English astronomers, *Dr. Brinkley* wrote to *Sir T. Brisbane*, to request his Excellency to make some observations at Paramatta; and on a series of three months' observations, from Nov. 1823 to Feb. 1824, the computations and comparisons communicated in this paper, are founded. The reading of *Mr. Atkinson's* paper "On Refraction," was also resumed. A communication was read from *Colonel Beaufoy*, enclosing a series of "Observations of Jupiter's Satellites, at Bushey-heath, near Stanmore, between April 1816 and 1824; and of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, and Occultations of Stars

by the Moon." The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are so recorded as to shew the mean time at Bushey, at Greenwich, and as exhibited in the Nautical Almanack. The discrepancies between the results of observation and the Nautical Almanack, are in some cases very considerable.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE, &c.

The committee, at an anniversary meeting, held at the Freemason's-hall, on the 28th of May 1824, at which the *Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor* presided, presented their sixth eloquent and interesting report, which has recently been published. Considerable attention has been accorded to the consideration of the use of the Tread-mill, and also of the advantageous formation of Infant-schools, inasmuch as the morals and habits of the lower classes materially depend thereon. A copious Appendix is added, containing much foreign and domestic detail.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.—The Academy met on the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th of February. At the first meeting, *M. Ollivier* transmitted from Stockholm some theorems on cog-wheels; and *M. Majendie* stated, that a man in whom the anterior part of the brain and the olfactory nerve had been altered or destroyed, still retained the sense of smell; in confirmation of his opinion, that this nerve, called olfactory, is not the nerve of smell. At the second meeting, *M. Bailly* communicated several results of an investigation for the purpose of determining whether the births of males and females indicate any coincidence with physical causes that can be appreciated by our means of observation; and announced a detailed memoir on the subject. *M. Cauchy* communicated a note on the "Calculus of Remainders, and on the Definite Integrals." At the third meeting, *M. Dumeril* presented, in the name of the author, "Some Prophylactic and Curative Views on the Yellow Fever," extracted from a memoir, by *M. Fourreau de Beaunegand*, on the Physical and Medical Topography of Florence. *M. Latreille* reported, verbally, relative to a memoir, by *M. Loiseleur Deslonchamps*, "On the Means of obtaining several Crops of Silk in a Year." *MM. Desfontaines* and *Mirbell* made a favourable report on a memoir, by *M. Lamouroux*, relative to "The Geography of *Hydrophytes*;" as did *MM. Brongniart* and *Beaudant*, on *M. Bastirot's* memoir respecting "The Tertiary Basin of the South of France." At the fourth meeting, *M. Opoix*, inventor of a method of preserving butter fresh, presented a sealed vessel, containing butter six months old; the examination of it was referred to *M. Deyeux*. *M. J. Lowry* presented

presented a memoir respecting "A Progressive Projection of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, with three Maps on this principle." A memoir was also presented, entitled, "Perspective Geometry, or a new Method of representing Objects," by an engineer of bridges and causeways. M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire read a "Memoir on the Natural Affinities of the Fossil Crocodile of Caen, and on the Formation of a new Genus, under the name of *Teleosaurus*." M. Civiale read a "Summary of Observations on the Lithontriptor, or a new mode of destroying Stones in the Bladder." M. Cauchy read an "Analytical Memoir on Definite Integrals taken between Imaginary Limits." M. Marc Antoine Parseval presented a memoir of "General Theorems on Analytical Functions."

Society in Favour of the Greeks.—The Greek loan, at Paris, could not be ratified by the Greek Commissioners. The Society regret, that, hitherto, only the interest with which the cause of liberty and independence inspires every friend of humanity had been manifested. The object of the Society is already known, and a voluntary subscription in favour of this great cause was proposed—this subscription being independent of the previous contribution on joining the Society.

ITALY.

The Academy of Georgofiglia at Florence held its annual grand meeting, the Marquis Gazzoni Venturi, President.—After hearing the report of the committee, referring to five ploughs presented for the prize, and none of the competitors having given full satisfaction, they divided the sum between the Marquis Ridolfi, and Gennai, the agriculturist. A prize was then proposed to him who should best resolve the following problem:—"By what means could

the possessors of the Maremma improve the cultivation and augment the produce of their country?" Memoirs to be presented before next July.

Institute of Fine Arts at Naples.—M. Antoine Niccolini, Director of this Institution, endeavouring to avert all impediment to the progress of the arts, has undertaken to cause accounts of the most remarkable ancient monuments of Naples to be published. This publication is to be in books, each of which will comprise six plates, and about fifty pages of text; and an account of the trenchings which have been executed at Pompeii, will be added—and the famous statue of Aristides, and the beautiful vase made by Salpion of Athens. Thus it is intended to introduce all the singular ruins of these two ancient cities. This work must excite the curiosity of amateurs of this kind of study, and may serve to show the progressive improvement of arts and literature in Naples, where they have appeared to be stationary.

SWITZERLAND.

Metz, 8th Jan.—*Séance Générale de la Société d'Encouragement des Arts et Métiers, parmi les Israelites*—held under the presidency of M. Oulif, a man who has contributed to the establishment of all those useful institutions of which the Israelites in this country feel the happy effects. The members of the Consistory, and of the Committee of Cantons, and a considerable number of spectators of different religions, and of different classes of society, were present. The walls were decorated with the drawings executed by the pupils of the institution. The president urged the diligent pursuit of agriculture, and of different trades;—several propositions were made, and many discourses were pronounced.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

TO WILLIAM WHEATSTONE, of Jermyn-street, Middlesex, for his Invention of a Method of improving and augmenting the Tones of Piano-fortes, Organs, Euphonous, and other Musical Instruments—29th July 1824.

THE principle of this invention consists in the placing of drums or vibrating surfaces near to where musical sounds are produced, so that the latter may be reverberated from the former, with increased intensity, and improved quality of tone.

The patentee directs frames of wood to be prepared, and fitted to the inside of stringed instruments, as near to their sounding-boards as possible; and these frames to be covered with tightly-stretched paper, parchment, vellum, or other membranous and vibrating materials, for producing the

drum; in order that the vibrations of the sounds, on touching the keys of the instrument, may forcibly strike on the drum, which, in such case, will augment the strength of the tone, and also improve the melody and harmony produced, by a succession of a simultaneous combination of the sounds thus reverberated and assisted.

In organs, or other instruments with pipes, the drums should be placed within the case; and, in order to permit the improved sounds to pass, with facility, to the ears of the auditors, the cases of these patent instruments are pierced with holes, enlarging outwards, in a trumpet-mouth shape. According to the character and dimensions of the instrument, the form and construction of its drums must be varied.

TO SAMUEL HALL, of Basford, Notts, for an Improved Steam-engine.—8th April 1824.

THE laconic title of this patent very ill and insufficiently accords with its specification; which, in reality, is not for an improved steam-engine, or any steam-engine at all, according to the received meaning of the term; but the invention (which, by the bye, is an old one—Mr. R. Stein, on 20th Feb. 1821, having taken an exactly similar patent), consists in a method of supplying a high-pressure, or non-condensing engine, with the compound gases and vapours generated by burning fuel, on to which a jet of steam is thrown, in order to its being decomposed into its component gases—and therefore no longer steam; and an engine so supplied must properly be described as a high-pressure gas or vapour-engine, to distinguish it from the condensing gas-engine of Mr. S. Brown, described in our last volume, p. 165.

The apparatus described by Mr. Hall, of which an engraving may be seen in the “*Repertory*,” No. 276, consists in a close-shutting strong iron furnace, in the lower part of which fuel is to be burned, supplied on one side by atmospheric air, forced into the furnace by a large air-pump or blowing-cylinder, worked by the engine; and on the other side, by a jet of steam issuing from the top of a boiler, surrounding the furnace, and supplied, from time to time, to the proper level, by water forced into this boiler by a pump, worked also by the engine: and the mixture of gases and vapours, thus generated, under pressure, in a close furnace, are to pass into a strong “air-tight vapour reservoir,” furnished with a safety valve; from whence, either whilst still expanded by the heat such vapours have acquired in the furnace, or after they are cooled down to the temperature of the air and surrounding bodies, this compressed vapour may be let out to propel the piston of a pressure-engine, with that excess of expansive force which the vapour possesses, at the time, over the pressure or expansive force of the atmosphere.

The manner in which the patentee proposes to supply fuel to his furnace, at intervals, and, when necessary, to extract the cinders and refuse of the combustion, is through the openings of large stop-cocks or close-sliding valves, in the top and bottom of his furnace; two or more of these furnaces, with all their apparatus, being provided, so that one may work the engine, whilst another is being supplied with fresh fuel, &c.:—it being evident, although the specification conveniently passes it over, that, on first starting the engine, manual labour, or some other temporary power, must be used to blow the furnace, until the water surrounding it boils, in order to commence operations.

In the “*Observations*” supplied to the “*Repertory*,” the patentee says, “I some-

times mix oxides of metals, as manganese, lead, &c., or other substances containing oxygen, with the fuel, to promote the combustion thereof (a notable discovery!) for the decomposition of the steam;” confusedly adding, “that the liberated oxygen will add to the bulk of vapour, and assist in producing motive power.” And almost laughable it is, speaking of the complicated, cumbersome, dangerous, and, probably, impracticable apparatus, above briefly described, that the patentee concludes thus, viz. “I have no doubt my invention will prove of the highest importance to steam-navigation, rail-ways, and in all cases where locomotive or other power is required!”

Truly, rail-way gulls have large swallows, but no gas locomotive-engines have yet been able to go down with them.

TO JAMES COOK, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, for certain Improvements in the Method of making and constructing Locks for Guns, Pistols, and other Fire-Arms.—20th May 1824.

THE principle of this invention consists in using a helical spring, to project the hammer of a gun-lock forwards in a straight line, against the flint or the detonating substance; so that the whole may be included in a tube, and occupy the head of an apparent walking-stick, to be formed by the gun-barrel. The gun-barrel to which the patentee usually adopts his new lock is made of the best twisted stub iron, the muzzle being stopped, when not in use, by a plug ferrule: at the other end, a patent breech has the touch-hole in the centre of the end; and herein the small roll of detonating powder is placed, opposite to the hammer, moving like a loosely-fitted piston, in a tube screwed on to the breech of the gun; the upper end of which tube is surmounted by a buck’s-horn walking-stick crook or top. The latter is not screwed or immovably fixed on the tube, but joined thereon, by a hinge on the top of the tube, opposite to the crook, and has a circular plate of metal fixed on its under side, which acts like a flat cover to the top of the tube, when the horn top is shut down, in its usual position.

The hammer already mentioned has a square handle, which, like a piston-rod, slides through a square aperture in a cylindrical piece of metal, fixed in the middle of the tube’s length, which serves to steady the straight-forward motion of the hammer to and from the touch-hole. To the upper end of the hammer’s handle is jointed a bridle or short rod, which goes and slides freely, through a hole in the centre of the cover, to the top of the tube, which has already been mentioned, and is attached thereto by a button or nut on the end of the rod. Around the handle of the hammer, below the fixed cylindrical piece through which it slides, a helical or worm-spring is slipped, just of the proper length to press with the requisite

requisite force against the hammer-head, and against the fixed piece of metal. In the side of the hammer's handle, above the fixed piece, a notch is filed, into which the sear or inner arm of the trigger falls, and holds the spring in a compressed state, after the gun has been cocked. The barrel is charged with powder and shot in the usual way, and the priming is effected by unscrewing the tube from the breech; which being effected, the cocking is performed by lifting or turning up the horn top on its hinge; and this, by means of the bridle and its button, draws up the hammer-handle in the tube, compressing the spring, at the same time until the sear of the trigger falls into the notch, and so retains the hammer as above-mentioned, when the horn top is shut down to its usual position: the bridle-rod and its button, at this time, pushing up, into a cavity formed for their reception in the horn-head.

For discharging this gun, when raised to the shoulder, and aim is taken along the side of the barrel, the trigger is pulled, by which the sear is drawn from the notch, and the hammer slides forwards, and striking the detonating priming, or else the flint, the charge is fired,—the patentee asserts, with only half the charge of powder necessary in common guns, owing to the powder being here fixed in its centre; and they will kill as far off as any guns that are made. To accommodate those sportsmen who may prefer a butt to these patent guns, such are prepared, to be carried in the pocket, and screwed on in the place of the horn top. Gentlemen farmers may walk with these guns, secure from injury by wet or common accidents, the patentee remarks, "without the formidable appearance of carrying a gun;"—so also, we add, may the poacher, the foot-pad, and the house-breaker, should these guns come into common use, as, from their great simplicity of construction, perhaps they may.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in June 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.

For machines for combing and dressing wool and flax, and preparing them for spinning; for an improved breaking-frame, and a fire or steam-heated stove for the combs: to GEORGE GILPIN, of Sheffield, Yorkshire.—Dated 11th June 1811.

For an improved mode of manufacturing gun-skelps: to WILLIAM PIPER, of Wolverley, Worcestershire.—11th June.

For machinery for glazing, burnishing, graining or making impressions on the surfaces of piece-goods, or other flexible articles: to JOSEPH TAITE, of Bermondsey New-road; BRYAN DONKIN, of Bermondsey; and WILLIAM DIXON, of Bermondsey, Surrey.—11th June.

For a new method of manufacturing pottery ware: to RICHARD WATERS, of Fore-street, Lambeth, Surrey.—14th June.

For a combination of wheels to gain power, increase the velocity and diminish the friction of machines: to TIMOTHY SHELDRAKE, of the Strand, Westminster.—15th June.

For an improved machine for sawing, cutting and planing wood: to CHARLES HAMMOND, of Milk-street, London.—27th June.

For a method of combining and connecting together metals or woods, by invisible joinings: to THOMAS ATWOOD and BENJAMIN COOK, of Birmingham.—27th June.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in March and April, 1825.

March 22.—For an improved bath: to ROBERT HICKS, of Conduit-street.—Six months to enrol specification.

23.—For a new tracing apparatus for drawing from nature: to FRANCIS RONALDS, of Croydon, Surrey.—Two months.

25.—For an improvement in the method of lighting by gas: to RICHARD WILTY, of Kingston-upon-Hull.—Six months.

25.—For ditto in looms for making cloths, silks, &c.: to JOHN MARTIN HANCHETT, of Crescent-place, Blackfriars, London; and JOSEPH DELVALLE, of Whitecross-street, Middlesex.—Six months.

25.—For ditto in shot: to JOSEPH MANTON, of Hanover-square.—Six months.

25.—For ditto on chronometers: to JOHN GOTHEB ULRICH, of Bucklersbury.—Six months.

29.—For improvements in preparing and working pearl-shell for ornamental uses: to AARON JENNINS and JOHN BELTERIDGE, both of Birmingham.—Six months.

29.—For ditto in machines for spinning: to RICHARD ROBERTS, of Manchester.—Six months.

29.—For ditto in dyeing and calico-printing: to JAMES HANMER BAKER, of Antigua.—Six months.

29.—For ditto in spinning machines, mules, jennies, stubbers, &c.: to MAURICE DE JOUGH, of Warrington.—Six months.

29.—For ditto in machinery for raising the pile, on woollen or other cloths: to EDWARD SHEPPARD, of Uley, Gloucestershire.—Two months.

29.—For a mode of paving parts of public roads, whereby the draught of waggons, &c. is facilitated: to THOMAS PARKIN, of Bache's Row, City-road, Middlesex.—Six months.

30.—For improvements on machinery for raising water: to RUDOLPH CABANEL, of Melina-place, Westminster-road, Lambeth.—Six months.

31.—For improved methods of figuring or ornamenting manufactured silks, cottons, &c.: to JOHN HEATHCOT, of Tiverton, Devonshire.—Six months.

April 2.—For a new application of railways, and the machinery to be employed thereon: to JACOB JEDDER FISHER, of Ealing, Middlesex.—Six months.

2.—For an apparatus for exhausting, condensing or propelling air, smoke, gas, &c.: to
SIMON

SIMEON BROADMEADOW, of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.—Six months.

2.—For an improvement on collars for draught-horses: to WILLIAM TURNER, of Winslow, Cheshire; and WILLIAM MOSEDALE, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.—Two months.

12.—For improvements on rail-roads, and carriages drawn thereon: to ROBERT WILLIAM BRANDLING, of Low Gosforth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Six months.

12.—For a gravitating expressing fountain, for raising and conveying water or any other fluid: to WILLIAM SHALDERS, of Norwich.—Two months.

13.—For improvements in generating steam, and on steam-engines: to WILLIAM GILLMAN, of Whitechapel-road, and JAMES

OWERBY, of Birchinn-lane, London.—Six months.

20.—For a new combination of fuel: to THOMAS SUNDERLAND, of Croom's hill Cottage, Blackbeath, Kent.—Six months.

20.—For an improved apparatus for storing gas: to CHARLES OGILVY, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.—Six months.

20.—For improvements in machinery for propelling vessels: to JOHN BROOMFIELD, of Islington, near Birmingham, and JOSEPH LUCKCOCK, of Edgbaston, near Birmingham.—Six months.

20.—For ditto in apparatus for washing or bleaching linens, cottons, &c.: to LEMUEL WELLMAN WRIGHT, of Wellclose-square, Middlesex.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE History of Italy, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Commencement of the Wars of the French Revolution. By G. PERCEVAL, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.—The declared object of these volumes is to afford “a succinct and comprehensive narrative” of the vicissitudes of Italian history, from the overthrow of the Roman Empire, to our own times, *exclusively*. The author professes to lead us rapidly through the five centuries of darkness which veiled the settlement of the northern barbarians in the peninsula; to linger amidst five other centuries of all that is brilliant in human destiny, for freedom, commerce, wealth, literature and art; then to conduct us through that eventful age—the reign of the emperor Charles V.—which, while it prepared the splendour of other nations, sealed the second ruin of Italy; and finally, to carry us over the gloomy waste of the three centuries which have separated her grandeur from her modern degradation. Here, therefore, we have the annals of thirteen hundred years in about as many pages; and Mr. Perceval has attempted to render a far more complete chronological history of Italy in two volumes, than M. Sismondi has done in sixteen. Such an attempt needed great powers of compression and lucid brevity; and Mr. Perceval has shown no want of self-confidence in undertaking it. But, if he is not throughout equally successful in the conduct of his plan, the general merits of his polished style, and the learned care with which he has consulted the various Italian chroniclers and historians, must raise his work far above the rank of ordinary compilations and abridgments. Its intention, at least, deserves every commendation: for, as our language has hitherto possessed no distinct

work on the subject, the general English reader is now for the first time presented, within a reasonable compass and in a popular form, with the means of gaining a sufficient acquaintance with the chequered fortunes of the most interesting and beautiful land in the universe.

But we feel ourselves called upon to say a few words on the political tone of the book; for, in spite of the usual cant of impartiality, it is impossible for any man to execute an historical work, without tinging every page of it with the general hue of his own opinions. We may observe, then, that the present volumes are composed in a liberal and manly spirit—with a thorough detestation of absolute power, and a warm attachment to the cause of liberty. But Mr. Perceval, notwithstanding, betrays some shades of prejudice: he proclaims the watch-word of a party. Your Whig, who appeals to “the constitution of 1688,” calls himself the friend of the people. And so he is—against the tyranny of a monarch, or the abuses of a Tory administration. He hates arbitrary principles—chiefly, perhaps, because his adversary, the Tory, upholds them. But try him on a really popular question—universal suffrage, for example—and, unless it suit his purpose, for the hour, to cajole the many, he will be the first to close the barrier against the “encroachments of the lower orders.” Your Whig piques himself upon his liberal opinions; and declares his hopes for the diffusion of freedom all over the world: but he is in heart an aristocrat, after all. And this foreigners, who sometimes read us better than we do ourselves, very well know; when they set us down for the most aristocratic people on the face of the earth. It is quite in the Whig spirit that Mr. Perceval

ceval reminds us, complacently, of the respect which "mankind have agreed in conceding to high birth;" and he more than once speaks with becoming indulgence of "the pride of ancestry". But hear him discourse on democracy, and "*odi profanum vulgus*" is his key-note; "the dregs of the people," and "the licentious populace," his changes. He cannot relate the famous sedition of the Ciompi at Florence, without being careful to inform us, in Shakspearian phrase, that their leader was "an unwashed artificer;" though he is afterwards reduced to hold up the man to whom he has applied this designation of contempt, as one of the purest and noblest examples of patriotism which the world ever beheld. In a similar tone to that of which we complain, is the following note on the conduct of the Florentines to their enemies the Pisans, which was certainly inexcusable enough.

"The answer which the Florentines returned to some propositions of the Pisans for peace, aped the tone of sovereign command, and displayed all the pride and insolence of these merchant-tyrants. It was addressed "*Agli anziani della nostra Città di Pisa*."—"To the elders (or magistrates) of our City of Pisa."

"The conduct of the opposite parties of Florence on this occasion may serve for an example, among a thousand which history will furnish, of the little real connexion between political divisions and abstract principles of right. That the ambitious oligarchy of the Gueff faction, who swayed the counsels of the republic, should have few scruples in enslaving a neighbouring state, is intelligible enough; but it must surprise the political tyro, that their opponents of the democratical party, the avowed champions of popular liberty in its widest extent, were perfectly agreed with them in this work of despotism. The voice of a few individuals who preached moderation was drowned in general clamour; and Gino Capponi, who was one of the ten commissioners of the war, and has left us an animated memoir of its progress, appears profoundly unconscious that he was an actor in a flagitious enterprise."—Vol. ii. p. 28.

There is an evil tendency in these remarks. The belief in universal political immorality is the first step towards the abandonment of all principle. They who hate the name of freedom may exult in the distractions and errors which are inseparable from the best republican constitutions. But the true lover of liberty should rather have been careful to remember, that even the most unjustifiable excesses of faction are far less destructive of human happiness and energy and virtue, than the moral desolation of despotism, and the stillness of servitude.

Having noted this unwise habit of railing at democracy in the author before us, we can still have no quarrel with him, for the cast of his political opinions is otherwise, in the main, upright and generous. We are, therefore, contented to make fellowship with him, notwithstanding his discrepancies of prejudice; and we shall honestly pronounce our opinion, that he

has produced a work of great value, for perfect fidelity, animated delineation of character and action, graceful language, admirable reflections, and for the striking historical moral which is involved in its pages.

*The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Wells: illustrated by a Series of Engravings, of Views, Elevations, Plans and Details of the Architecture of that Edifice; including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops of the See of Bath and Wells [thin large 4to.] by J. BRITTON, F.S.A., &c.—2. The History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church: including Biographical Anecdotes of the most distinguished Persons interred in that Edifice; with an Essay on Epitaphs, in which its principal Monumental Inscriptions are recorded. Illustrated by a Series of Engravings [large thin 8vo.]. By J. BRITTON, F.S.A., &c. 3. Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London: with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each Edifice (Vol. 1., with 72 Engravings). By J. BRITTON, F.S.A., and A. PUGIN, Architect, 4to. imp. 8vo. and med. 8vo.—Mr. Britton must at least be admitted to be one of the most industrious contributors to antiquarian and architectural bibliography of the present, or, perhaps, of any generation. If he have added little to the stock of original information or recondite discovery, contributed little to the stores of science, nor illuminated much, by the power and penetration of intellect and genius, the depths and darkness of that profound of origins and causes in which the philosophical antiquary (no very common character) delights to expatiate; he has, at any rate, not been negligent in making himself acquainted with what has been discovered and accumulated by others. Adding to judicious compilation and arrangement appropriate splendour of embellishment, he has placed the generality of his publications among the enviable luxuries of the library, and rendered others of them no less amusingly useful to the historian and the man of general literature. The "*Descriptive Catalogue*" (or *Catalogue Raisonné*) of his embellished works on architectural antiquities and topography (itself a splendid sample of circular advertisement) at this time before us, contains a list of no less than twenty-one splendid publications of this description, now upon sale at Messrs. Longman's, besides four others that are out of print; and exclusive of the share which Mr. Britton had in the compilation of several of the volumes of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, &c. The purse should not be a shallow one, that has to be dipped into for the accumulation of a complete set of the more splendid editions in super-royal, &c.; with proofs on India paper and the like, of the labours of this fertile embellisher. Of the first of the three works above enumerated, the price of the prime edition is sixteen guineas, though it descends by gradations as low as £2. 10s. The maximum of*

of the second is but 42s., and the minimum 20s. The third presents the alternatives £2. 12s. 6d., four guineas, and ten guineas, for the single volume; and to how many volumes it may extend, it is not easy to foresee. We find eight guineas, ten guineas, twelve guineas, thirty-two pounds, among the prices of the superb editions of the other individual works enumerated in the catalogue. This may give some of our simple readers, who look into books only for the information they can derive from them, some idea of the expense at which the *luxury* of a literary taste is sometimes to be indulged. Of the works immediately in review, it is scarcely necessary for us to do more than to speak of the style in which they are got up. If the information they contain should ever come into a form to render them accessible to the generality of readers, it will then be time enough to analyze their contents in our utilitarian miscellany. The paper, of course, is beautiful, and the typographical execution elegant throughout; and the embellishments of the first and second (the former especially) are splendidly picturesque. A happier architectural subject, indeed, for pictorial embellishment than the Cathedral Church of Wells, could not easily be selected or imagined. In the beauty of parts and proportions, and tasteful richness of embellishment (with the exception only of Litchfield—that perfect gem of the venerable species of semisarcenic architecture to which we have given the name of Normo-Gothic!) it is the most exemplary of all our ancient religious edifices—the most entire and congruous in its structure, and unusually complete in preservation. The view of it from the gardens on the south-east, though a little too dark in the engraving, is really a delightful picture; the other views of it (exterior and interior) are equally beautiful in execution and effect; and the eye of taste will find no little gratification in dwelling on the minuter representations of the detached parts.

The embellishments are fewer, and upon a smaller scale, in the second article; and the subject is somewhat less interesting; but the execution is not inferior. The remaining work has no attractions in a picturesque, but is much more valuable in a professional point of view. It has seventy-two engravings, it is true; but none of them are mere embellishments. They consist of plans, elevations, sections, and architectural and perspective sketches, from which the builder may derive instruction, but the ordinary beholder little gratification. It is, in fact, an architectural work, and cannot, therefore, be too diligently studied by those who are connected with, or interested in the practical progress of the art:—at this time especially, when such large sums of the public money are expending (and wisely, if tastefully and judiciously expending) on architectural improvements;

while the art itself, both in the principles that should regulate its grand proportions, and the taste and congruity that should regulate its detail, appear so little to be understood.

Sydney Papers; consisting of a Journal of the Earl of Leicester, and Original Letters of Algernon Sydney. Edited, with Notes, by R. W. BLENOWE, A. M., 8vo.—Collections like the present are to be regarded as among the most valuable, because the least suspicious, of the documents of history. Written mostly without any view to publication—the familiar intercourse of relatives and confidential friends, or memoranda designed for family record—there is little temptation for fabrication and disguise; and they let us into the heart and motives of the actors, and the real springs of interesting and important events. The journal which forms the leading article of this collection, is that of Robert, the second Earl of Leicester; who was nephew to Sir Philip, and father to Algernon Sydney. The epoch to which they refer is, therefore, one relative to which curiosity can never be satiated; and we need scarcely say, that what is added to the correspondence previously before the public, of the great and stainless martyr of liberty, if it does not augment, still further confirms, the high reputation of a patriot, already justly pre-eminent in the estimation of the wise and good.

Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales. By various Hands. Edited by BARON FIELD, esq., F. L. S., late Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, &c. 8vo.—The miscellaneous composition of this volume, from the observations of various individuals, diversified in their pursuits, and extended accordingly to such various objects of science, phenomena, natural history, customs and habits of the natives, produce and capabilities of the soil and climate, &c., renders it at once an amusing and instructive addition to the yet scanty information which we are in possession of, relative to this incipiently-important region of British colonization. With respect to the habits of the natives, in particular, the work is rendered especially valuable, from the information derived from three Englishmen, met with by Captain King and Mr. Oxley, in their expedition to Moreton Bay; and who, having been wrecked on Moreton Island, had been obliged to reside among the natives for a considerable time (by whom they had been treated with great kindness), and to assume the customs and habitudes of their quondam associates.

Narrative of a Second Visit to Greece; including Facts connected with the Last Days of Lord Byron, Extracts from Official Documents, &c. By EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq., Author of "The Origin and Progress of the Greek Revolution," &c. 8vo.—As (if we can accomplish the wished-for arrangement,) we shall probably have occasion to make free

reference to this and the former volume of Mr. Blaquier in our supplementary number, we confine ourselves, at present, to little more than an announcement of this interesting volume, which contains much supplementary information, that may throw light upon the hopes and prospects of Greece: not yet entirely blighted, we should hope, by the recent intelligence of reverses of fortune and factious treachery. The account of the last days of Lord Byron, though it excites some curiosity, which it does not entirely satisfy, will not be regarded as the least interesting part of the contents. It seems apparent, we think, from what can be gleaned upon all hands, that, for some time before his death, Lord Byron had begun to be desirous of a reconciliation with his lady, and restoration to the bosom of his family.

The Last Days of Lord Byron: with his Lordship's Opinions on various Subjects, &c. By WILLIAM PARRY, &c. 8vo.—More book-making upon this eternal subject. More Dallasing, and more Medwining upon this undying theme. Is it not enough that the worms are devouring the mortal part of the most splendid of the poetic geniuses of his century, but must all Grub Street fatten upon his reputation? Must every man, whom chance or employment brought occasionally within his atmosphere, rise up against his memory, with pretensions of familiar confidence, and secret commune with his very spirit?—delineate his mental and moral habits, and pester us with a volume of his pretended conversations and opinions? Mr. Parry, of whose official history the reader, of course, has heard something before now, and of whom he has probably formed some opinion, pretends, indeed, for purposes sufficiently obvious in parts of these 360 pages, to be the vindicator of his Lordship's fame; and that he is to reveal those hidden truths relative to "the numerous privations, the great neglect, and the endless vexations" by which those "personal friends," [as they ought to have been] "who should have shielded him," caused him "all the perplexities" which prepared the way for his dissolution. He is to clear misrepresentations, which every body else has a guilty or selfish interest in preventing from being explained, and to relate those "facts relative to Lord Byron's situation and sufferings, which, unless he states them correctly, the public will never hear from any other quarter." But defend us from our friends—"the proverb is a little musty." Those who can believe the silly anecdotes of school-boy sports and tricks which are put forth in some of these pages, or that Lord Byron, even in his last days, drivelled into such conversation as is here recorded, will, we should suspect, be little disposed to think the character of the deceased much exalted: though, perhaps, such credulity might shew their judgments

to be in such a state, as would prepare them unhesitatingly to give credit to all that Mr. P. may say, or insinuate, against Colonel Stanhope, the Greek Committee, Jeremy Bentham, &c. &c.

Travels through Russia, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, Hanover, &c. &c. undertaken during the Years 1822-3, and 4, while suffering from total Blindness; and comprehending an Account of the Author being conducted a State Prisoner from the eastern parts of Siberia. By JAMES HOLMAN, F. R. S., and K. W. 2 vols. 8vo.—The travels of this phenomenon in France and Italy are already known to the literary world; and his volumes (even if they possessed no higher recommendation) would be worthy of perusal, if it were only with reference to the philosophical speculation as to the extent and species of that knowledge and observation which may be collected and exerted, under the complete privation of that sense, upon which almost the whole of our means of knowledge and observation seem, in ordinary circumstances, to depend. The mind, however, that has been familiarized with the comparative analysis of the functions and capabilities of the different senses, will not be very much astonished by the demonstration of how much is to be learned without the aid of the flattering and flattered sense of vision. But something like wondering admiration cannot fail to be excited by the comprehensive and adventurous energy of the mind, which, under such privation, could have contemplated the gigantic project of making "a circuit of the whole world," to collect the materials of travelled history. From the execution of this extensive project, Mr. Holman was, however, precluded, not by organic privation, but by the arbitrary interference of that jealous despotism, which, conscious that the iniquities of its systems of misgovernment are too enormous not to be palpable to blindness itself, dreaded a spy even in the sightless eye-ball, arrested his progress at Irkutsk, prohibited his further progress through Siberia towards Kamschatka, whence he purposed to embark in prosecution of his plan, and sent a feld-jager to conduct him back to Moscow; prevented him, even there, from calling upon any of his friends; and, after an imprisonment of three days at his hotel, expelled the blind spy out of the country, in a homeward direction. Much of the information contained in these volumes will, undoubtedly, be even the more interesting from the circumstance of the organic privation under which it was collected: yet we know not how to resist a feeling of chilly dissatisfaction—a sort of damping of that credulous curiosity, which, after all, constitutes the principal pleasure in reading books of voyages and travels, when one asks one's-self how the blind man knew that "Nothing could be more fascinating than a Russian ball

ball or dress party?" that the ladies there "exhibit all the taste of our Gallic neighbours," and "surpass on such occasions that of our fair countrywomen!" that "the Russian ladies, at the same time, are not handsome," and that they "pay so little attention to their personal appearance throughout the morning, that their hair is generally seen in paper, and the body inelegantly enveloped in a loose robe, *sans corset*," &c. All this, and much more, is evidence, certainly, only at second-hand—hearsay, not actual observation; and for the picturesque, at least, we look for the criticism of the eye, not the rumours of the ear.

Lambeth and the Vatican, or Anecdotes of the Church of Rome, of the Reformed Churches, and Sects and Sectaries. 12mo. 3 vols.—Without entering in any degree into the consideration of any controversial views by which a high churchman may, or may not, have been influenced in making this collection, we may safely recommend it to the lovers of light reading, as an amusive repertory of curious anecdotes, from which some information may be gleaned without intense application or mental labour. We will instance but one anecdote, which may throw some light on the trade and mystery of religious book-making.

"Dr. Drelincourt's Discourse on Death is a book of great credit among vulgar enthusiasts: but when Drelincourt first published it, he was so totally disappointed in its sale, that he complained to Daniel Defoe, author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. of the injury he was likely to sustain by it. Daniel asked him if he had blended any thing marvellous with his pious advice; he said he had not: 'If you wish to have your book sell,' said Daniel, 'I will put you in the way:' he then sat down and wrote the story of the Apparition, which is to be found at the beginning of Drelincourt's work, and which is alleged as a proof of the appearance of ghosts to be as authentic as the affair of the Witch of Endor. The story will be looked for in vain in the first edition."

The Pocket Annual Register of the History, Politics, Arts, Science and Literature of the Year 1824. 16mo.—There are two descriptions of readers to whom this little and well-executed volume will be acceptable—those who, from choice or necessity, confine their inquiries to a general and superficial view of annual occurrences; and those who having explored, as they presented themselves, the more ample sources of the various topics of information to which this brief manual refers, may wish to refresh and methodize their remembrance by a connected sketch, to which the floating memoranda of facts and half-effaced impressions may more readily adhere. The work is fairly what it professes to be, an Annual Register—differing from the works usually published under that title, only in brevity and compression. It is ably and judiciously compiled; contains all the information which could well have been compressed into so small a compass; and, as far as public principles can be concerned in so brief an epitome, bears a stamp of liberality accordant with the spirit of the age.

Desultory Suggestions for Preservation from Shipwreck, and other Dangers of the Sea, &c. 4to.—Mr. Egerton Smith (Editor of the Liverpool Mercury), in his dedication of this very useful pamphlet, to the President and Committee of the Liverpool Humane Marine Society, has so briefly stated its object, that we cannot do better, we believe, than quote his own words—

"The publication I have now the pleasure to dedicate to you, was undertaken in consequence of a resolution passed in one of your committee meetings a few months ago, when you did me the honour to request that I would collect together, in a separate work, some of the various practical suggestions for the preservation of life and property at sea, which had appeared from time to time in the periodical journals with which I am connected. I trust that, in the performance of the very humble task assigned me, I shall be so fortunate as to render the following pages acceptable to you, and serviceable to those for whose use they were intended. This work has been printed in its present form, in order to admit of being bound up, or deposited in a ship's common log-book, where it will always be at hand for reference in cases of emergency.

We urgently recommend it to the use thus suggested. An appendix is added, containing an

"Account of the patent life mattress; also, Hints on the Fumigation of Ships, Methods of preventing Thirst in a warm climate, and the Effects of wearing and sleeping in Wet Clothes."

Some important Advice to the World; or, the Way to prevent and cure the Diseases incident to the Human Frame; demonstrated and based upon Principles agreeable to Nature, and suited for all Climates and Constitutions; and with an Account of the Author's own Case. By J. MORISON, Gent. Not a Doctor. 12mo. Price 6s.—Alas, for the College of Physicians! Why have they built their new and splendid mansion—their temple of science and conviviality in Pall Mall East? Lo! here is a six shilling supersedeas of all their guinea and five guinea fees, their prescriptions, their pharmacopœias, and their diplomas. Shut up, ye schools of anatomy! Ye professors of physiology, pathology, and materia medica, henceforth be dumb! Be closed, ye multitudinous volumes of the disciples of Esculapius, from the Greek of Hippocrates and Galen to the plain English of Abernethy! Moulder, ye folios, quartos, and octavos, unopened, on your musty shelves! NOT A DOCTOR—out-doctors all; and in one little pocket duodecimo, prevents and cures all diseases, of all climates, and all constitutions. By the disclosures of some new nostrum?—some patented or unpatented specific?—some new Bishop of Cloyne's tar-water?—No such thing: this little book, at any rate, is no advertisement for a quack medicine. Is it by regimen, diet, aliment, that all this is to be effected? No: eat what you please—"all food is alike"—"Soup, fish, fowl, flesh, vegetables, pickles, salad, fruit, any thing nature produces," &c. "the stomach digests the

above variety just as well as beef and bread : one thing correcting the qualities of another, in a manner we don't understand." Nay we are told, that "provided you keep within the bounds of moderation on the whole—even this [*this moderation*] the stomach won't object to, provided you don't repeat these excesses very often." The excesses of moderation!!!—Purge, purge, purge, use vegetable purges freely—that is all that is requisite. Have you asthma, short breath, (page 35)—"purging will give you relief;" and, to complete the cure, continue to purge till you have quite freed the system of "the serosity or corrupt humours with which the blood is impregnated." Are you troubled with the disease of "bashfulness," (pp. 128 to 131)—does "the youth or girl feel an inward want—something that does not play right-ly?" or are you, on the contrary, over-forward and pert?—"purging will act beneficially in both cases." To the bashful it will impart more energy and life, by disencumbering the heart; and to the over-forward it will give composure and sedateness, by evacuating the acrimonious humours," &c. Nay, if Lord Byron (p. 156, &c.) instead of stinting his sustenance [See the grave authority of those book-making quacks, the Dallases, &c.] to "a hard wine biscuit and a cup of tea," had but purged freely, it would have improved his morals, "rectified his morbid misanthropical humours, allayed his irritability, and reconciled him with mankind." His "genius would have expanded;" and he would have been alive and merry at this time; and writing the most splendidly good-natured poems imaginable.—After all this important information, we trust that none of our readers will neglect to be plentifully supplied, at all times, with rhubarb, jalap, senna, &c. &c.

Practical Chemical Mineralogy. By FREDERICK JOYCE, *Operative Chemist.* 12mo. —This work, regarded as a mere compilation, may be useful to those who have rather a taste for, or are desirous of being initiated, in some degree, into the scientific objects it professes to have in view, than any particular depth of present information concerning them, or any anxiety for very deep research. But, upon the whole, it would, perhaps, not be very unfair to consider it rather as an advertisement for the shop and laboratory of the operative chemist whose name appears in the title-page, than as a work devoted to the purposes of science, and the general information of the public.

Il Paradiso Perduto, di Signor G. SORELLI. We are glad to perceive, by the appearance of the fourth and fifth cantos of *Il Paradiso Perduto*, that Signor Sorelli is not dismayed, by the length and difficulty of the undertaking, from prosecuting his translation from our immortal bard. We noticed, in our number for January last, the appearance

of the first three cantos; and though, as critics, we noticed some slight failings (and attributed one which, we ought to have perceived, was an error, not of the translator, but of the press), we gave praise to Signor Sorelli's truth and fidelity of translation, and looked forward with pleasure to the continuance of his work: nor have we been disappointed. The present cantos have the same faithful representation of the original; and though we still could wish for less dilation, we must acknowledge ourselves highly delighted by their perusal. The Italian language is so peculiarly adapted to the expression of soft and tender passages, such as abound in these two cantos [books] of the original, that, admirers as we are of our own native bard, and feeling, as we do, all his original beauties, we are yet obliged to acknowledge, that we prefer reading passages of this kind in the harmonic softness of the Italian idiom.

In excuse for such predilection, we will select a few passages which appear to us to justify it; and refer our readers to some others, which are too long for insertion here. Witness, especially, the description of our first parents in Paradise, and the dialogues between them in the fourth book—particularly these lines of Eve's reply to Adam, beginning in the original;

"But neither breath of morn," &c.

Which are thus translated:—

"Ma non l'auretta che'l mattino spira
Quando sorgendo agguingongli delizia
I primi desti augelli: e non il sole
Che nuovo irradia queste piaggie amene:
Non erba, ò frutto, ò fior que di rugiada
E fulgido; non l'aer dopo la piovra
Oleno: ò la giocanda amica sera:
Non coll' angel dalle solenni note
Queta la notte: non l'andar spaziano
Della luna al chiaror; nè delle stelle
Emmi il rifulger senza di te soave."

And in the commencement of the fifth book, this passage, in which Adam awakens Eve:—

"Svegliati, o sposa, di celesti doni
Dopo ogni altro paratasi a mi innanzi
Dono piu bello, l'ultimo, e'l migliore,
Sorgi, delizia mia sempre novella,
Già l'mattino rosseggia, e ne richiama
Il fresco campo: i primi albeggiamenti
Passan negletti, nè da noi si osserva
In qual maniera germinin le culte
Nostre piante, ò de cedri infiori il bosco,
Che da canna balsamica si gocci
O dalla mirra, come i suoi colori
Dipinga la natura, e come vada
L'ape dal fior dolce licor libando."

And also the speech immediately following, in which Eve relates her dream, but for which we can only refer our readers to the book itself. But, still more especially, we must not forget to refer them to Signor Sorelli's version of that most beautiful, perhaps, of all Milton's beauties, the Morning Hymn of Adam and Eve—from which we know not how to select a part, and yet cannot give insertion to the whole.

There

There are also passages of a higher kind which the translator has rendered with truth and spirit; such as the speech of Satan on beholding the sun:—

"O Tu, di gloria immensa inghirlandato,
Che del dominio tuo solo rifulgi
Qual altro Nume dell' novello mondo;
Alla cui vista celano la fronte
Decresciuta la stelle tutte quante;
Te chiamo, ma con voce non amica;
E aggiungo il nome tuo, Sole! per dirti
In quanto abborrimento homini i tuoi raggi
Che rimembrar mi fanno da che stato
L' eaddi....." &c.

We must, however, remark, that we see no reason for the epithet "altro Nume," in the passage above quoted. We think, also, that a stronger word than "infelice" might have been found to express the agony of Satan when he says,

"Me, miserable! which way shall I fly?" &c.

And in this line, which follows shortly after,

"And in the lowest deep, a lower deep,"

we think much of the force depends on the repetition of the word *deep*, which, in the translation, is somewhat impaired by the translator's using first the word "abisso," and then "baratro." But, notwithstanding this, and although, in the sublime and terrific, from the characteristic advantages of the language, Milton still preserves his pre-eminence, the passage referred to, and others in which Satan breathes forth the envy and hatred excited by the sight of the happiness of our first parents, are given with considerable force, and reflect no little credit on the translator.

Bacchus in Tuscany, a Dithyrambic Poem, from the Italian of Franchesco Redi; with Notes, original and select. By LEIGH HUNT. We must announce this book—for it has come before us: but we will not pretend to review it—for in fact we have not read it, nor are likely. It is not to our taste. The subject, indeed, is wine; but mere wine does not always inspire us. We drew a cork, but the flavour did not invite us to finish the bottle. Of what we broached, however, the reader, if he pleases, shall have a taste too; and, if he like the quality, he can send to the merchant for more:—whole tuns, if he chooses.

"Gods—my life! what glorious claret!
Blessed be the ground that bare it!
'Tis Avignon. Don't say "a flask of it"—
Into my soul I pour a cask of it!
Artiminos, finer still,
Under a tun there's no having one's fill:
A tun! a tun!
The deed is done."

Be it so: we have done also. A single glass is enough for us; and of such *demi-verres* as the following—

"Accus'd,
Abus'd,
And all mercy refus'd."
"But lauded,
Applauded,
With laurels rewarded," &c.

a mere sip will satisfy us. There are some, undoubtedly, who will relish these dithyrambics right jollily; but

"If the Mussulman in Asia
Doats on a beverage so unseemly,
We differ with him most extremely."

Sings of a Stranger. By LOUISA STUART COSTELLO, *Large 8vo.*—We bid the fair stranger welcome; but could wish her always to visit us in her native garb. We do not think the garments she sometimes assumes sit easy upon her. To speak without metaphor, all imitations and adoptions of the style of other writers are bad. In poetry, especially, the modes of expression; and run of the verse, should grow out of the subject, and emanate from the sentiment and the feeling. If this be attended to, every writer will have a style of his own; because every one has constitutionally his own peculiarities of perception and feeling; but imitation betrays into mere mannerism—which is sure to be occasionally incongruous with the thought or the passion that should be expressed. Thus, Miss Costello's "Destroying Spirit," p. 5, &c. very merrily, to our ear, dances a Scotch jig.

"The rushing tide is an ocean now,
And islands of ruin darken its brow."

"Where, from scenes of bliss, shall I go?
I, whose existence is terror and woe."

But what shall we make of the following, either in rhyme or rhythmus?

"Down to its deepest valley I dive.
Which no mortal can ever see and live."

Miss Costello should remember, that poetry is written for the ear; and that a rhyme merely to the eye, is efficiently no rhyme at all. Surely we need not add, that every succession of ten syllables will not make a verse. If the volume before us contained only such lines as these, we should not have given ourselves the trouble to notice it, but, remembering that they were the effusions of a lady, should have passed, in civil silence, what we could not with sincerity commend. But when our fair stranger dismisses this affected liting of an inappropriate versification, and resigns herself to her own feelings, and the perceptions of her own ear, there is a vein of taste and tenderness in her effusions that entitle her to attention, and should inspire her with confidence to seek no other guide. We present a single example. If we quoted all that is of at least equal merit, we should copy almost half the volume.

"If those dark eyes have gazed on me,
Unconscious of their power—
The glance in secret ecstasy
I've treasur'd many an hour.
If that soft voice a single word
Has breathed for me to hear,
Like heaven's entrancing airs, the chord
Resounded on my ear."

And yet, alas! too well I knew
That love—or hope—was vain,
The fountain whence delight I drew
Would end in yielding pain!
My folly and my peace at once
A moment could destroy;
It bade me every wish renounce,
And broke my dream of joy."

Travels of my Nightcap, or Reveries in Rhyme; with Scenes at the Congress of Verona. By the Author of "My Note-book, or Sketches from the Gallery of St. Stephen's." 12mo.—We should perhaps be thought more punnical than critical, if we said that the natural journey of the Nightcap is to the land of Nod; yet we would not answer for the event, if we should be condemned to go through these travels at an after-dinner sitting. And perhaps we should be thought a little malicious if we were to quote the latter half of the ensuing stanza as a review of the whole tour.

"In time arriving at Cologne,
We thence proceeded on to Bonn,
There saw some learned faces;
Thus scribbles many a travelled ass,
Who fain would for a tourist pass,
While through his tour he races."

We could have been content, however, that the long-eared racer should not have come into view so often.

"Some rhyming dolts attempt the stanza:
With them 'tis th' Ass of Sancho Panza,
Limping along with the poor 'squire on;
How far from Spenser and from Byron!"

Now, though we do not mean to put the author's hobby upon a footing with either the one or the other of these steeds renowned, we doubt whether "the *ottava rima*," upon which the hero of the Nightcap proceeds to mount, be not, at least, as near in blood to the Pegasus of the former, as of the latter adventurer. In short, this is one of those rhythmical trifles, over which a certain class of readers may enjoy an occasional lounge; but which will not be very eagerly sought by those who have a taste either for the glowing inspirations of the muse, or the brilliant eccentricities of fancy, wit and satire. The following sketch from the "*Poetical Prolusion*" is interesting, at least, for the subject; and is a fair specimen of the general style and talent of the whole.

"I saw young NAP, and he appears
A youth matur'd beyond his years;
His nose and chin proclaim his sire;
His eyes bespeak a latent fire;
His manner ardent, quick, and bold,
Reminds one much of NAP the old."

Catherine de Medicis, a Tragedy; Ethelwold and Elfrida, a Poem; James the Third, King of Scotland, a Tragedy. By WILLIAM WOODLEY, Esq. Cr. 8vo.—In a flippant and rather lengthy preface the author informs us, that as he was going to his book-seller's, he was stopped by a friend, who would have dissuaded him from publication, as the managers had pronounced his

dramas totally unfit for any theatre; and, as he himself acknowledged, that he never could get even a friend to listen to more than a page of any thing that he had written; but that this somewhat blunt, but, we should say, very wholesome advice, was counterbalanced in his mind by the logic of a "singer of ballads," who, being reproached "by a butcher (who looked for all the world like a critic)" with having "a starving occupation," replied, "What's that to you?" To us butchers of the pen and inkhorn, however, it is something! for when a book comes to our slaughter-houses, it becomes necessary that we, at least, should stick our knife into it, and inform our customers whether the commodity is fit for the table. We will make our readers therefore, a present, of a sweet-bread, and let them judge for themselves by the flavour of it, whether it be worth our while to cut up the whole calf. Catherine de Medicis, in an apartment in the Tuileries, seeing her son Anjou approaching, thus soliloquizes—

"Now on my tongue be seated eloquence,
That from his heart I may extract the sweets
Of partial goodness—and infuse therein
The rankling bitter of the gall of asps;
Root out from thence the wholesome root of care,
And sow instead the seed of high ambition."

How deeply versed in the metaphysics of the heart the poet must be who could make his heroine talk to herself such honest villainy! How exquisitely fine the perceptions of the ear that could clothe it in such *harmonious numbers*! In this passage, however, it is possible to discover whether it were verse or prose that the author meant to write: but who, without invoking the assistance of the printer's devil, can make out what was intended in the following passage from James the Third?

"There is no passion that I can remember ever so stirred my blood, as to deprive me of the fond hope of vengeance; no injury that slavery is heir to, but my mind, ennobled by its sufferings, would find some road, some channel to a just revenge."

Whether there may be *any thing* better in any part of this volume than what we have quoted, we cannot affirm; but we can truly say, that in all that we had patience to read, and we have looked into the poem as well as the plays, we met with nothing better, and could easily have selected worse. And we very much suspect that when Mr. Woodley comes to a balance with his book-seller, (supposing him to have published upon his own account—and it is not very likely that any experienced publisher should have hazarded paper and print upon such a volume,) he will find that he has adopted a more "starving occupation" than even the "singer of ballads;" and that he would have done wisely to have taken the butchering advice of his friend in good part.

The Common-place Book of Epigrams; in which are included many never before published. By R. A. DAVENPORT, Esq. With
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a *Portrait of the Right Hon. G. Canning*. 24mo.—“*Multum in parvo*” would have been a proper title for this little volume, which presents, for the small price of 4s., what, in the fashionable style of poetical book-making, would spread through six or eight seven-shilling, or half-guinea volumes. The contents are classed under the several heads of Amatory—Encomiastic—Convivial—Satirical—Humorous and Sportive—Moral and Preceptive—Miscellaneous.—The title is, however, in some degree a misnomer; for though the articles, selected or original, are all comparatively short, they are not all epigrammatic. The following, however, by Mr. D. (who is himself a large contributor), though amatory, is correctly so:—

“In vain, within my tortur’d breast,
Its love-inspired sighs repressing,
A stranger to the balms of rest,
I smile, as tho’ its balm possessing.

In vain those tears that strive to flow,
Tears of a heart now doom’d to languish,
I check; lest aught on earth should know
How dark my fate, how deep my anguish.

In vain! for more than tears or sighs
This sure my passion must discover,
That, spite of care, my tell-tale eyes
In every glance betray the lover!”

Of the more stinging kind, we string a couple together, as invitations to those who have a relish for this species of wit, to seek for more in the volume itself.

“On a Bad Translation.

“His work now done, he’ll publish it no doubt;
For sure I am that murder will come out.”

“Self-satisfaction.

“Jack his own merit sees. This gives him pride;
For he sees more than all the world beside.”

“Epitaphs.

“Here lies my poor wife, without bed or blanket;
But dead as a door-nail—God be thanked.”

“Here lies my wife, poor Molly! let her lie:
She finds repose at last—and so do I.”

The following we would dedicate to the Four-in-hand Club:—

“Fitz of the peerage knows he’s a disgrace,
So mounts the coach-box, as his proper place.”

The London Stage; a Collection of the most reputed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Melo-dramas, Farces and Interludes, accurately printed from Acting Copies, as performed at the Theatres Royal, and carefully collated and revised. Vol. 1, large 8vo.—Little more need be added to the information contained in the title-page, than to announce, that this volume contains forty-eight dramatic pieces, printed in double columns, with wood-cut head-pieces to each, some of which are not meanly executed; and that the frontispiece exhibits, with very striking resemblance, seven very prettily engraved miniature portraits—Young, Elliston, Braham, Jones, Downton, Miss Stephens, and Mrs. Davenport; and all for the sum of 10s. 6d., or about 2½d for

each play. So that those of the play-reading public whose eyes are young enough for the type, cannot but exclaim, with the Bumpkin in Peter Pindar’s *Razor Seller*—“It certainly must be a wondrous prize!”

A Day in Stowe Gardens. 1 vol. 8vo.—

After an affected dedication to Leigh Hunt, which *thees* and *thous* like a quaker, a pleasantly written fabulous introduction brings us acquainted with a new married couple, a beautiful sister and kind-hearted father of the bride’s, a cheerful old bachelor (the author, or recorder of what is to follow), and two other gentlemen, Messrs. Flavius and Cynthio, fellow students, and gallant companions of Florio the bridegroom, who seat themselves to a *pic-nic, al fresco*, in Stowe Gardens, and sing songs and tell tales for their mutual amusement. The latter is done on the proposition of the old bachelor, who stipulates for a little kissing as a reward; and seven stories, (not without song relieved, nor without embellishment of musical notation recorded,) are contributed by the dramatis personæ. The whole bears not the master-mark of any very highly accomplished or practised hand; nor of one that can be called slovenly or incompetent; and the idler will find a good deal of amusement in the tales which, if they can boast little of striking originality in the conception, make no ungraceful figure in their new dress; and have, at least, the merit of not being spun out to a book-making length. As for some ten or a dozen pages of music interspersed, this is to be so fairly regarded as a make-weight thrown into the bargain, that criticising it would be something like “looking a gift horse in the mouth.”

The Itinerary of a Traveller in the Wilderness. By Mrs. Taylor of Ongar. 12mo.—Whatever exertions Mrs. Taylor may have the wish to make for the salvation of sinners, we would recommend her to clothe her efforts in the garb of intelligibility. Enthusiasts may possibly comprehend the following passage, but the sane religionist will only regret that ebullitions of this nature should be sent forth into the world, to become the laugh of the scoffer.

“But, although glorious things are spoken of the church on earth, the portal of the temple above; and although the Psalmist, in the language of holy extasy, could exclaim, ‘How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!’ it yet bore visible marks of being the church on earth; for, lo! the sparrow ventureth to build herself a house, and the swallow a nest around these sacred altars! Thoughtless creatures! unconscious on what hallowed ground they trespassed—into whose sacred presence they were intruding: but not more unconscious they, not more thoughtless, not so presumptuous, as those who flit to and fro, impelled by interest, by custom, or by curiosity, equally regardless of the sanctity of the place, and of the majesty of Him who there presides. The swallow, wandering bird, has no settled dwelling-place: driven by summer’s heat, or winter’s cold, from clime to clime; an emblem of those professors who can neither endure the heat of persecution, nor

the chilling blast of adversity; for the cause and interest to which they profess to attach themselves. The sparrow, too, insignificant and unimportant creature! has chosen these sacred altars around which to build her nest, and rear her progeny; resembling those giddy triflers who frequent the house of God, and profane his holy courts by bringing there the hay, and straw, and stubble of their own vain and worldly imaginations. Here they hatch, and brood, and twitter; pondering over all their earthly plans and projects; while, like incense from the altar, the prayers of the saints ascend continually around them."

Surely, one would think, here is chirping and twittering enough upon so grave a subject; but the lady-swallows and cock-sparrows continue to flutter about, and scatter their hay and straw, and build and nestle, and what not, through almost three pages more.

Tales of Old Mr. Jefferson; collected by Young Mr. Jefferson, of Lyon's Inn. 3 vols. vol. iii. 12mo.—How perplexingly deversified are the duties of the critic! He must rove, as the miscellaneous and incongruous progeny of the press start into being, and call upon his notice, from grave to gay—from the profound to the superficial—from the researches of science, to the embellishments of art—from the illusions of fancy, to the delineations of nature: and oftener from the prosing of dulness, to the flippancy of conceit and nonsense; and from the insidious to the absurd—from rambling fanaticism to blustering licence. We have just thrown aside the ultra-puritanism of "*the Itinerary*," when directly comes under our eye a volume of the *Tales of Old Mr. Jefferson*—ultra liberals, or illiberals, in the opposite extreme. In this volume (we have not seen the two preceding), the author makes the most upright, honest and straightforward character of the tale, a Scotchman, use the following sentence:—"Reeleegious—reeleegious indeed! why do ye not ken that it is the reeleegious folk that are the greatest scoundrels!" And though, in the succeeding sentence, the author does not actually give a decided sanction to the assertion, he takes good care, throughout the volume, to present no antidote to this sweeping illiberality.

mand's system of instruction has received the sanction of experience. We remark, with much regret, the want of exactness in some of his arrangements in Natural History, as well as some other errors, which the author cannot too carefully avoid in future.

Du Perfectionnement Morale, &c.—On Moral Perfection, or Self-Education; by M. DEGERANDO, Member of the French Institute. Paris, 1824. 2 vols. 8vo.—The work is comprized in three principal divisions:—1. *The Moral Faculties*; 2. *Their Uses*; 3. *Their Culture*. Of this gentleman frequent mention is made by Professor Jardine of Glasgow, in the "*Outlines of Philosophical Education*."

The Sixteenth and last Volume of *Thé French Bar* has been published. Paris, 1824. 8vo.

Mémoires de Joseph Fouché, &c.—Memoirs of the Duke of Otranto. Paris, 1825. 2 vols. 8vo.—The Constituted Authorities, not thinking, it appears, the evidence sufficient, that these *Mémoires* are the Duke of Otranto's, have ordered the suppression of that part of the edition remaining unsold. The style, mostly rapid, sometimes ironical and piquant, seldom soaring very high, and often incorrect, seems suitable enough to the person to whom it is attributed. And, whether the author traces the causes of the Revolution—dwells on its excesses—or recounts the artifices by which Bonaparte obtained his power;—whether he exposes the endless Constitutions of Sieyès, or the errors of the Dictator, and the issue of his gigantic projects—whether he speaks of the young and interesting *Marie-Louise*, or of other members of the Royal Family,—he is always master of his subject; he seems to command all events and all possibilities, by means of that control of the police (*réseau de la police générale*) which he possesses. Witness of the baseness of courtiers, confident of their most secret thoughts; profound contempt for those around him; continually manifests itself: hence, he makes use of bold, and often uncalled-for expressions, and a style sometimes harsh and abrupt; but the events have so much interest, the picture is so vivid, and the causes of action developed with so much precision, that the reader devours the volumes as the work of one who knew all, and publishes a part of what he knew.

Mémoires du Docteur ANTONMARCHI, &c.; or, The Last Moments of Napoleon. Paris, 1825. 2 vols. 8vo.—Four years have not extinguished the curiosity of the public respecting Napoleon: to this curiosity, Dr. A. furnishes abundant gratification, but with a tone of truth and good faith that leads the reader to forget the deeds of cruelty and blood, of which history will not be silent.

Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne, &c.—History of the Dukes of Burgundy of the House of Valois; by M. DE BARANTE, Peer of France. Paris, 1824. 4 vols. 8vo.—

Under

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

[The number of Works, in the wide range of Science and of Literature, under this head, obliges us, not only rigidly to adhere to very brief Notices, but also merely to select a few Works, which appear to us of more general interest.]

Bibliothèque Instructive et Morale, pour la Jeunesse—First Notions of every Kind, explained by a Series of Prints; by an Association of Professors. Collected and arranged by L. S. LENORMAND, Professor of Technology, &c. Paris, 1825.—1st vol. Part I. 8vo.; with a Folio Atlas of Plates, &c.—This work is to be comprized in thirteen parts. M. Lenor-

Under this title, M. De Barente presents a lively history of those great princes, who for nearly thirteen hundred years governed France, and, thereby, Europe; to which is affixed an appropriate motto from Quintilian—"Scribitur ad narrandum, non probandum;" which may be rendered, *We write to record facts, not to maintain them.* These four volumes will, it is thought, form about one-half of the work.

Œuvres Complètes de J. F. Ducis, &c.—*The Complete Works of J. F. Ducis, forming part of the Collection of French Classics.* Paris, 1825. 5 vols. 32mo.; with *Portrait of the Author.*—The editor of this work, M. DEBURE, has been encouraged, by the well-merited success of the former parts of his "Collection," to enlarge the promised number of his volumes from sixty to one hundred. By this, however, M. D. has not deceived his subscribers, as any author contained may, or not, be taken, according to wish or taste.

History of Grecian Literature, from its Origin to the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks; by N. SCHOELL. New edition. Paris, 1825. 3 vols. 8vo.—The first edition of this work, which appeared in 1812, under the title of "*An Abridged History of Grecian Literature,*" &c. sold rapidly—was translated into many languages, especially the English and modern Greek, and everywhere favourably received. The author has been occupied, during several years, in preparing a new edition, on a more extensive plan. The former edition had but two volumes, the second of which contained only sacred literature and tables; this has three, and treats of profane literature. Instead of confining himself to his former very succinct notices, the author enters into details of the respective epochs; investigates the influence which the spirit of the nation had upon the productions of its writers; and, judging them according to established principles, he endeavours to give more interest to this part, by discussions upon critical, literary and historical points, which may exercise the judgment of youth, and arm it against perversions of taste. In the first edition, as the author meditated a republication of his *Répertoire de la Littérature Ancienne*, he omitted his bibliographical notes; but having given up that idea, he has now united the bibliography to the historical part of Grecian literature; noticing, critically, the respective editions, from the commencement of the art of printing, and the desiderata yet unsupplied, whether critical, omissive, or in the way of explanatory elucidation.

F. G. EICHHOFF, professor of literature at the Institution Massin, has published a second volume of *Greek Studies upon Virgil, or a Collection of all the Passages of the Grecian Poets imitated in the Bucolics, the Georgics, and the Æneid; with the Latin Text, and Literary References.*—The student will

find this a useful work; and M. Eichhoff has annexed a brief Analysis of Greek and Latin Poetry.

The Alarm of Greece, the First Hellenide; by M. PELLET, of Epinal. Paris.—The cause of the Greeks daily obtains fresh partizans. It is the triumph of civilization over barbarism—of liberty over despotism—of justice over strength—of the Gospel over the Koran. Every friend of humanity is interested in this sacred cause, and the votaries of the muse emulate each other in celebrating the courageous perseverance of regenerate Greece. M. Pellet's First Hellenide is distinguished by energy of feeling and vigour of style. Criticism may condemn some expressions as too bold; but, in general, his verses are excellent—as the following quotation will shew:—

"Il disait. Et moins intrépide
Rugit le lion des déserts!
Il avait dit, et moins rapide
La foudre passe dans les airs.
La fureur, la rage étincelle—
Le fer luit, la sueur ruisselle—
Les champs fument de sang trempés,
Et sur les monts, t dans les nues,
On entend des voix inconnues
Crier aux Grecs: "Frappez! Frappez!"

"He said. Less dauntless in his might
The desert-lion roars;
And through the air with slower flight
The vollied thunder pours.
Wrath burns, steel flames, the sweat-drops flow,
And slaughter bathes the field;
While, urging on the avenging blow,
In mystic chorus peal'd,
The hills—the clouds, re-echoing, cry,
'Strike, Grecians! strike for liberty!'"

The author announces three other Hellenides; the second of which, while yet in the press, the anticipating liberality of Parisian criticism has pronounced not inferior to the first.

ITALY.

Della Medicina Italiana, &c.—*Of Italian Medicine, and the Medical Doctrines of Broussais, &c.*; by Dr. E. BAVESI, Member of many Academies, &c. Leghorn, 1824. 8vo. Pamph., forming an introduction to a translation of PROF. GOUPIË's *Exposition de la Nouvelle Doctrine Médicale*, in which M. Bavesi glances at the state of medicine in Germany, where every science takes a colouring from those shadowy metaphysics, so much mis-called Philosophy. M. A. J. (in the Rev. Enc.) too truly, we fear, observes "the Italians and the French appear to surpass the Germans and the English in the pursuit of Natural Science, precisely, because they consume neither their time nor their intellectual energies in vain subtilities about abstract ideas."

Annali d'Italia dal 1750, &c.—*Annals of Italy, since 1750; compiled by A. COPPI.* Vol. 1, 1750 to 1796. Rome, 1824. 8vo.—The author proposes to follow the footsteps of the illustrious Muratori (an Italian historiographer, whose works fill forty-

six vols. folio; he died in 1750.)* which, if he does, he does truly at a humble distance. M. Coppi shows, that he is influenced by patriot love; but this sacred term is, too often, but the veil of frightful prejudices, which themselves produce the country's misery.

Se la Febbre Gialla sia, o no, un Contagio, &c.—Whether, or not, the Yellow Fever be contagious? a subject of discussion between the Physicians of Europe and of America. *Memoir*, by Dr. GAETANO PALLONI. Leghorn, 1824.—Dr. P. declared his opinion, that it was contagious, in 1804: he now republishes the same opinion, supporting it by fresh facts and observations. He conducts the discussion with remarkable impartiality; and presents, with the utmost fairness, the arguments most favourable to his antagonists. He proves not only his own high professional attainments, but, which is still more honourable, his zeal for the welfare of society.

Dr. F. CRIVELLI (Verona, 1823-4) has published a Chronological History of Rome (3 vols. 8vo.), from the time of Æneas to that of Constantine Paleologus, i.e. the capture of Constantinople in 1453, by Mohammed II. Dr. C. follows Dionysius and Livy, too closely perhaps; but it is evident, throughout, that he is more influenced by a desire to instruct his readers, than a vain ostentation on his own part.

Le Odi di Pindaro, &c.—Odes of Pindar; translated by M. G. BORGHI, and dedicated to Chevalier V. MONTI. Florence, 1824. 8vo.—M. Borghi always wears the air of originality, though he is only a translator; but one that every friend of classic literature will honour. Horace, the only Roman poet who approached Pindar, has celebrated the "Dircean Swan," as a model of most dazzling splendour (lib. iv., 2, 25). The first Italian who ventured to translate this great master of the dithyrambic lyre, was A. ADIMARI (Pisa, 1631); but he himself, excellent as his performance was, regarded it only as a paraphrase. Many other unfortunate attempts were made, till M. COSTA, of Padua, succeeded better, in a translation into Latin verse. Since which, Professor A. MEZZANOTTE, and M. C. LUCCHESINI, have followed; and M. L. has lent great assistance to his, eventually, more successful rival, M. BORGHI, who will, perhaps, himself take up Pindar's much-neglected lyre.

Lezioni Archeologiche, &c.—Archæological Readings on some Monuments in the Egyptian Museum at Turin; by G. D. S. QUINTINO. Turin (Imprimerie Royale), 1824.—This little work (pp. 83, 8vo.) attributes

much and merited importance to the Egyptian collection of M. Drovetti, and to the doctrines of M. Champollion; which doctrines the author steps forth, boldly to maintain.

GERMANY.

Handbuch der Geschichte der Literatur—A Manual of the History of Literature. By Dr. L. WACHLER. 3d edit. Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1823. 8vo.—This interesting and very able volume forms the second of a History of the Literature of the Middle Ages, which will probably be comprized in three volumes.

De Romanorum Edilibus—A Dissertation on the Ediles of the Romans. By P. G. SCHUBERT. Königsberg, 1824. 8vo.—This is only a *prodromus*, an *essay*, or, in fact, a *proëmium*, in which M. Schubert, thinking that the offices of the Roman magistracy have been too much overlooked, announces a much larger work, in four volumes, to be peculiarly appropriated to the examination of the office of edile, plebeian and curule.

Vollständiges Handbuch der neueren Erdbeschreibung—Complete Manual of Modern Geography. By Mess. GASPARI, HASSEL, CANNABICH, GUTSMUTHS, and UKERT. Weimar, 1822. Institut Géographique. T. xiv. xv. xvi. 8vo.—This institution has been long engaged in this laborious and important work; but the three volumes now announced are the contribution of M. Hassel towards a manual, which will be the most complete that we possess in this branch of human knowledge.

Der Heilige Chrysostomus—St. Chrysostom, or the Voice of the Catholic Church, proclaiming that the Perusal of the Scriptures by Females is a Practice not less salutary than edifying. By Professor L. VAN ESS, D.D. Darmstadt, 1824. 1 vol. 8vo.—A publication, the subject of which will naturally excite interest, wherever the controversy about the distribution or non-distribution of translations of the Scriptures is agitated.

NETHERLANDS.

Discours, &c.—Discourse concerning Public Education. Spoken by M. P. J. DESTRI-VEAUX, Professor and Rector of the University of Liege. 1824. 8vo.—This excellent little performance, well arranged, and full of close reasoning, will, by no means, attach disadvantageous reflections to the scholastic pursuits of the Low Countries.

Analyse Historique et Critique, &c.—Historical and Critical Analysis of the Origin and Progress of the Rights (civil, political, and religious) of the Belgæ and the Gauls, during the Gallic, Roman, France, Feudal and ordinary Eras, preceded by Critical Remarks on the Topography of Ancient Belgium. By J. J. RAEPSAET, Councillor of State, &c. First vol. Ghent, 1824. 8vo.—This writer re-animates the ancient loyalty of the Belgæ: his life is spent in honourable deeds, useful studies, and acts of patriotism.

Dichterlyke

*In 1700, he had the care of the Duke of Modena's library and archives; but was accused of Heresy and Atheism, and obliged to justify himself to Pope Benedict XIV., who received his apology with kindness, and wrote him a letter of approbation.

Dichtertijke Werken, &c.—*Poetic Works of J. Vandenvondel. Amsterdam, 1824. 18mo.*

—M. WESTERMAN has, by publishing this, the twentieth volume, at last presented us with a complete collection of the works of this celebrated poet. Vandenvondel is, especially, characterized by an energetic boldness of style, which always urges him to the very altitude of his imagination, and is continually manifested in his tragedies, and in the choruses introduced.

Oden en Gedichten, &c.—*Odes and Poems. By —. FEITH. First Part. Zwol, 1824. 12mo.* Principally composed of Lyrics.—The poet has endeavoured, with much success, to introduce, among his own countrymen, a species of poetry that has attained great popularity in other nations.

Redeovering over Jan Hendrik van Swinden—Discourse on Van Swinden, pronounced 26th August 1823, at the Institute of the Low Countries. By M. MOLL. Amsterdam, 1825. 8vo.—An interesting pamphlet, including, as in a nut-shell, the political and literary career of one of the ornaments of Holland. M. Moll justly observes, "while science flourishes in Europe, while any taste remains in this country, the memory of Van Swinden will be revered, and his name be always mentioned with respect."

The Low Countries are not less active than others in getting up useful periodical publications; may, perhaps it may be said they excel in the care and fair-dealing with which these are executed. Three new works of this kind have appeared lately—an *Urania's Mirror*; the *Medical Library, National and Foreign*; and *Annals of British Medical Literature*.

DENMARK.

Bidrag til en Skildring, &c.—*A Description of the Coast of Guinea and its Inhabitants, and the Danish Colonies established there.*—By M. H. C. MONRAD. Copenhagen, 1822. 8vo.—This is one of the most important works that have issued from the Danish press, in our days; and is worthy of critical detail, but our limits only allow us to state, that it contains much interesting information relative to the state of Guinea in 1809, and the general condition of the negroes throughout Africa and America. It appears that the abolition of the slave trade has not meliorated the condition of the negroes, but has only suggested a greater refinement of cruelty; and that the necessity of avoiding the English cruisers does not prevent the commerce of the negro-merchants from proceeding to a great extent. The English are accused of arrogating to themselves the honour of being the first to abolish this trade, which the author adduces facts to show belongs to the King of Denmark.

Den Nordsjællandske, &c.—*On the Characters, Manners, and Language of the Peasantry of the Northern Districts of the Island of Zealand.* By M. JUNGE (Circé.) Copenhagen, 1824. 2d edit. We are amused

and instructed, as well by the style of the author, as the subject of this curious work.

Waldemarden Store, &c.—*Waldemar the Great and his Heroes. An Epic Poem of 21 Cantos. By B. S. INGEMANN. Copenhagen, 1824. 8vo.*—The subject of this poem belongs to a remarkable era of Danish history, about the middle of the 12th century. Unhappily the poet has not realized the expectation this excites; and we must lament that Denmark cannot yet assert its claim to high estimation in the path of epic literature.

M. T. KRUSN, professor in the university of Halle, and secretary of the Society of Antiquaries in Thuringia, is laying geographers under great obligation; by publishing in parts, which appear every two months, "*Deutsche Alterthümer*,"—"*Archives of Ancient Geography, and of the Middle Ages.*"

SWITZERLAND.

Cours de Thèmes Grecs—Greek Exercises. By Dr. L. VAUCHER. Geneva, 1824. 2 vols. 8vo.—We mention with gratitude those, of every country, who endeavour to render the road to useful and pleasant acquisition less thorny. This gentleman alone, or in concert with others, has rendered much good service to the youth of every nation, by publications, in which the principle is evident, and the utility incontestable.

RUSSIA.

Voyage en Tauride, &c.—*Journey in Taurida, or the Crimea (the Ancient Taurica Chersonesus); performed in 1820, by M. MOURAVIEF APOSTOL. St. Petersburg, 1823. At the Press of the Minister of the Interior. 1 vol. 8vo. With many Maps.*—M. M. Apostol ranks among the most celebrated of Russian authors. His interesting volume might advantageously be translated into different prevailing languages of Europe; especially at a time when the affairs of Greece call for, and fix the attention and admiration of the world.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

The American Farmer, containing Essays and Thoughts on Rural and Domestic Economy; with Engravings, and a Price Current of Products of the Country; by J. S. SKINNER. Baltimore, 1821—24, 5 vols. 4to.—This work, published in weekly parts, is a complete, if not a methodical treatise on agriculture. It was commenced in 1819, and was carried on with the zealous assistance of distinguished men, not only in the U. S., but in Europe; its success has been such, that a third edition was quickly called for; of course its contents are not equally adapted to this climate, but information may be culled; and such exchanges are always advantageous.

An Exposition of the Dangers of Intemperance in Cities, with Remarks on the Funeral Rites and Customs of the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and first Christians; upon ancient

and late *Canons Ecclesiastical, and the Civil and Municipal Statutes, relating to this subject; also with Physical and Chemical Notices, principally extracted from the Writings of VICO D'AZYI, and Prof. Sc. PIATTOLI, of Modena; revised and enlarged by F. PASCALIS, &c.* New-York, 1823. 8vo.—According to the author, in summer and autumn, when Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes stands at 90°, the filthy, though imperceptible exhalations, that rise from the tombs, must contribute greatly to the raging maladies that often depopulate parts of the city. He offers a plan for a general burial-ground, or *polyandrium*; accompanied with calculations, by which the inhabitants of New-York have been so forcibly struck, that Dr. PASCALIS has, already the proud satisfaction of seeing a flourishing city adopt his idea.—We hope that, ere long, this will not be a solitary instance.

HAITI.

Official Notices relative to the Negotiations of the French Government with the Haitian, for the basis of a Treaty acknowledging the Independence of Haiti. Port-au-Prince, 1824, 21st of Haitian Independence. Sm. 4to.—The documents published by the Haitian Government ought to be preserved with care, and will furnish instructive matter in the history of an epoch, in which these people of another hemisphere have passed from slavery to civilization. This is a moral and political phenomenon, revolting to our prejudices, but consolatory to humanity. We still look upon them with interest; lest, hoping too much, we should be painfully disappointed. Much must still depend upon the talents of a few individuals—upon a succession of characters,

which chance may deny them; but the best wishes of every good man will hover over their proceedings. The wisdom of the negotiations referred to may, perhaps, be questioned, and afford ground of congratulation on a result that has left every thing upon its former footing. The right of the Haitians to independence, like that of all other people, cannot be questioned; the strength by which it can be sustained has been proved. The only object of negotiation, on their part, was a treaty of commerce. On any question of indemnities, it was not to the tribunals of France that they ought to have appealed, but to the arbitration of disinterested states. On the part of Haiti, the negotiations have been conducted with honour and upright firmness.

"In 1814, they would have imposed the *absolute sovereignty* of France—in 1816, they would have been content with a *constitutional sovereignty*—in 1821, they only demanded a *feudal superiority*—in 1823, under the negotiation of General Boyer, they satisfied themselves with the reclamation, as a *sine quâ non* of the indemnity before offered. By what return of domineering spirit would they induce us, in 1824, to submit to an *exterior sovereignty*?—But, on whatever side we view this proposition, it appears equally injurious, and hostile to our security; and, for this reason, we reject it."

In the same page, we read this remarkable note:—

"This is the second embassy we have sent, after repeated invitations, and it is a second time suddenly dismissed because of the alleged insufficiency of our agents.—We confess that our agents have never been authorized to accept terms diametrically opposite to those before mutually agreed on. But is it their fault, if, at the moment of final arrangement, the French Minister chose to change his mind?"

THEATRICAL REVIEW; AND MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE tragic opera of *Semiramide* was revived here on Friday the 20th, with great splendour of scenery and decoration, and, what is of more importance, with a brilliant concentration of vocal and dramatic accomplishment. Madame Pasta, Madame Vestris, Signor Remorini, Signor Porto, and Signor Garcia, form such an assemblage as we are not often favoured with—and supported, as they were, by respectable underlings, well-filled chorusses and the customary plenitude of the orchestra, with "all pomp and circumstance to boot," it is no wonder that the house, full to excess in every part, where *absolute excess* is not by private privilege precluded, should have resounded with frequent plaudits, *bravos*, and *encoras*. There was also a very effective novelty, in the garden scene of the first act, a chorus of feet, it might be called—a select portion of the corps de ballet which accompanied not only the vocal chorus, but several of the movements of the voice of

Semiramide herself, and had a very happy effect. We have often wondered that this union of song and dance—this harmonic sympathy of the ear and eye—has not been appealed to on an extensive scale; and can easily imagine a species of melodrame, yet untried, that should combine together the attractions of the opera, the ballet, and the pantomime, which could not fail to captivate the voluptuous taste of the times. But the chief attraction was Madame Pasta herself. With the splendour of Catalani, in the dazzling career of her first popularity, full in our remembrance, in this her most favourite character, we may still say, that we never were more delighted with Semiramide than on the present occasion. The style of Madame Pasta is different, indeed, both in song and action, from that of her predecessor; but, though different, not inferior; and, from its originality, it assumes at least an apparent preference. Her voice combines in an eminent degree, power and sweetness,

ness, volume, clearness, and modulation—the last especially, to an extent, and with a judicious adaptation to the pathos and sentiment of the scene, of which we remember no parallel. Her *sotto voce* in the passage, “Ah! che avviene! Dei! che intendo,” had a mysterious awfulness that vibrated to the very heart; and her modulation was not less effective in the most tender and the most indignant passages; while the expressive and appropriate action with which she accompanied every transition of emotion, produced a unison of feeling which made even opera appear like a kind of nature. If we were to particularize, we would point to the delicious execution of “Ebbene-a-te ferisci,” in the second act, and the duet with Madame Vestris, “Giorno d’orrore,” which, long and arduous as it is, was so enthusiastically and perseveringly scored, that its repetition was unavoidable, notwithstanding the unmercifulness of the exertion.

DRURY LANE.

Jane Shore was attempted here on the 9th. *Gloster*, by Mr. Archer! What a tumbling down from Kemble, Cooke, &c.! Though it be not quite the *Richard* of Shakspeare, or even of Colley Cibber; surely, even in the diluted language of Rowe, it requires something more than vociferation and stalk, with an occasional gnash of the teeth and poke of the chin. Even *Belmour* should not be dandied by a tall young lady in smallclothes, or a middle-aged youth, who looks, and moves, and speaks like one. Terry, however, was respectable in *Dumont*; and Wallack did so much justice to *Hastings*, as, at least, in the midst of the group he was acting with, to seem entitled to considerable commendation. If his acting seldom exhibits strong feeling, and never overpowering intellect, it shows, in general, attention; and, perhaps, he may benefit by the suggestions, that in the scene where *Gloster* tampers with him, his eye and attitude betray a scrutinizing suspicion too early, and that, in his whole deportment, he brought too much of the green-room upon the stage. He seemed to have forgotten, that though in the former place, Mr. Wallack may be a very superior personage to Mr. Archer, yet in the latter, the protector of the realm is more awful than the Lord Chamberlain; and, whoever may be the Royal Highness *pro tempore*, his Chamberlainship should not appear to be the stately master of the boards. With this exception, however, and the want of a deeper pathos in the parting scene with *Alicia*, it was a meritorious piece of acting. It is long since we have seen the character so well sustained. Mrs. Bunn was also respectable, as times go, in *Alicia*; but the furious passions and distracted ravings of this part require more energy, mental and physical, than she can command. Mrs. W. West is perfectly incompetent to the character of *Jane Shore*. Without featural

expression, without natural and varied modulation, and a voice responsive to the throes of suffering and contrition—in short, without deep and fine feeling, what can be done with such a character? The studied mechanism of art, imitated from the traditional usage of the stage, will not do in scenes and situations were, if the heart be not touched, the attention will soon be weary. We did not see a handkerchief applied to a single eye; and if the convulsion of audible inspiration awakened, occasionally, our pity, it was for the injury the actress was doing to her health by a preternatural mode of declamation, not for the afflictions of the character, which it certainly did not represent.

The interesting story of *William Tell*, worked up into dramatic effect by the skilful hand of Mr. Knowles (author of *Virginius* and *Caius Gracchus*), was produced here, on the 11th, with complete success, and has added alike to the reputation of the author and of Mr. Macready, by whom the patriot hero was performed. It is in characters of this description, where the rough energies and home feelings of nature are to be represented, not the imaginative sublime, that the powers of Mr. M. best manifest themselves. Mr. Knowles is better adapted to his genius than Shakspeare.

A new romantic drama, in three acts, on the old nursery tale of the *Devil and Dr. Faustus*, (recently re-edited by German poetry and German metaphysics) was produced here on the 16th, with every embellishment which music and dance, splendid decorations, and splendid scenery, and almost magical mechanism of transformation, could confer. Representations of this kind, however attractive to the public gaze, are no fit objects of criticism in the detail.—Suffice it therefore to say, that it is one of the very best of the kind that we have seen; magnificent in splendour, tasteful in picturesqueness and execution; that the overture by Weber, introduced the wild fable with an appropriate felicity, and the music supplied by Bishop in his best strain, happily supported it; as did the efforts of the respective performers, both in song and action; a praise in which the workers of the scenery and machinery have an *uncommon* share. The necromantic sleight of multiplying Faustus and his pupil Wagner, in the twinkling of an eye, six-fold, so that they suddenly appear, at one and the same time, in six different parts of the stage, and as suddenly disappear, devil and all, with their ravished prize, was executed with an apparent verity of magic, that might (once) have entitled Mr. Wallack, the master of the spell, to a domicile in the dungeons of the Inquisition. The only drawback is the dull and abortive attempt at the humorous, which even the quaint and self-satisfied drollery of the vivacious Harley, with whom an audience laughs almost by instinct, could not make amusing.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour* was revived here on the 13th, but not with all the éclat which might be expected from the high (though somewhat fading) reputation of the author. It is one however of only three dramas, out of the many he wrote (the *Alchymist*, and *Volpone* being the other two) upon which the once too exaggerated fame of old Ben can safely be rested: for there was more of erudition than of inspiration in his labours: more of the book than of the fountain; and as he looked at the manners more than he dived into the heart, his *superficies* suffer more from the rust of time, than the sterling core of his great co-rival. The comedy we are speaking of, requires also for its due support a rare assemblage of no ordinary talent. *Kitely*, indeed, is well adapted to the vein of Young; *Brainworm*, to that of W. Farren, and *Downright*, to Mr. Egerton: But *Bobadil* demands a very different species of humour from that of Mr. Fawcett—who, admirable as he in his line, is not a Proteus.

On the 25th of April His Majesty visited Covent Garden, having commanded for representation, *Der Freischutz*, and *Charles the Second*; or, *the Merry Monarch*. The attendance was thronged to the utmost, the expressions of loyalty were ardent; and his Majesty was liberal in his applause of the performance—especially in the after-piece.

On the 2d of May, His Majesty honoured Drury-lane, also, with his presence, to witness there the rival exhibition of *Der Freischutz*, together with the pleasant petite comedy of *Simpson & Co.* On which occasion, the eager loyalty of the gazing public, and the insufficient precautions for preventing an excessive influx to the treasury of the theatre, occasioned a scene of uproar and confusion, not very consonant with the respect that is held “due to awe and majesty;” and which is said to have subjected the manager to no very gentle rebuke. Nor does the manager, when he came forward to allay the tumult, seem very much to have mended the matter: for instead of availing himself of the opportunity of an atoning well-turned compliment to his august and royal visitant, about “the eager enthusiasm of a boundless loyalty having burst, at once, the boundaries of decorous discretion, and overpowered all managerial precautions,” and a thousand other such pretty courtly things, as lips discreetly loyal might have uttered, Mr. Elliston seems to have taken to himself the whole credit of the rush, and to have placed it to the account of the eagerness of the public to honour him with their company. We pity Mr. Elliston when he is obliged to make a speech—we smile when he does so of free election: for certainly no aspirant for oratorical distinction was ever more unfortunate in his attempts.

HAYMARKET.

The representation of Bickerstaff's excellent comedy, the *Hypocrite*, has afforded us the satisfaction of again witnessing the unrivalled excellence of Downton in *Dr. Cantwell*, together with the novelty of the not less unrivalled excellence of Mrs. Glover, in *Old Lady Lambert*. The character exhibited this excellent comic actress in an entirely new light; displaying powers of a very different description from those which she has hitherto evinced; and which may gild the evening of her theatrical career with an éclat as warm as that which shone on its morning emanations. The canting fatuity of superannuated fanaticism was never, perhaps, more faithfully represented upon the boards of a theatre. Mrs. Burn's *Young Lady Lambert* was, also, a very creditable performance, and the struggle between disguised delicacy and semblant frailty in the scenes with *Dr. Cantwell*, again suggested to us that there are some higher efforts, in which she might perhaps appear even more competent than in those of a subordinate cast; though she has defects to struggle with, and errors of habit to correct. Mrs. Davison wanted nothing but youth and grace to have been admirable in *Charlotte*. We could even forget the former, if the latter want were more delicately supplied. Even as it is, we will not withhold applause. Elegance and refinement, indeed, she never had: but, in every thing else she is an admirable comic actress; and it is no faint commendation to say, that her pathos is as genuine as her vivacity. We cannot speak with equal commendation of Mr. Russell. Liston's *Mawworm* is no faithful transcript of the author's sketch, it is true; but it is a mummery irresistibly humorous, and more amusing, perhaps, to the generality of an audience, than a more faithful representation would be. Mr. Russell's was neither the character nor the *droll*. He not only mistook his aim, but overshot his mark. We advise him to listen to some of the illiterate field and barn preachers who are yet to be met with, and study the slang of their intonation and enthusiasm from the life, before he attempts the part again, instead of satisfying himself with bad imitations of what he has heard only upon the stage.

In *The Belle's Stratagem*, Madame Vestris has played *Letitia* and Downton *Old Hardy* to the very life; but Vining in *Doricourt* reminded us that he would have played *Flutter* better; of which P. Farren, spite of his matchless self-possession, did not make much. Of General Bourgoyne's beautiful comic and semi-pastoral opera *The Lord of the Manor*, Madame Vestris' Annette was the principal attraction. Her “dashing White Sergeant,” is certainly a very charming exemplification of the limit to which the fascination of sauciness may go, without passing the line of decorum. Miss George sung her airs very prettily; but

but it is a pity that she should not acquire a little more ease and grace of deportment, and a little more animation. The musical farce of *Youth, Love, and Folly*, is a pleasant trifle that has been completely successful. A comedy in two acts, called *Tribulation; or, the Unwelcome Visitors*, evidently of the same school with *Simpson & Co.*, (and, though not equal to its predecessor, very highly amusing), has been effectively sustained by the united talents of Doynton, Vining, Mrs. Davison, and Mrs. Glover; but the novelties at this theatre have been too numerous to admit of our going into details.

As *Miss Hardcastle*, in *She Stoops to Conquer*, Mrs. Humby has not been as successful, as in her other efforts.

In *The Road to Ruin*, even Downton's *Old Dornton* shewed us that there are some characters in which the vacated place of our old favourite, Munden, cannot be supplied; and Vining, as *Young Dornton*, though there were some fine bursts of energy in the scenes of distraction and inebriation, evinced that he is not yet as equal to the higher, as he is to the more eccentric cast of comic character. In the Widow Warren, there is too much remoteness from the gentlewoman for Mrs. Glover's happiest vein. Russell's *Goldfinch* was a cold and laboured imitation of Harley; so close indeed, in some instances, that it wanted nothing of Harley but his good-natured, self-satisfied ease. But Harley's easy self-satisfaction is the life and charm of every thing he does: he does not play a character, indeed, but he puts his own in the place of it; and his whim and humour flow from him as if he could not help it. Mr. Russell seemed always to be straining for it, and consequently always to be short of the mark. His very countenance seemed as if he were studying how Harley would have looked and moved: how he would have pointed the jest or spoken the line. Little Miss P. Glover's *Sophia* was interesting, and commanded by far the largest portion of the applause of the evening. The character was never more completely looked, and seldom has been better played. The only fault was, that she occasionally, even to the very tones of her voice, reminded us too strongly of Miss S. Booth. A little of the copyist may, however, be excused in so young a performer; but let her not suffer it to grow into a habit: those garments generally sit easiest and most gracefully upon us that have been fashioned to our own proportions.

The introduction of *The Lady and the Devil* on these boards, introduced also Mrs. Waylett, in the character of *Zephyrina*; who was received with éclat, and gave to it, both in action and song, some grace and harmony, and its full share of arch vivacity. P. Farren in *Wildlove*, had, as usual, sprightliness and self-possession in abundance; and, in spite of his red-hot brogue,

would bustle himself into no small degree of favour, if he would but take the pains to make his speech a little more intelligible, and not let it bubble out of his mouth in spirts, like water from an over-boiling tea-kettle. We see no objection to *Wildlove's* throwing a little of the tone and manner of the Emerald Isle into his gallantry; but surely it is not necessary, because a gentleman happens to have an Irish accent, that therefore he should have no pronunciation.

Shakspeare's delightfully romantic and pastoral drama, *As you Like It*, in its new state of half-musical metamorphose, performed here on the 23d, gave Madame Vestris an opportunity of playing off her witchery in the part of *Rosalind*; a character to which, if she would *chasten* her style a little in some of the passages, no actress now upon the stage could give equal charm. But it should be remembered that *Rosalind*, though indulging occasionally in a little of the merry license of an age of less refinement than the present, is still a character of perfect purity. If the Cuckoo Song be objected to this remark, we have only to answer that it is a modern introduction, and does not belong to, nor correctly consort with the original character.

NEW MUSIC.

Abon Hassan. Clementi and Co.—We are enabled this month to conclude our notice of the opera, which was not published in time for our last. The overture is light and characteristic, and, as arranged for the piano-forte, forms a very pleasing and practical lesson. The opening subject and the first chorus are precisely alike: we suspect the author has reversed the usual order of things, and that the overture was the original production. "*The Bird whose Song of Gladness*," sung by Miss Gradon—a Siciliano movement bears some resemblance to a quartetto in "*Il Seraglio*," and a still stronger similarity to a duet of Storace's in "*Doctor and Apothecary*," so marked indeed that were it at all probable that the English operetta could have met Weber's eye, we should at once have pronounced it a plagiarism. This is followed by an Allegro Mod. which, as a vocal composition, cannot boast of much originality, but the violoncello accompaniment is very beautiful and ingenious. Chorus, "*Pay! pay! pay!*"—if we might give so sweeping an opinion, we should say this is the only composition in the opera worthy of Weber's genius. It is highly characteristic and original. The tenor solo, with subdued chorus, is excellent of its kind. "*Wine, my fairest*,"—is tolerably effective in performance; but as a chamber duet, it is, generally speaking, very uninteresting. The subject of the overture and chorus is again introduced here, but does not seem applicable to the scene or poetry. The best song and duet

in the piece we noticed last month, and these, with two chorusses, and some dramatic music from *Preciosa*, comprize the whole of the opera.

"Come, Love, to me," the celebrated *Piano-Forte Romance*, sung by Miss Stephens in *Faustus*. Goulding and Co.—This is truly the essence of simplicity. The melody may be comprized in six notes, and the accompaniment in two chords; yet in the hands of that sweet warbler it produced a delightful effect.

"The Skylark calls," sung by Miss Tree in the *Hebrew Family*. T. Attwood. Clementi. This is a song of certainly a superior class. The harmonies and modulations are rich, and many of them original; and considering that Bishop has set to music words of the same import, and likewise with a flute obligato accompaniment, it is only surprising that there should be so little similarity between them. "When Beauty courts," sung by Mr. Sinclair, in ditto. The same general character will apply to this song as the last; that it is a composition of a higher order, but not particularly interesting. The harmonies are rather "*recherchés*" than natural. The pronunciation of the words in some instances has not been attended to, viz. "*sympathy*," in the first page. "Tell, pretty cousin," duet in ditto. Very playful and pleasing, with a sufficiency of science, and well adapted to the words. "Care! fly far." Song in ditto, sung by Miss Cawse. This is certainly original, and possesses more peculiarity than beauty.

"Not a Drum was heard." Jos. Garnett. Goulding and Co.—"The Soldier's Grave," or, "Not a Drum." Williams. Williams.—"Not a Drum was heard." Barnet. Mayhew and Co.—Of these three compositions the last is decidedly the best. The composer has entered fully into the spirit of the author. The poetry is of too sombre a cast to accord with any simple air, and the expression too various to suit a regular melody. Mr. Barnet, by adopting a species of semi-recitative, has been enabled to produce a most powerful effect, and has done justice to the beauty of the poem. We should doubt the propriety of opening the song with a drum accompaniment, however funeral the effect, as it is directly opposed to the first sentiment expressed by the words. The composer has been particularly fortunate in his expression at certain points, viz. "*by the struggling moonbeams*,"—"but he lay like a warrior,"—"and we bitterly thought." In the second of these passages, Mr. Barnet has introduced D sharp and E flat in the same chord. As it has passed through two or three editions, this cannot have been a mere lapsus. One or two other mistakes are of the engraver; but the whole tenor of the song is of too superior a cast to allow us to dwell long on trifling inaccuracies. The other two songs, both of them, are lia-

ble to the same objection—want of expression: the airs are of too common-place a nature for the style of the subject. Mr. Garnet has preluded his composition with a very excellent dead-march, which is undoubtedly a good idea; but the *Siciliana* introduced in the song is utterly incapable of energy of feeling. Mr. Williams's air possesses a good deal of merit, though not on so classical a model.

"The Sentinel." Romance. J. C. Green. Mayhew and Co.—This is a very pleasing ballad, much in the style of the French romances, and likely, from its simplicity, to become a favourite.

PIANO-FORTE.

"Oh Pescator del Onda," with variations, by Czerney. Cocks and Co.—Brilliancy and rapidity of finger appear to be the prevailing features of these variations; but the third, an *Adagio*, exhibits much science and good taste in the modulations.

The Beauties of Hummel, No. 5. Two Rondolettas in the form of Waltzes. Cocks and Co.—Two very elegant compositions; though the second may, from its length, with propriety bear the diminutive, yet it requires a superior performer to do justice to it, or indeed to execute it at all, from the extent of the intervals.

Introduction and Variations on the Thorn, with Flute ad lib. Accompaniments. T. A. Rawlings. Goulding.—The theme on which this lesson is grounded is so plaintive and beautiful, that if the interstitial matter be of moderate merit, the *tout ensemble* cannot fail of giving pleasure; not that we would by any means imply that Mr. Rawlings' talent or arrangement was only mediocre: far from it: the lesson is altogether pleasing and agreeable, and is one of the author's best productions.

"The Heath Rose," a Prussian Air, with six Variations, by E. Solis.—This tema is elegant, and the variations easy and pleasing; too easy indeed for any but very juvenile performers. They are, none of them, marked by any very striking feature of originality; but there is sufficient variety to relieve and render it a pleasing composition.

Venetian Air, with Variations, for Piano-Forte, by T. Valentine. Goulding and Co.—This as a very easy lesson, is as pleasing as any we have met with: it is about one grade superior to the last. The staccato variation (which is of a similar construction in each) is very preferable. Bar 2, in the organ style, and the Polacca finale, are particularly good.

VIOLONCELLO.

A Selection of Scotch and Irish Airs, arranged for the Violoncello Solo, by W. H. Hadgart.—These little arrangements are so simple that they may be considered as companions to the Instruction book; but the peculiarities of the instrument are so well consulted, and so much expression given to the arrangement, that the work, though trifling, really merits a favourable notice.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by DR. T. FORSTER, from 6th to 30th April 1825.

Days.	Ther.	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Weather.	Days.	Ther.	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Weather.
Apr 6	55	30.19	ESE	Cloudy—clear.	Apr 19	54	30.08	NE	Clear, with some clouds.
7	60	30.20	E	Clear and clouds.	20	56	30.04	NW	Some drops of rain.
8	60	30.19	E—var.	Clear and clouds.	21	63	29.95	W	Much cloudiness by times.
9	65	30.15	Varying	Hazy—clear and clouds.	22	61	29.59	SW	Rainy day.
10	65	30.12	SE—cal.	Sun and clouds.	23	61	29.40	SW	Fair day, cloudy night.
11	65	30.05	WSW	Sun and clouds.	24	51	29.90	SW	Rain—clear night.
12	61	29.97	NW	Sun and clouds.	25	51	29.60	SW	Clear with clouds.
13	54	29.95	NW	Clouds, & some showers.	26	51	29.60	SW	Fair—much cloud.
14	63	30.03	W	Clear and clouds by turns.	27	51	29.27	SW	Rain—showers.
15	63	30.06	W	Sun and clouds.	28	55	29.33	SW	Cloudy and windy.
16	66	30.01	W	Sun and clouds.	29	55	29.37	Calm	Clouds.
17	55	30.05	NE	Fair, but much cloud.	30	60	29.60	SW	Sun and clouds by times.
18	54	30.10	NE	Fair, like yesterday.					

PHENOMENA IN NATURAL HISTORY.

April 3.—*Papilio Rhamni* appeared.

4.—The leopard's-bane and sweet violet in flower.

6.—*Tulipa præcox* flowers.

7.—The red tortoiseshell butterfly appears. The *Cardamine pratensis* flowers.

8.—*Papilio Io* seen.

9.—*Charanthus Cheiri* becomes common.

12.—*Leucogum Aestivum* flowers.

15.—The red-hart cherry in bloom.

16.—*Geum rivale* in flower.

21.—I noticed the first swallow—*Hirundo rustica*. The cuckoo also first heard.

23.—The wry-neck jynt torquilla heard. *Scilla rutans* in blow.

24.—*Gentiana acaulis* and *Lunaria annua* flower.

Temperature of London for the Months of February and March.—The Thermometer was placed in a front room in Bruton-street, on the ground-floor, facing the north, and without any fire in the room. The Temperature was always taken at nine o'clock in the morning.—Yours, &c. BRITANNIARUM.

1825. Feb.	o	Feb.	o	March	o
1	—	21	47	12	50
2	44	22	46	13	—
3	49	23	46	14	45
4	42	24	44	15	42
5	39	25	43	16	41
6	—	26	42	17	39
7	39	27	43	18	39
8	43	28	43	19	39
9	42	March		20	42
10	43	1	42	21	42
11	44	2	43	22	44
12	43	3	43	23	44
13	—	4	43	24	43
14	42	5	41	25	44
15	43	6	43	26	46
16	44	7	43	27	46
17	46	8	45	28	47
18	48	9	47	29	48
19	49	10	51	30	47
20	49	11	52	31	46

Bruton-street, April 4, 1825.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 410.

A Remarkable Elevation of the Barometer was observed at Worcester, in the beginning of the present year—the mercury attained the unprecedented height of 30.96 inches; being .6 inch higher than had here ever before been recorded: the air was charged with moisture at the time.

Extremes of Temperature at Paris.—M. Arago has lately made a research into the Thermometric Journal, kept at Paris, since the invention of the thermometer, and finds the four hottest and coldest days, which have there occurred, were as follows, viz.

101° Fahrenheit, 8th July 1793.

99 16 July 1793.

98 8 Aug. 1803.

97.5 8 Aug. 1802.

—7.5 6 Feb. 1665.

—8 31 Dec. 1788.

—9.5 13 Jan. 1709.

—17.5 25 Jan. 1798.

In 1776, Paris experienced twenty-five days of continuous frost; in 1798, thirty-two days; and in 1783, the unprecedented period of 69 days of frost.

The Table of the Temperature of London, was designed by our Correspondent for the previous Number, but arrived too late for insertion that month. We should be much obliged by the continuance of his favours.

MEDICAL REPORT.

WHATEVER be the cause, the fact is clear to every unprejudiced observer, that the Metropolis of Great Britain is the most healthy city in the world; and, were it not for the hypochondriac and the phthisical, the medical practitioner would for days, yea months in the year, be without employment.

Although London, at this moment, is literally gorged with people, yet the health of the inhabitants has been remarkably good during the month—the season, also, being highly congenial both to animal and vegetable life.

It cannot, however, be supposed for one moment by the rational, that disease and indisposition are not to be found; but it is confidently affirmed, that both are unusually rare.

Cases of intermittent fever have been noticed by the reporter as the greatest novelty: the sulphate of quina, however, he has found always efficacious.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir:

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER has always been considered a healthy situation, containing, now, about 18,000 native inhabitants: it is divided into the higher and lower town. The former is built on an eminence, and surrounded by a high earthen rampart, outwardly faced with stone: the lower town is open, and slopes from the higher ground towards the margin of the Liane and harbour. The soil upon which the town is built, containing a considerable proportion of sand, together with the situation of the place, prevent the occurrence of stagnant water, that most fertile source of diseases in all climates. Boulogne, therefore, must be but rarely afflicted with any specific endemic disease; and, for nearly six years that I have resided here, it has not been visited by any remarkable contagious malady.

Several thousand English have taken up their residence here—the greatest proportion of whom, being in respectable circumstances, enjoy every comfort and luxury the place affords: but it is, therefore, only in my professional employment among my countrymen, I am enabled to speak of the prevailing diseases of the place.

I should have remarked, that the town is supplied with very good water; and that the surrounding country being entirely open, and with but few plantations, we, consequently, feel in a greater degree the vicissitudes of climate, than if the town

were more sheltered:—and, probably from those causes, we do not enjoy the same average degree of heat as is experienced in the lands opposite, on the English coast, where the harvest is always earlier than in the Boulonnais.

Inflammatory affections of the chest are, therefore, very common during winter and spring. Nevertheless, pulmonary consumption is not often met with; and I have seen several instances where, as in my own case, people coming here with chronic inflammation of the chest, have immediately experienced relief, not only from the cough, but from all the agonizing feelings of dyspnoea, attending that affection: and this has occurred in people who found these symptoms aggravated by residing on the English coast. Hepatitis, in young people, has frequently occurred in my practice during the last twelve months; but, in every instance, the causes inducing this affection could be readily traced, and are such as occur in every country. For some months past, slight cases of cholera have been very common. Fever is not a frequent disease in Boulogne; neither is rheumatism, although frequent, so severe as in England. And some of my friends who used to suffer severely from the gout in England, have had much slighter attacks, and others have entirely escaped it on coming here, although using the wines of France without any particular restraint. Apoplexy is very rare; I have only met with it in the most intemperate: and, in short, the practice of a physician here is much more varied, in the cases he has to treat, than what one could possibly suppose might be. I do not speak of the common contagious diseases of infancy—these occur in Boulogne, as in every other place, sometimes more severely, and sometimes in a very mild form. Vaccination is a common practice here; and I have not seen a case of small-pox, either genuine or after vaccination, for many years.*

I hope the above will be so far satisfactory as a Medical Report; but, if you desire any further and more particular information, I shall be happy to attend to your wishes.—Your's, &c.

A. ROBERTSON, M.D.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, April 26, 1825.

* These observations equally apply to the schools of this place; three of which, for ladies, are conducted by English gentlewomen of respectability and highly cultivated talents; and two, for young gentlemen, under the direction of graduates of Oxford.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WE have enjoyed the proverbial and the inestimable benefit of a dry March; April showers came in the God's speed, at the very point of time when the want of them would have neutralized that great benefit; a May succeeded, "making the cow to quake." The sun of fortune seems inclined to shine brilliantly upon us, and old English plenty and prosperity to be returning in a full spring-tide. The general tenor of our country letters goes to a statement of the appearance of the most luxuriant crops of corn, and grasses, and fruit, that have been seen during many years; and the account is confirmed by an ancient and observant friend, one of the most extensive cultivators of his own land in England. This felicitous dispensation might well make the reporter's business seem to be a mere sinecure—he need but say, All is well! But still there are exceptions. The late beneficial rains were not succeeded by warm winds, and a mild and genial temperature; but by a continuance, during about ten days, of harsh and blighting airs, attended with fogs, from the north and north-east, which curled and destroyed much of the fruit-blossom, and reduced and sullied the brilliant hues of the wheat, inducing the sickly yellow and the *bottle-green*. As dealers in old saws, we assert, and we have proved it through many a season, that

"A wind from the North-east

Is good for neither man nor beast."

The late variable winter and spring have too fully and fatally evinced this in the fen districts, and on the south-eastern coast, where the mortality has been so great, that it has been actually styled *a plague* by the inhabitants. For this atmospheric contagion, we feel quite satisfied with the propriety and convenience of the term *influenza*, introduced some thirty odd years since. That this peculiar disease is so little understood, and that it is usually unknown but in those quarters where it lurks, or by those individuals who suffer, is attributable to the causes—that it is seldom universal; and that, perhaps, a majority of both the human race and brute animals are, by good fortune, constitutionally insusceptible of its influence. There is, however, always an unfortunate minority, who are the victims of the atmospheric virus. The extent of mischief to vegetation occasioned by this contagion, depends on the severity and continuance of the atmospheric blight; about twenty years since it was universal, and nearly the whole of our crops was destroyed by it. Our corn and fruits, fortunately, are always able to resist the casual and temporary spring-blight. The stalks and leaf, and chaff, or chaff, of the corn, may be discoloured, and even the downy ends of the

kernel be tinged, and yet the grain itself be plentiful and good; and our fruit has generally blossom sufficient to spare a part for the devourer: but, should the disease of blight go the length of a decomposition and corruption of the kernel substance, all the brining and liming and care of the farmer have been in vain—*smut* has succeeded. To shew the capriciousness of the atmospheric stroke, one kernel, in an ear of corn, shall be smutted and rotten, and another, immediately adjoining, sound and pure. The wheats, partially, are said not to stand very thick upon the ground, but they may not prove less productive in grain on that account. Part of the spring corn has been put in very late; but that which is forward, and the seeds, are sufficiently luxuriant. The plant of potatoes is said to be unusually extensive. The turnip lands are in good forwardness and condition. We are on the eve of sheep-shearing, and hay-making will follow. Of hops, little is reported. The plague of rot in sheep is stayed—and, if flock-masters would get rid of their prejudices, need not return. On the whole, the lambing season has been successful. Cattle, sheep and pigs, fat or lean, find a ready sale, at most extraordinary prices. Good horses, for saddle or quick draught, are still above all price; cart-horses and colts somewhat lower. Rents and land rising. Wool in request. The trade of HORSE-STEALING increased, increasing, and little pains taken to diminish it:—the remedy of a *file-proof ring*, for the necks or fetlocks of pastured horses, published thirty years since, as the author then foretold, too troublesome to be experimented. The release of the bonded corn is a prelude to free trade, which, no doubt, will be carried next session. The growers and the landed interest ought to reflect, seriously and impartially, on the circumstances, that the late corn-laws were a temporary expedient expressly intended for their relief;—that Britain, essentially commercial, demands a freedom of commerce, which is utterly inconsistent with the allowance of a direct and absolute monopoly to the landed interest—in plainer English, of giving a bounty upon the growth of dear bread-corn.

Smithfield.—Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.—Veal, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Pork, 4s. to 6s.—Dairy Pork, 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s.—Raw Fat, 2s. 2d.

Corn Exchange.—Wheat, 46s. to 80s.—Barley, 30s. to 40s.—Oats, 21s. to 32s.—Bread (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 45s. to 96s.—Clover, ditto, 81s. to 115s.—Straw, 36s. to 51s.

Coals in the Pool, 27s. to 39s. 6d.
Middlesex, May 23.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—The market has been brisk and extensive, and the demand for home consumption very great. Large purchases for Sweden were also made, in exchange, as it was reported, for the great import of iron expected; and, in consequence, a full advance of 2s. per cwt. has taken place.

Rum, Brandy and Hollands.—The Government contractor purchased about 230 to 300 puncheons, averaging 2 per cent. over proof, at 1s. 6d. per gallon in bond, but 1s. 7d. has been since obtained. Since then, there is less animation in the market—as it appears that the distillers from Malt, and others concerned, have taken the alarm at Rum being about to be used in the distilleries: they have had meetings, and, as is reported, will give the measure their decided opposition. This rumour has had the effect of damping the Rum market: if it is allowed, it will, no doubt, have a great effect on the present prices.—The *Brandy Market* is very dull, at reduced prices.—*Geneva*, or *Hollands*, is in little demand, at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon in bond.

Cotton.—There was very little demand for Cotton during the last week—the sales not exceeding 2,000 bales, at our quotations.

Coffee.—The public sales of Coffee went off with rather increasing briskness in the close of the last week. The market may, however, be stated as a shade lower in price; but more firm, and with the appearance of an improving demand for exportation.

Hemp, Flax and Tallow.—*Hemp* is rather higher than our last quotations—the new at £13 per ton.—*Flax*, at the prices stated by us in our Price-current, without any advance. *The Tallow Market* is steady—the price is 32s. per cwt. this day.

Oils.—There is no alteration, since our last Report, in the prices of this article, except in *Sperm*, which is affected by the reports lately received of the fishery.

Silks—are very heavy, at our former and present prices.

Spices.—The market continued heavy until Friday last for Pepper, when an advance took place on the Company's sale price—Cinnamon, an advance of 3d. to 6d. per lb.—Nutmegs at a discount. Since then, the market has become very dull, at the sale price.

Fruit.—Considerable sales of Raisins, Figs, &c. have taken place; but, from the large quantities offered by *public sale*, buyers have purchased very sparingly, owing to the great quantity in the hands of the importers.

CARGOES OF THE *EARL BALCARNAS* AND *CASTLE HUNTLY*, LATELY ARRIVED FROM CHINA:—

Company's Goods—viz.

TEAS:—Bohea, Whole Chests		10,000	
Half ditto.....		270	
Quarter ditto		250	
			240,940 lbs.
Congou	Chests	23,781	2,015,687
Campoi	ditto ..	240	17,892
Souchong.....	ditto ..	533	37,868
Twankay	ditto ..	50,053	405,056
Hyson	ditto ..	785	51,622
Hyson-skin	ditto ..	280	18,333
		32,392 chests—	2,787,388 lbs. Tea.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 1.—Hamburgh, 36. 8.—Paris, 25. 45.—Antwerp, 12. 2.—Rotterdam, 12. 2.—Bordeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 9. 54.—Madrid, 36½.—Cadiz, 36½.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49½.—Genoa, 45½.—Naples, 41.—Lisbon, 51½.—Oporto, 51½.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 92¼; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93¾; 4 per Cent. 1822, 106½; New 3½ per Cents., 101½; Bank Stock, 233½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 3d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 18s.—Silver in bars, standard, 5s. 0¼d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 325l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 120l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 310l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 520l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,050.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 500l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 16l.—Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—GAS-LIGHT Chartered Company, 67l.—City Gas-Light Company, 160l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 315l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Jordan.....	per cwt. 13 <i>l</i> . to 13 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .
Valencia.....	5 <i>l</i> . to 6 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .
Bitter.....	4 <i>l</i> . to 4 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .

ALUM:—

English.....	per ton 13 <i>l</i> .
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ASHES:—

Canada Pot.....	per cwt. 35 <i>s</i> .
——— Pearl.....	38 <i>s</i> .
United States Pot.....	42 <i>s</i> . to 43 <i>s</i> .
——— Pearl.....	42 <i>s</i> .
Russia Pearl.....	37 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .

BARILLA:—

Carthagena.....	per ton 23 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .
Teneriffe.....	19 <i>l</i> .
Sicily.....	20 <i>l</i> .
East India.....	15 <i>l</i> .

BRIMSTONE:—

Rough.....	per ton 9 <i>l</i> .
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COCOA:—

Grenada (<i>in Bond</i>) ..	per cwt. 76 <i>s</i> . to 95 <i>s</i> .
Trinidad.....	78 <i>s</i> . to 98 <i>s</i> .
West-India.....	60 <i>s</i> . to 80 <i>s</i> .
Guayaquil.....	45 <i>s</i> . to 50 <i>s</i> .
Brazil.....	42 <i>s</i> . to 48 <i>s</i> .

COFFEE (*in Bond*):—

Jamaica.....	57 <i>s</i> . to 68 <i>s</i> .
———, good.....	64 <i>s</i> . to 85 <i>s</i> .
———, middling.....	80 <i>s</i> . to 95 <i>s</i> .
———, good and fine.....	96 <i>s</i> . to 105 <i>s</i> .
Demerara, &c.....	68 <i>s</i> . to 100 <i>s</i> .
Dominica, &c.....	68 <i>s</i> . to 100 <i>s</i> .
Mocha.....	100 <i>s</i> . to 160 <i>s</i> .
Ceylon.....	64 <i>s</i> . to 66 <i>s</i> .
Cheribon.....	65 <i>s</i> . to 70 <i>s</i> .
Sumatra.....	58 <i>s</i> . to 63 <i>s</i> .
St. Domingo.....	64 <i>s</i> . to 65 <i>s</i> .
Havannah.....	62 <i>s</i> . to 70 <i>s</i> .
Brazil.....	62 <i>s</i> . to 68 <i>s</i> .

COTTON WOOL (*in Bond*):—

Bengal.....	per lb. 9 <i>d</i> . to 11 <i>d</i> .
Madras.....	9½ <i>d</i> . to 11½ <i>d</i> .
Surat.....	10 <i>d</i> . to 13 <i>d</i> .
Bourbon.....	1 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> . to 2 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .
Georgia, Upland.....	1 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 6½ <i>d</i> .
———, Sea Island.....	2 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> . to 3 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
———, Stained.....	1 <i>s</i> . 7 <i>d</i> . to 2 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .
New Orleans.....	1 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 7½ <i>d</i> .
Pernambucco.....	1 <i>s</i> . 10½ <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 11½ <i>d</i> .
Maranham.....	1 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .
Bahia, &c.....	1 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> .
Demerara, &c.....	1 <i>s</i> . 7½ <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 1½ <i>d</i> .
Common West-India ..	1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .
Carthagena.....	1 <i>s</i> . 3½ <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 4½ <i>d</i> .
Egyptian.....	1 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 11 <i>d</i> .
Smyrna.....	1 <i>s</i> . 2½ <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .

CURRANTS..... per cwt. 92*s*. to 102*s*.

FIGS:—

Faro.....	42 <i>s</i> .
Spanish.....	46 <i>s</i> .
Turkey.....	54 <i>s</i> . to 70 <i>s</i> .

FLAX:—

Riga.....	per ton 48 <i>l</i> . to 56 <i>l</i> .
Petersburgh, 12 head ..	49 <i>l</i> . to 51 <i>l</i> .
Archangel.....	46 <i>l</i> .

GINGER (*in Bond*):—

East India.....	per cwt. 52 <i>s</i> . to 54 <i>s</i> .
Jamaica, White.....	120 <i>s</i> . to 160 <i>s</i> .

HENP:—

Riga Rhine.....	per ton 44 <i>l</i> . to 45 <i>l</i> .
Petersburgh, clean.....	41 <i>l</i> . to 42 <i>l</i> .
———, half clean.....	36 <i>l</i> . to 38 <i>l</i> .
East India (<i>in Bond</i>) ..	27 <i>l</i> .

INDIGO:—

East-India, fine blue, per lb.	14 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> . to 16 <i>s</i> .
———, fine violet.....	13 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . to 14 <i>s</i> .
———, ordinary.....	10 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> . to 10 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .
Caraccas & { Floras.....	13 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 15 <i>s</i> .
Guitamalas { Sobres.....	11 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 12 <i>s</i> .
{ Cortès.....	8 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 10 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .

IRON:—

Petersburgh, bowed, per ton	16 <i>l</i> . to 21 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .
Swedish, ditto.....	16 <i>l</i> .
British Bar.....	15 <i>l</i> . to 15 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .

OILS:—

Galipoli .. per tun 236 galls.	52 <i>l</i> . to 53 <i>l</i> .
Provence.....	60 <i>l</i> . to 80 <i>l</i> .
Barbary.....	45 <i>l</i> .
Lucca..... per jar 24 galls.	9 <i>l</i> .
Florence..... per half-chest	27 <i>s</i> . to 29 <i>s</i> .
Linseed..... per tun 24 <i>l</i>	

PEPPER:—

Black..... per lb.	6½ <i>d</i> . to 7 <i>d</i> .
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PIMENTO:—

Jamaica.....	9½ <i>d</i> . to 10 <i>d</i> .
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PITCH:—

British..... per cwt.	8 <i>s</i> .
Stockholm ..	8 <i>s</i> .
Archangel.....	7 <i>s</i> .
American.....	5 <i>s</i> .

RICE:—

Carolina, new..... per cwt.	36 <i>s</i> .
———, old.....	35 <i>s</i> .
East-India, fine Patna ..	28 <i>s</i> .
———, Bengal White.....	21 <i>s</i> .

SPICES:—

Nutmegs..... per lb.	5 <i>s</i> . to 6 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .
Mace.....	7 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 8 <i>s</i> .
Cloves.....	3 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
Cinnamon.....	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 8 <i>s</i> .

SPIRITS (*in Bond*):—

Rum, Jamaica .. per gall.	1 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> . to 3 <i>s</i> .
———, Leeward Island ..	1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . to 1 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .
Brandy, Cognac.....	3 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> . to 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .
———, Bourdeaux.....	2 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> . to 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
Geneva, Dutch.....	2 <i>s</i> .

SUGAR:—

Jamaica..... per cwt.	59 <i>s</i> . to 76 <i>s</i> .
Barbadoes, fine.....	66 <i>s</i> . to 75 <i>s</i> .
Antigua, &c.....	58 <i>s</i> . to 70 <i>s</i> .
East India (<i>in Bond</i>) ..	28 <i>s</i> . to 45 <i>s</i> .
Brazil.....	29 <i>s</i> . to 46 <i>s</i> .
Havannah.....	32 <i>s</i> . to 50 <i>s</i> .

Refined, on board:—

Large Lumps.....	28 <i>s</i> . to 45 <i>s</i> .
Fine and Patent.....	46 <i>s</i> . to 57 <i>s</i> .
Single Loaves.....	42 <i>s</i> . to 55 <i>s</i> .
Fine Patent ditto.....	50 <i>s</i> . to 60 <i>s</i> .

TALLOW:—

Petersburgh..... per cwt.	36 <i>s</i> .
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TALLOW

TALLOW (continued):—

Archangel 35s. 6d.

TAR:—

Virginia..... per barrel 17s. 6d. to 18s.
 Archangel 17s. 6d.
 Stockholm..... 17s.
 American 15s. 9d.
 ———, Madras 6s. 4d. to 13s.

TEA (E.-India Company's prices):—

Bohea per lb. 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 5½d.
 Congou 2s. 6½d. to 3s. 9d.
 Souchong 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.
 Campoi 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
 Twankay..... 3s. 5d. to 3s. 8d.
 Hyson-skin 4s. to 4s. 1d.
 Hyson 4s. to 5s. 10d.
 Gunpowder 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Virginia per oz. 3d. to 7½d.
 Maryland 3½d. to 2s.

WINE (in Bond):—

Cape per pipe 110 galls. 14l. to 25l.
 ———, Red 15l. to 30l.
 Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 42l. to 48l.
 New ditto..... 25l. to 36l.
 Lisbon .. per pipe 140 galls. 20l. to 40l.
 Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto. 20l. to 60l.
 Bucellas, per pipe 140 ditto. 30l. to 40l.
 Calcavello 20l. to 40l.
 Spanish Red 252 galls. 12l. to 18l.
 Benecarlo 112 ditto 9l. to 12l.
 Bronti 10l. to 22l.
 Teneriffe..... 120 ditto 22l. to 28l.
 Madeira 110 ditto 20l. to 90l.
 Hock per ahm. 37 ditto. 20l. to 70l.
 Claret, 1st growth .. per lhd. 48l. to 50l.
 ———, 2d ditto 20l. to 47l.
 ———, 3d ditto 20l. to 30l.
 ———, cargo 5l. to 10l.
 French White 20l. to 35l.
 Ditto Cargo..... 5l. to 10l.
 Mountain, per butt 126 galls. 20l. to 35l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of April and the 19th of May 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BARKER, J. Butlers-alley, Little Moorfields, silk-manufacturer
 Brealey, G. W. Aldersgate-street, linen-draper
 Halford, R. Orchard-street, jeweller
 Morris, I. Oswestry, mercer
 Osborne, T. Stroud, linen-draper
 Wallis, J. C. White-horse-yard, Coleman-street, farrier

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 108.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALEXANDER W. Bath, hatter. (Rotton and Bush, Frome; and Ellis and Blackmore, Holborn-court
 Anderson, W. Wotten Underedge, clothier. (Bevan and Brittan, Bristol; and Bourdillon and Hewitt, Cheapside
 Bally, J. Bristol, merchant. (Gregory, Bristol; and Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-Fields
 Barnett, C. Waterhead-mill, near Oldham, cotton-spinner. (Mackinson, Temple
 Boddington, T. and J. Oland, Gloucester, brown-stone, ware-potters. (Hicks and Brackenbridge, Bartlet's-buildings
 Boorer, T. Sutton, Surrey, horse-dealer. (Richard, Kirkman-lane, Golden-square
 Boulbee, E. Liverpool, merchant. (Mawdsley, Liverpool; and Wheeler, Lincoln's-inn-Fields
 Bowen, G. Bristol, oil and colourman. (Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-Fields
 Bridgman, J. Hereford, corn-dealer. Gough, Hereford; and Robinson, Walbrook
 Browne, W. H. Kennington-road, merchant. (Farries, Surrey-street, Strand
 Brownley, T. Poland-street, tailor. (Tanner, New Basinghall-street
 Brown, H. Twickenham, cabinet-maker. (Harmer, Hatton-garden
 Brown, S. Oxford-street, cheesemonger. (Rush, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street
 Burgess, G. Chatham, baker. (Lewis, Crutched-friars
 Burn, J. Manchester, cotton-merchant. (Heslop, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane
 Campbell, C. Liverpool, merchant. (Wheeler, Lincoln's-inn-Fields
 Carter, J. Hanover-street, milliner. (Kaye, Dyer's-buildings
 Chamberlain, W. Bath, corn-dealer and hotel-keeper. (Mackinson, Temple
 Chambers, T. Fenchurch-street, hardwareman. (Brooking, Lombard-street
 Chave, W. Bristol, provision-merchant. (Bevan and Brittan, Bristol; and Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street, Cheapside
 Chawner, R. Hanbury, Stafford, brick-maker. (Blair, Uttoxeter; and Clowes and Co., Temple
 Clay, W. Cullum-street, flour-factor. (Smith and Weir, Basinghall-street
 Coates, S. Halstead, plumber and glazier. (Sewell, Halsted; and Hall and Co., Salter's-hall
 Crane, R. Liverpool, tailor. (Mawdsley, Liverpool; and Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square
 Crockat, C. and T. Wilkie, Lawrence Pountney-place, merchants. (Lane and Bennett, Lawrence Pountney-place
 Crowther, T. Huddersfield, manufacturer. (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane
 Dare, G. Liverpool, grocer. (Williams, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn
 Davidson, J. Gutter-lane, warehouseman. (Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street
 Dietrichsen, F. Newman-street, woollen-draper. (Ledwick, Blackfriars-road
 Dixon, T. Clithorne, Lancaster, corn-merchant. (Shaw and Artindale, Burnley; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple
 Dryden, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common-brewer. (Hynes, Durham; and Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden
 Durrant, J. T. Lambeth-road, victualler. (Hull, Chiswell-street
 Edmans, J. Warwick-lane, cheesemonger. (C. Butt, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury
 Edmond, J. Size-lane, warehouseman. (Lawledge, Temple
 Escott, H. Dunster, Somerset, malster. (Leigh and Son, Bardon; and Blake, Temple
 Fitzpatrick, C. G. Great Guildford-street, grocer. (Collins, Spital-square
 Foulkes, J. Wood-street, tea-dealer. (Wilks, Finsbury-square
 Fox, E. Liverpool, surgeon. (Houghton, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row
 Frearson, M. and J. Gordon, Holborn, linen-drappers. (Fisher and Spencer, Walbrook
 Fuller, R. Reigate, shopkeeper. (Nettlefold, Clement's-inn
 Gardie, L. Regent-street, jeweller. (Blacklow, Frith-street, Soho
 Gough, J. Dursley, linen-draper. (Bloxsome and Co., Dursley; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn
 Griffiths, W. H. Lime-street, wine-merchant. (Young, Charlotte-row
 Halford, R. Old-street, jeweller. (Cousins and Hyde, Winchester-street
 Hancock, R. Avenbury, Hereford, dealer in horses. (Badham, Bromyard; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn-Fields
 Harling, F. Portland-street, Brighton, brazier. (Godard, Basinghall-street
 Hart, G. Deptford, and W. Pittcock, Dartford, brewers. (Mills, Hatton-garden
 Haswell, J. F. Curtain-road, horse-dealer. (Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe

Henson, S. Brownlow-street, tailor. (Harvey and Wilson, Lincoln's Inn-Fields)
 Hodgson, S. and J. Halifax, iron-founders. (Kershaw, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
 Hodgson, S. Halifax, iron-founder. (Scatchard, Halifax; and Walker, Lincoln's Inn-Fields)
 Hollins, J. Ardwick, iron-founder. (Kershaw, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
 Hurd, B. Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, dealer. (Sergeant, Barnard's Inn)
 Jones, W. Wormwood-street, corn and coal merchant. (Oriell and Leader, Wormwood-street)
 Lloyd, T. H. Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Cope, Wilson-street, Gray's Inn-road)
 Lloyd, T. Winstanlow, Salop, timber-merchant. (Davies, Ludlow; and Lloyd, Furnival's Inn)
 McKinnon, T. Wapping High-street, oilman. (Younger, John-street, America-square)
 Martyn, T. E. Carshalton, corn and coal-merchant. (Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house)
 Mathews, R. Watling-street, warehouseman. (Walker and Co. Basinghall-street)
 Meads, G. Bath, horsedealer. (Mackay, Bath; and Makinson, Middle Temple)
 Milne, J. Liverpool, tavern-keeper. (Blackstock and Bunee, Temple)
 Moore, J. Manchester, corn-dealer. (Norris, John-street, Bedford-row)
 Morris, T. Blackwall, carpenter. (Wells, London-street, Ratcliff)
 Moss, A. Shadwell, slopseller. (Norton, Whitecross-street)
 Morgan, T. L. Bristol, mason. (Carey and Cross, and Bevan and Brittan, Bristol; and King and Lukin, Gray's Inn)
 Parfitt, T. Bristol, cabinet-maker, E. S. Bigg. (Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane)
 Pavey, J. Staines, draper. (Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street)
 Payne, J. Sidmouth, linen-draper. (Fisher and Spencer, Walbrook-buildings)
 Pettifer, H. High-Holborn, cheesemonger. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street)
 Phillips, J. Horsleydown, cheesemonger. (Bromley, Cophthall-court)
 Phillips, W. R. Boreham-wood, Herts, horse-dealer. (Ford, Great Queen-street, Westminster)
 Quinlan, J. T. and J. T. Stokes, St. George, Hanover-square, dyers. (Allen and Co. Carlisle-street, Soho-square)
 Quirk, W. Liverpool, ale and beer brewer. (Mawdsley, Liverpool; and Wheeler, Lincoln's Inn-Fields)
 Ramsbotham, C. W. Clement's-lane, merchant. (Blunt and Co., Liverpool-street, Broad-street-buildings)
 Rayner, J. City-road, grocer. (Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square)
 Richardson, J. J. Liverpool, merchant. (Radcliffe and Duncan, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
 Richmond, R. Leicester, woollen-draper. (Jeyes, Chancery-lane)
 Ridgway, J. Macclesfield, silk-manufacturer. (Bell and Brodric, Bow-church-yard)
 Robertson, J. Redlion-street, Clerkenwell, jeweller. (R. and J. Patten, Hatton-garden)

Roper, P. Haymarket, hosier. (Taylor, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street)
 Sawyer, G. Wynyatt-street, Goswell-street, dealer in lace. (Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard)
 Shannon, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Keen, Stafford; and William and White, Lincoln's Inn)
 Share, C. St. Peters, Worcester, cyder-merchant. (Mence, Worcester; and Pugh, King's-road, Bedford-row)
 Sheppard, C. Lambeth, leather-dresser. (Walker and Co., Basinghall-street)
 Shields, J. Lambeth, wire-worker. (Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings, Westminster)
 Skaig, J. Leeds, draper. (Walker, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Smith, C. builder, East-street, Walworth. (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street)
 Smith, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victualler. (Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Bell and Brodric, Bow-church-yard)
 Smith, R. Northampton, lace-dealer. (Fisher and Spencer, Walbrook)
 Somerville, W. Liverpool, victualler. (Hinde, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's Inn)
 St. Albin, W. Warrington, Lancashire, music-seller. (Houghton, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
 Stanton, J. Worcester, coal and timber merchant. (Smith, Walsall; and Wheeler, Lincoln's Inn-Fields)
 Stinchcomb, A. Oldbury on the hill, Gloucester, malster. (Tilby, Devises; and Nethersoles and Barton, Essex-street)
 Taylor, J. Little-Pulteney-street, cheesemonger. (Gee, New North-street, Red-lion-square)
 Thatcher, J. Stockport, sadler. (Chetham, Stockport; and John, Palsgrave-place, Temple-bar)
 Uphill, R. West-Lydford, Somerset, apothecary. (Healey, Ilchester; and Orchard and Co., Gray's Inn)
 Vandermoolen, V. L. Houndsditch, warehouseman. (Norton, Whitecross-street)
 Wakeford, J. W. Bolton-le-Moors, linen-draper. (Milne and Parry, Temple)
 Warwick, J. Austin-friars, wine-merchant. (Beckett, Salisbury-square)
 Wells, G. Oxford-street, trunk-maker. (Lindsay, St. Thomas's-street, Borough)
 Wilford, E. Boston, corn-factor. (Druce and Sons, Billiter-square)
 Wilkinson, W. Ulverston, Lancaster, merchant. (Hodgson and Son, Whitehaven; and Falcon, Temple)
 Wills, J. Queen-Ann-street, boot-maker. (Hill, Welbeck-street)
 Wilson, T. Edgeware-road, shop-keeper. (Dennet and Co. King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street)
 Wood, T. Bilson, Stafford, ironmonger. (Mason, Bilston; and Montague, Lincoln's Inn-Fields)
 Woods, G. Stowmarket, corn-merchant. (Ransom, Stowmarket; and Dixon and Son, New Boswell-court)
 Wright, W. C. Paternoster-row, bookseller. (Jay and Byles, Gray's Inn)
 Young, J. Austin-friars, merchant. (Van, Sandan and Tindale, Dowgate-hill)

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOT, R. Throgmorton-street, May 17
 Anderson, J. jun. Whitby, May 26
 Antram, J. Southampton, May 25
 Barge, B. Clifford-street, May 22
 Barnes, T. and H. Wentworth, Mark-lane, May 28
 Barren, L. Stratten-ground, Westminster, June 4
 Beale, W. and J. H. Wrathall, Union-street, Southwark, May 17
 Beaumont, J. Huddersfield, May 26
 Bentham, T. Chatham, May 10
 Biggs, H. and J. Blandford-forum, Dorset, May 24
 Bignold, T. sen. Norwich, May 28
 Bluns, T. W. Stockport, May 30
 Birt, G. Pickett-street, May 17
 Bithell, R. Wrexham, June 15
 Blake, T. Cowcs, Isle of Wight, May 18
 Booth, W. and Co. Bishopwearmouth, June 2
 Boster, J. Strand, June 10
 Brandt, C. Jermyn-street, April 23
 Browne, J. H. Clapham, June 4
 Brown, G. Regent-street, May 10

Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Broad-street, June 11
 Budd, W. Gerrard's-cross, Buckingham, May 28
 Chambers, J. Gracechurch-street, June 11
 Chittenden, E. Ashford, Kent, May 25
 Clarke, R. Newport, Isle of Wight, June 4
 Clark, R. and J. Jobling, jun. Trinity-sq., Tower-hill, June 7
 Collens, J. and F. Nicholas-lane, May 14
 Cossor, W. Milbank, May 21
 Coupland, W. and W. B. Cotton, Liverpool, May 16
 Crole, T. Old Broad-street, May 28
 Croxford, C. jun. Iver, Bucks, and Uxbridge, and West Drayton, June 11
 Dann, W. and Co. Chatham, May 10, 17
 Dartnell, J. Dover, May 11
 Dawes, J. Oxford-street, May 31
 Deeble, J. T. Cannon-street, June 4

Denne, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, May 28
 Dicken, J. Shrewsbury, June 9
 Dixon, G. Chiswell-street, May 17
 Dunderdale, N. Leeds, May 17
 Edwards, G. and T. Hoggart, St. John's-street, June 4
 Edwards, R. Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street, May 14
 Edwards, W. Chatham, May 28
 English, F. Birmingham, May 20
 Evans, H. Lower East Smithfield, June 18
 Fearman, W. New Bond-street, April 20
 Fox, T. and J. D. Brodribb, Bristol, May 14
 Freeman, J. Reading, June 8
 Fyffe, E. C. New Cavendish-street, May 21
 Fyffe, H. M. Holborn, June 4
 Gardner, C. Mile-end-road, May 28
 Giblett, J. From Selwood, Somerset, June 20
 Gibson, J. Liverpool, May 24
 Glover, E. Hardshaw-within-Windle, widow, May 28

- Goff, W. Brighton, May 21
 Golding, H. Lower Thames-street, May 3
 Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street, May 14
 Gravener, W. Bristol, July 9
 Greetham, T. Liverpool, May 17
 Gregg, J. Salmsbury, Lancaster, May 18
 Hague, G. Kingston-upon-Hull, May 21
 Harrison, H. Southwark-bridge Stone-wharf, Surrey, May 17
 Harris, W. Monmouth, June 8
 Hemington, J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, June 9
 Hibbert, J. Hylord-court, Crutched Friars, May 28
 Hooper, C. Marston Bigott, Somerset, June 11
 Hooper, J. Mitre-court, Fleet-street, and Carey-street, June 11
 Hopkins, W. D. Mincing-lane, May 21
 Howkins, J. Penny-fields; T. Morris and W. Constable, Regent-street, Blackwall, June 7
 Hughes, T. Shoreditch, June 7
 Jackson, A. Gloucester, June 8
 Jogger, J. Stonehouse, May 28
 Keast, J. Love, Cornwall, May 18
 Kemp, J. Knarsbro', May 31
 King, F. Warwick, May 28
 Kirkman, J. High-street, St. Giles's, May 21
 Knibb, A. Barnwell St. Andrew, Northampton, June 8
 Lea, J. Haighton, June 15
 Lee, J. Bocking, May 24
 Levy, J. Goodman's-fields, May 28
 Leeming, R. Hatton-court, Thread-needle-street, June 11
 Levy, J. Goytreys, Monmouth, May 18
 Lloyd, P. Great Surrey-street, May 14
 Maddock, C. F. Plymouth, May 31
 Mardall, W. Water-lane, Tower-street, June 11
 Marshall, J. York-place, Walworth, May 31
 Matthewson, A. H. Gateshead, May 14
 Mellis, G. Fenchurch-street, May 28
 Meybrach, F. Old Cavendish-street, June 28
 Miles, R. London, May 10
 Montague, D. West-street, West Smithfield, June 18
 Morgan, J. M. and Co. Ludgate-hill, May 17
 Mumford, E. Liverpool, May 11
 Mundell, J. Liverpool, May 17
 Mure, H. and Co. Fenchurch-street, May 28
 Needham, E. Macclesfield, May 28
 Nicholson, R. Plymouth, June 11
 Parker, C. Colchester, June 14
 Parker, M. and F. Wapping, May 31
 Pepper, H. T. Kingston-upon-Thames, May 28
 Pettingell, W. D. Great Yarmouth, May 25
 Pickman, J. Colchester, June 7
 Pickman, W. East Ilsley, Berks, June 11
 Pine, T. and E. Davies, Maidstone, May 7, June 4
 Powell, E. Dover, May 11
 Powell, F. Earl-street, May 7, 15
 Purley, H. Bedford, May 17
 Purdy, F. Mark-lane, June 25
 Railson, J. North Shields, June 7
 Rooke, W. Noble-street, April 26
 Scott, S. and Co. Ashford, May 14
 Seager, S. P. Maidstone, June 4
 Sentenis, W. F. Langbourne-chambers, May 28
 Shand, F. Liverpool, May 20
 Shaw, T. Southampton, May 14
 Shirley, R. Bucklersbury, May 28
 Sims, C. Crown-court, Broad-str., May 21
 Skaif, H. Whitby, May 26
 Smith, J. and F. Clement's-lane, City, May 14
 Smith, T. Horsham, May 7
 Smyth, T. Exeter, May 28
 Spencer, L. M. Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, May 10
 Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury, May 28
 Sykes, J. Wood-street, May 21
 Tew, H. Wellclose-square, May 14
 Thomas, J. Piccadilly, May 28
 Thomas, R. and P. Farr, Bristol, June 10
 Thompson, J. and W. Wolverhampton, May 28
 Thorn, H. Colchester, June 15
 Viera, A. J. L. and A. M. Braga, Tokenhouse-yard, June 4
 Wagstaff, D. J. and H. Skinner-street, May 11
 Watthaw, J. Liverpool, May 18
 Weedon, J. Albion-place, Blackfriars-road, May 28
 Welchman, T. Rathbone-place, May 31
 Welch, T. Great Tower-street, May 10
 Wells, T. sen. Union-street, Southwark, May 14
 Welsh, W. Liverpool, May 11
 White, T. Regent-street, May 17
 Wilkes, J. A. and T. E. Hammond, Birmingham, May 18
 Wilkie, T. Paternoster-row, June 11
 Wills, W. Hampstead-road, May 21
 Wise, S. and C. Brencley, Maidstone, May 17
 Wren, J. Great Titchfield-street, May 31

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS ;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

REMEDY against the Bite of Serpents.—

The shrub *guaco*, a sort of climber, or pliant willow, found in the warm and temperate regions of Santa Fé, about 45° N. lat., not only possesses the property of neutralizing the venom of the rattle-snake, and other serpents, whose bites prove fatal in the course of a few minutes, but may be used as a prophylactic, and with such efficacy, that some doses of the juice of the pounded leaves, properly administered, will be a complete antidote against the bite of these reptiles.

Expedition in Manufactures.—Paper was recently made, early in the morning, at a mill, seven or eight miles west of Oxford, forwarded to the Clarendon press in that University, printed as part of a Bible, sent from thence to another place two miles east of Oxford, and then completely dried, before two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Chinese Saw.—A saw has been introduced into France and the Colonies, which will saw the largest and longest trees when laid on the ground, and not placed on stocks, as is the common practice. This instrument, originally of Chinese invention, has not been hitherto much known; and though already found to be very useful, is susceptible of much improvement.

Covering for Houses, &c.—After a roof is shingled or thatched, take hot pitch, and, as you put it on, mix fine sand with it, as much as it will take in; the pitch being laid on hot, will fill every crevice, and the sand upon it will form a cement. Should one coat appear not sufficient, a second may be laid on; but experience has shewn that one coat, well laid on, will keep the roof secure against beating rains, or drifting snows, for years.

Improvements in the City.—It is expected that the very narrow and dangerous passage between Coleman-street and Lothbury will speedily be improved, by the removal of the corner-house of the New-Bank-buildings. Many accidents, and some of a most serious character, having occurred there, a memorial, signed by upwards of 400 merchants, bankers, and others, was some time ago presented to the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, requesting, on the part of the public, that this measure might be adopted. The Commissioners of Sewers also waited on the governor of the Bank, with a plan of the proposed improvements, and an offer to perform that part of it which falls within their jurisdiction. The governor and directors, with great readiness, agreed to refer to their architect, who is believed to have completed

completed a design, for which the public are looking with anxiety.

Languages.—From the work of the learned Adelung, we find that there exists no less than 3,064 different languages used in various parts of the earth.—There are of these, European 587
Asiatic 937
African 276
American 1,264

Steam-Boats.—More than nine-tenths, now in use in Europe, are the property of Englishmen—the steam-boats at Venice and Naples are English property, and an English Company has proposed to establish them on the lakes of Switzerland.

In *Siberia*, thirty bullocks may be obtained for about £18 sterling; the price of bread is $1\frac{1}{2}$ for 40 lbs.; meat, 2s. 6d. for the same quantity; corn and brandy equally cheap.

In the year 1824, the number of births in the Kingdom of Hanover was 52,274—that of the deaths 32,204—excess of births 20,070.

African Manners in the capital of Soolima.—In domestic occupations, the men and women appear in many respects to have changed sexes. With the exception of sowing and reaping, the cares of husbandry are entirely left to the females, while the men look after the dairy and milk the cows. The women build houses, plaster walls, act as barbers and surgeons, &c.; while the men employ themselves, as in Egypt, in sewing, and not unfrequently washing clothes.

Captain N. J. Gordon.—Letters have been received which confirm the death of Capt. Gordon, of the Navy, who had undertaken to ascend the Nile, and to penetrate to the springs of Bahr-el-Abiad. He had reached Villet-Medinet, one day's journey from Sennaar. The loss of this distinguished officer adds another to the long list of victims to the adventurous spirit of African discovery.

The Managers of Covent-Garden are very busy in the arrangements for bringing out the "*Coronation of Charles X.*" We understand it is to exceed in splendour, any thing of the kind ever before brought forward. It is to be produced exactly a week after the actual coronation; and, even now, French artists are employed to conduct the arrangements, dresses, &c.—It is rumoured in the green-room, that the house is not to be closed this summer.

Gold Mines in Russia have been discovered near Catharineburgh, in the Ural Mountains;—and, if the statement be not exaggerated, this discovery, and the immense wealth of the mines, are facts not less unexpected than important.

Atmospheric Tides.—It appears from the observations of Colonel Wright that, in the neighbourhood of the Equator, the diurnal rise and fall of the barometer (two degrees in twenty-four hours) is so regular, that

it might almost serve for an instrument to measure time. Various other philosophers have noticed this regularity of movement.

Burmese Ordeal.—The following mode of trial by ordeal prevails in the Burman Empire:—A certain quantity of wax is weighed in two equal portions, and formed into two candles, which are lighted at the same instant; one is held by the plaintiff, the other by the defendant, and the holder of the candle first burnt out is adjudged to have sworn falsely; and of course to have lost the cause.

We mentioned in our last No. (p. 331), in a note on the communication of our intelligent correspondent G*, on the proposed London University; that some gentlemen of high learning and science, in co-operation with certain liberal-minded bankers and merchants, had it in contemplation to establish an Institution for the *non operatives*, of similar tendency with that of Dr. Birkbeck for the operatives or mechanics, and expressed our hopes that we should shortly be enabled to lay before our readers the plan of such institution. We have not been disappointed. The "Prospectus of a Literary and Scientific Institution for persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits, to be called *The City of London Institution*," has been sent to us by one of its most zealous and enlightened promoters. Among the liberal and intelligent patrons of this yet incipient, but important institution, we are happy to recognize the names of Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart., Mr. John Smith, M.P., Mr. John Martin, M.P., Mr. Ald. Thompson, M.P., &c. After a brief exposition of the objects and utilities of the plan, and an enumeration of some of the purposed means—such as lectures on the most interesting and important departments of science and literature, including polite literature, history, mathematics, the principles of trade and commerce, and the most instructive branches of natural and moral philosophy—lectures, and the formation of classes for the attainment of the French, Latin, or any other language which the members may wish to learn—the establishment of a library of reference and circulation, and also rooms for reading and conversation—the prospectus proceeds to state, that "It has been computed that the above purposes may be fully realized by the co-operation of a number of subscribers, not less than four hundred, at two pounds per annum each; that as soon as there appears a sufficient prospect of such a number coming forward, immediate measures will be taken to establish the institution;" and, that "as a preliminary step, and for the purpose of bringing together those who may desire to become members, it has been deemed advisable to commence with a course of three lectures; the first of which is intended to point out the advantages that may be expected to result from this institution;

and the other two, to explain the principles of home and foreign commerce. To be delivered by Mr. Macculloch, on Monday, May 30; Wednesday, June 1st; and Friday, June 3d, at the London Coffee-house; Ludgate-hill, at Eight o'clock in the evening." Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Macculloch for his liberality in this offer of voluntary assistance to the furtherance of so useful an undertaking. The first lecture will have been delivered before the publication of this intimation; but too late for the possibility of our noticing it in our present number. We shall endeavour to do justice to all three in our next.

A duodecimo edition of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland has lately appeared, neatly printed in three volumes, with beautiful vignette cuts in the title-pages of the respective volumes; to which is prefixed a well-written sketch of the life of the author, from the pen of R. A. Davenport, Esq. Such editions of standard instructive works, to meet the growing desire for information in the secondary classes of society, cannot be too much commended or encouraged.

Mr. Davenport has also obliged the lovers of curious literature with a new edition of Sale's Alcoran of Mohammed, in two volumes octavo, with explanatory notes, from the most approved commentators, a preliminary discourse, a memoir of the translator, and various readings and additional illustrative notes from Savary's version of the Koran. The *trade*, as it is technically called, is printing, we are told, *another* edition; but that we understand is a mere reprint of the old impression. We shall pay proper attention to Mr. Davenport's publication in our next review; it came to hand too late for commentary in the present number.

Harding's Universal Stenography; or a new, easy, and practical system of Short-Hand, upon the principles of the late ingenious Mr. Samuel Taylor, &c., has lately fallen into our hands. It seems well calculated for the purposes for which it is professedly designed, "the use of schools, and private tuition." It has the merit of lying in a smaller compass than any publication of the sort we have seen.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo., a Manual of the Elements of Natural History, by Professor Blumenbach, of Berlin. Translated from the tenth German Edition.

Mrs. H. Rolls, author of "Sacred Sketches," "Moscow," &c. &c., will soon publish "Legends of the North," or the Feudal Christmas; a poem.

Travels in Brazil, Chili, Peru, and the Sandwich Islands, in the years 1821, 2, and 3, by Gilbert Farquhar Mathison esq., are announced.

Outlines, illustrative of Shakspeare's Plays. Part I. *The Tempest*, 12 Plates, 8vo., is nearly ready.

In the month of June will be published, a small volume, entitled a Summer's Ramble in the Highlands of Scotland; giving an account of the Towns, Villages, and remarkable Scenery in that romantic country, during a tour performed last summer.

The Troubadour, Spanish Maiden, and other Poems, by L. E. L.; author of the "Improvisatrice," are just ready.

Tales of the Wild and the Wonderful, will be published in a few days.

Mr. Croly will speedily publish, the Providence of God in the Latter Days,—The Prophecies of the Rise and Dominion of Popery—the Inquisition—the French Revolution—the Distribution of the Scriptures through all Nations—the Fall of Popery in the midst of a great general Convulsion of Empires—The Conversion of all Nations to Christianity—The Millennium;—being a new Interpretation of the Apocalypse.

Historical and descriptive Narrative of a Twenty Years' Residence in South America, containing Travels in Arauco, Chili, Peru, and Colombia, by W. B. Stephenson, Capt. de Fragata, is announced, in 3 vols. 8vo.

The Poetical Album, or Register of Modern Fugitive Poetry, edited by Alaric A. Watts, is just ready.

The sixth volume of Thomson's Select Melodies of Scotland, and many of those of Ireland and Wales; united to the Songs of Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and other eminent Lyric Poets, Ancient and Modern: with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano-Forte, composed by Haydn, Beethoven, &c., will speedily be published, in royal 8vo.

Sketches of Corsica, or a Journal of a Visit to that Island; an Outline of its History; and Specimens of the Language and Poetry of the People, by Robert Benson, are in the press.

The Adventurers; or, Scenes in Ireland, in the Reign of Elizabeth, is nearly ready.

Medical Researches on the Effects of Iodine in Bronchocele, Paralysis Chorea, Scrophula, Fistula Lachrymalis, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swelling, and Distortions of the Spine, by Alex. Manson, M.D., will speedily be published.

Mr. Astley has in the press, Observations on the System of the Patent Laws, with outlines of a Plan proposed in substitution for it.

Dr. Southey's long promised Tale of Paraguay, is now just ready.

Shortly will be published in 2 vols. crown 8vo., the Poetical and Dramatic Works of Christopher Marlowe.

The Dramatic Works of Samuel Foote, esq., in 3 vols. crown 8vo., on yellow-laid paper, are announced for re-publication.—This edition will be limited to 250 copies.

Mr. T. Moore's Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan is just ready.

Tales

"Tales of the Crusaders," by the author of "Waverley, Ivanhoe," &c., are daily expected.

The Story of a Life, by the author of Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and Italy, is announced as just ready for publication.

Modern Horticulture; or, an Account of the most approved Method of managing Gardens, for the production of Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, and Flowers; by Patrick Neill, Secretary to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, is announced.

Tales of My Grandmother, in 2 vols. 12mo., are just ready.

Lochandlu; a Tale of the Eighteenth Century, in 3 vols. foolscap 8vo., is nearly ready; as are also, Roman Nights, or Dialogues at the tombs of the Scipios, from the Italian of Verri.

A new edition of the Philosophical Writings of David Hume, esq. is announced, which will contain the Treatise on Human Nature, together with the other Essays and Treatises on Morals, Politics and the Belles-Lettres, including all the Essays omitted in the later editions. The author's most remarkable Corrections and Alterations, as they occur in the different impressions, will be added in the shape of Notes; and the Life, written by himself, will be prefixed to the whole.

A London Chemist and Druggist has in the press, a List of Drugs and Chemicals, including the New Medicines; Horse and Cattle Medicines, Perfumery, and other articles generally sold by Chemists and Druggists; arranged alphabetically under the English names, with the Latin synonyms in general use, and also the altered names in the new Pharmacopeia. To which are added, the Doses, intended as a price book.

In the press, a Course of Sermons, intended to illustrate some of the leading Truths in the Liturgy of the Church of England, by the Rev. F. Close, A. M., Curate of the Holy Trinity Church, Cheltenham.

As in the press, is announced Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England, Wales, and part of Scotland, on the Plan of Reichard's Itineraries; the whole forming a complete Guide to every object worthy the attention of travellers.

Dr. H. Clutterbuck has nearly ready for publication, a second edition, enlarged, of an Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever.

Mr. Woolnoth will complete his Series of Views of our Ancient Castles in the course of the ensuing summer: No. XXIII. is just published; and No. XXIV., concluding the work, will contain a Descriptive Catalogue of all the Castles in England and Wales, with other introductory matter.

The Memoirs of William Veitch and George Brysson are now just ready.

Mr. Elmes's long promised Anecdotes of Arts and Artists are now just ready for publication.

A second and corrected edition of Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement, is nearly ready.

The Arabs, a Tale; in 4 Cantos, by H. Austin Driver, may speedily be expected.

Mr. Upcott's "Miscellaneous Writings of John Evelyn," is now just ready for publication; as are also the "Reminiscences of Michael Kelly.

The first part of Dr. Alex. Jamieson's New Practical Dictionary of Mechanical Science, embellished with many hundred engravings on copper and wood, is just ready for publication.

Sir Jonah Barrington's Historical Anecdotes of Ireland will be ready in a few days.

The Rev. W. S. Gilly's Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piemont, and Researches among the Vaudois, or Waldenses, Protestant Inhabitants of the Cottian Alps, will speedily be published.

Pepys' interesting Journal will be ready in about three weeks.

The Rev. J. T. James, author of Travels in Russia and Poland, has in the press the Scepticism of To-Day, or the Common Sense of Religion considered.

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, is preparing for publication, a Documentary Supplement to "Who wrote Icon Basilikè?" in which will be contained recently discovered Papers and Letters of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and of the Gauden Family.

In the press: Sonnets, Recollections of Scotland, and other Poems, by a Resident of Sherwood Forest, will soon appear.

Mr. W. W. Sleight, Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, has in the press, a New System of Pathology, by which the treatment of Diseases is simplified and established according to the laws of the animal economy.

Letters of Horace Walpole, (afterwards Earl of Orford) to the Earl of Hertford, during his Lordship's Embassy in Paris, are now just ready.

Lord Porchester's Poem of The Moor may be expected in a few days.

Letters of Marshal Conway, from 1744 to 1784, embracing the period when he was Commander of the Forces, and Secretary of State, may speedily be expected.

Anselmo, a Tale of Italy, illustrative of Roman and Neapolitan Life, from 1789 to 1809, by A. Vieusseux, author of Italy and the Italians, is just ready, and also Babylon the Great, by the author of the Modern Athens; and the History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain; founded upon a Comparison of the Arabic MSS. in the Escurial with the Spanish Chronicles.

Mr. Cadell has just published "Mas-senburg," a Tale, in 3 vols.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London, with Memoirs of royal and distinguished Persons. By John Bayley, esq. F.R.S. Part 2, 4to. £3. 3s.

A Description of Three Ancient Ornamented Bricks, found at different periods in London and at Gravesend, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. with two plates. 2s. 6d.

The Antiquities of Athens. By Stuart and Revett. A new edition, with important additions, by Professional Travellers. 4 vols. folio. To be published in 40 parts, at 6s. each.

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

APRIL 22.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, £7,000 was granted by parliament to purchase Mr. Rich's collection of coins, curiosities, and manuscripts.

28.—Mr. Whitmore's Bill for a Revision of the Corn Laws was thrown out. The votes were—For the motion, 47; against it, 187.

May 3.—At a meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations in London and Westminster, at the Library, Whitecross-street, it was resolved, "That, as a body, we wholly disclaim every interference of religious intolerance towards our fellow-subjects of the Roman Catholic persuasion; and express our earnest hope, that the Legislature will at length deem it proper to take measures for the relief of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, who may lie under penalties and disabilities for conscience-sake."

5.—Mr. Maberley's motion for transferring the Duties from Beer to Malt, was thrown out by a majority of 68.

9.—Mr. Stuart Wortley's bill for legalizing the sale of game was thrown out of the House of Lords, by a majority of 15.

13.—Mr. Huskisson's bill for allowing the Importation of Corn, at a duty of 10s. 3d. per quarter, was read a third time in the House of Commons.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's church, W. Tighe, esq. of Woodstock, Ireland, to Lady Louisa Lennox, fifth daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Richmond.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Long, to the Hon. Miss Stanley, eldest daughter of Lord Stanley, and granddaughter to the Earl of Derby.

At Mary-le-bone church, W. B. Hughes, esq. eldest son of Sir W. B. Hughes, of Plascuch, Anglesea, to Mrs. Wormald, widow of the late H. Wormald, esq. of Woodhouse-house, Yorkshire.

David Solomans, esq. of Bury-street, to Jeannette, eldest daughter of S. Cohen, esq. of Grove-house, Canonbury.

At St. Pancras church, J. Dodson, esq.

of Burton-crescent, to Miss Wilbraham, of the same place.

At Wandsworth, W. Biddle, esq. of Poole, Dorsetshire, to Sophia, daughter of the late W. Driver, esq. of Surrey-square.

Lieut.-Col. G. Disbrowe, Grenadier Guards, to Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. A. De la Fite, M.A., to Sarah, daughter of the late S. De Castro, esq.

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At Hanover-square, Sir W. Fowles, bart. to Mary Jane, second daughter of the late

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DEATHS.

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At Baroda, East-Indies, Capt. W. K. Lester, H. E. I. Co.'s Artillery, to Sophia Catherine, fourth daughter of J. Pinchard esq. of Taunton.

At Calcutta, R. H. Mathews, esq. of Boxar, to Mary Eleanor, daughter of N. D. Bishop, esq. of London.

DEATHS ABROAD.

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Rev. C. Champnes, B.A. of St. Alban Hall, is preferred to the rectory of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, with the rectory of St. George, Botolph-lane.

Rev. C. Pilkington, M.A. of Magdalen College, is preferred to a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. W. Twigg, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Pickhall, Yorkshire, by the master and fellows of the above society.

Rev. O. Sergeant, to the ministry of St. Philip's Salford.

Rev. E. B. Shaw, to the ministry of St. Matthew's, Manchester.

Rev. D'Arcy Haggitt, M.A. has been instituted to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Pershore, with the chapels of Holy Cross, Besford, Defford, Bricklehampton, and Pinvin annexed, Worcestershire.

Rev. W. Hewson, vicar of Swansea, is appointed chancellor and canon residentiary of the cathedral church of St. David's.

The Rev. G. Coke, M.A., rector of Aylton, to the livings of Marston and Pencoed, Herefordshire.

The Rev. W. Tanner, M.A., to the rectory of Bolnhurst, Bed, and to the rectory of Colnworthing in the same county.

The Rev. T. Clarkson, M.A., by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the rectory of Acton Scott, in the county of Salop.

The Rev. J. E. Robson has been appointed to the chapelry of Hartwith, near Ripley, in the county of York.

The Rev. T. G. Roberts, M.A. fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and rector of Llanaber, Merionethshire, presented to the rectory of Dolgelly, in the same county.

The Rev. C. Pilkington, M.A., prebendary of Earham, in the cathedral of Chichester, has been elected by the dean and chapter, a canon-residentiary of that Cathedral.

The Rev. A. Webber, to be custos of St. Mary's Hospital; the Rev. Mr. Miller, to the rectory of Birdham; the Rev. Mr. Watkins, to the rectory of St. Olaves, in the city of Chichester; and the Rev. Mr. Holland, to Bapchild, in Kent.

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CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. T. Hill to Miss M. Lowry; Mr. T. Lowthian to Miss E. McGhie—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Musgrave to Miss E. Stagg—At Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Kirby to Miss M. Vickers—At Long Marston, J. Hutchinson, esq. to Miss Atkinson.

Died.] At Cockermouth, 84, J. C. Satterthwaite, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Receiver-General for Cumberland, and who for nearly 30 years was chairman of the Quarter Sessions—At Carlisle, 79, Mr. J. Harris—At Kendal, 26, Mr. Atkinson; 21, Mr. Corbett—At Brampton, Mary, daughter of the late J. Walton, of Merryknow, Northumberland—At Workington, 50, Capt. Thompson—At Parkbroom, 80, J. Bowman—At Maryport, 44, Mr. J. Banks; Mr. J. Hetherington—At Workington, 74, Mrs. Hallams; 62, Mrs. Brown; 62, Mary McCalvin; 76, Margaret Snoddon; 53, Luna Robinson; 68, Capt. J. Peel—At Cowbrow, 84, Mrs. Lewthwaite—At Kendal, Mr. Reed, jun., of Natland-hall.

YORKSHIRE.

There is now in the possession of Mr. P. Newton, of Beverly, a hen canary-bird that

has hatched and brought forth birds for twelve successive months. She has had fifty-four eggs from the 20th March 1824, to the 20th of the same month 1825, from which she has brought forty-six birds.

Earl Fitzwilliam has subscribed the sum of £300, towards the erection of a building on the Manor Shore, York, for the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

Lately, the foundation-stone of a Church Methodist chapel (the first of the kind in England) was laid at Beverly, by T. Hull, M.D., Deputy Mayor, with appropriate ceremonies.

Married.] At Darrington, E. B. Beaumont, esq. late of the 10th Hussars, to Jane, youngest daughter of W. Lee, esq. of Grove-hall; Mr. M. Pratt, of Kirkstall, to Miss Musgrave—At Rudbury, the Rev. R. Shepherd, vicar of Rudbury, to Ann, daughter of R. Brigham, esq.; Mr. Noble, solicitor, to Miss Smith—At Penistone, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. J. Burnley, Gomersal, to Mary Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Milner, of Thurlstone—At the Friends' Meeting-house, Halifax, Mr. B. Akroyd to Miss Stansfield—At Leeds, Mr. J. Westran, to Miss Humble; Mr. E. Smith, of Legrams, to Miss Wordsworth—At Seacroft church, Mr. W. Wilson to Miss Overton, both of Leeds—Mr. T. Wilkinson, of Skipton, to Miss Brown, of Calton—At Acomb, near York, J. W. H. Ibbotson, esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull, to Juliana Octavia, youngest daughter of R. Anderson, esq.—At Wakefield, Mr. J. S. Archer, of Ossett, to Margaret, daughter of J. Halliday, esq. of Wakefield—Rev. R. Poolè, jun. B.A. of Ripon, to Anne, daughter of H. Tennant, esq. of Kirk Hammerton—Rev. E. H. Brooksbank, vicar of Tickhill, to Hannah, daughter of the late B. Heywood, esq. of Stanley-hall—At York, Mr. J. Taylor, of Leicester, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J. Cragg, esq. of York—At Bradford, Thomas, third son of D. Drake, esq. of Thornton, to Miss Aykroyd, second daughter of A. Aykroyd, esq. of Blackcarr.

Died.] At Leeds, 91, Mrs. Hammond—29, Miss Pattison, only daughter of the Rev. J. Pattison, minister at Ripponden church—80, Mr. Lister, of Morton—62, Mrs. Davison, of Hunslet—At Tong-hall, the wife of T. Rawson, esq.—13, Ely, only son of J. Holroyd, esq. of Manor-house, Stainland—32, Sarah, wife of Mr. Clay of Hull—103, Mrs. Hartley of Morley—Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Smith, Kirby-moor-side—At Pontefract, J. Jefferson, M.D.—At Keighley, 65, Mr. J. Heaton—77, Mr. W. Sutcliffe;

Sutcliffe, of Wheatley—At Askrigg, 38, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Metraye—At Sheffield, 63, Mr. Breary, of Manchester—At Baildon, 60, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. T. Clark; and, 70, Mr. T. Lister, of Morton, brother to the above Mrs. Clark.

LANCASHIRE.

A fire broke out, on the 25th April, in Messrs. Hume and Walker's extensive tannery and Spanish leather manufactory, situate on the bank of the river Irk, near Ducie-bridge. Such was the inflammable nature of the contents of the various buildings, consisting of oils, skins, and wool, that before any assistance could be rendered, the whole was reduced to ruins. The loss sustained on this occasion is supposed to be not less than £9,000. Upwards of 17,000 skins were destroyed, and the stock of oil and wool was very considerable.

Married.] At Liverpool, D. D. Smith, esq. of Birmingham, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. Birkbeck, of Penrith; W. Forster, esq. of the Blue Coat Hospital, to Miss E. Bainford—At Manchester, Mr. R. Holland, to Miss Tonge, of Runcorn; Mr. H. Brook, of Huddersfield, to Miss Ireland, of Newton; Mr. J. B. Thomas, to Miss Mottram, both of Burmange; Mr. Basnett to Miss Owen of Bangor; Mr. J. Laurie, of Manchester, to Margaret, eldest daughter of W. Morton, esq. of Oak-bank—Mr. J. Wilson, of Salford, to Miss Denney—At Bolton, the Rev. H. Dobson, of Great Harwood, to Miss Haworth.

Died.] At Liverpool, S. M. Colquitt, D.A., Fellow of Brazenose, Oxford—At Manchester, 54, Mrs. Sagar; 77, Mrs. Hindley; Mrs. Smith, of Newton-heath, who, although 78, was observed, half an hour before her death, to thread a needle without spectacles—Mrs. A. Grimshaw, relict of the Rev. H. Grimshaw, of Oldham—E. Chantler, esq. of Broken-bank, Salford—At Lancaster, 56, Mr. J. Jackson—At Swarthdale-house, near Lancaster, 77, the Rev. J. Shambank—At Salford, T. Potter, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Hyde, of Nantwich, to Mary, daughter of the late R. Edleston, esq. of Nantwich—At Prestbury, Mr. H. Wormald, of London, to Ann, second daughter of the late G. Ward, esq. of Macclesfield.

Died.] At Acton, 38, Lady Brookes, of Norton-priory—The Rev. T. Williamson, of the Groves, Chester—At Eccleston, near Chester, the widow of the late Rev. C. Mytton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Heeley, of Stone, to Miss Fletcher; Mr. Hinde, of Rochdale, Lancashire, to Miss Cartledge; Mr. W. Thorpe, to Miss Browne—At North Wingfield, Mr. G. Brooks, of Hardstaff, to Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Pendleton, of Egger-green—Mr. Wright, of Derby, to

Eliza, fourth daughter of the late I. Borough, esq. of Hulland.

Died.] At Appleby, J. Hill, esq.—27, Mr. J. Keys, of Derby, flower-painter: as an artist, though almost self-taught, he ranked high, and has left behind him specimens of his superior abilities—At Derby, 24, Mrs. Oaky; 78, Mr. T. Eaton; 79, Mr. Bacon; 63, Mr. J. Allen—At Hollingwood, Mr. J. Hollingworth—At Southwingfield-park, 65, Mr. H. Bestwick—At Newark, 65, R. Hutchinson, gent.—At Ticknell, Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of Mr. G. Hutchinson—At Smalley, Martha, daughter of J. Radford, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Some labourers employed by the Trent Company, in a stone quarry in the parish of Snenton, discovered, on splitting a large block of stone, about nine feet below the surface, a live toad, imbedded in the heart of the stone, in a cavity only just sufficient to contain it, without any apparent fissure; and about six inches from it, without any communication, a large worm, as thick as the finger, was also imbedded. The toad has no mouth, and is supposed to have lived by absorbing the moisture which the rock afforded. It is yet living, and in possession of Mr. Gamble, cork-cutter, who saw it liberated from its stony prison. How many centuries it has been insulated, it is not possible to calculate; but toads have been known to exist in the centre of an oak or a rock, which must have required a long period since they were inclosed in the state of spawn, and are in that case supposed to be nourished by the sap, being always found in the solid and vigorous part of the oak. When the rock was cut down near the Hermitage at Snenton, a few years ago, a toad was found there! but it survived only a short time after its exposure to the external atmosphere.—The toad was produced at Bromley-house, for the inspection of the gentlemen belonging to the literary society assembling in that place.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Datt to Miss Cook; Mr. W. Taylor to Miss Bamford; Mr. J. Wardle to Miss Burton; Mr. E. Ward to Miss Swain; Mr. G. Clements to Miss Barwick; Mr. T. W. Walton, Derby, to Miss Sands; Mr. R. Rider to Miss Rider; Mr. J. Rickard to Miss Lister; Mr. B. Elliot to Miss Davies; Mr. T. Porter to Miss Campbell; Mr. T. Hemstock to Miss Baker; Mr. W. Simnet to Miss Staniland; Mr. R. Kadmel to Miss Twigg; Mr. T. Wilkinson to Miss Courtney; Mr. G. Holmes to Miss Perry; Mr. W. Wand to Miss Buxton; Mr. J. Whittle to Miss Lightfoot; Mr. J. Swindle to Miss Lackenby; Mr. T. Allen to Miss Middleton; Mr. M. Revill to Miss Barker—At Radford, Mr. S. Wass to Miss Smith; Mr. F. H. Elliott to Miss Wood—At Mansfield, S. Foster, esq. of Mansfield, to Elizabeth Hancock, third daughter of J. Freeth, esq.—At Kirby in Ashfield, Mr. J. Riley,

73, to Mrs. Binkley, 32. The advanced age of the *loving* bridegroom did not prevent him from displaying as much activity on that day as in any part of his former life—At Newark, Mr. W. Fotherby, of South Clifton, to Miss Stow; Mr. G. Daft to Miss Mayfield.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Graves; 67, Mr. J. Dutch, of Bath; 93, Mrs. Clarke—36, the wife of Mr. W. Martin, jun. of Burtonjoice—35, the wife of Mr. O. Moore, of New Snenton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Denton, C. F. Clinton, esq., to Penelope, second daughter of Sir W. E. Welby, bart. of Denton-hall—At Lincoln, J. Moore, esq., to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of C. White, esq.—At Coleby, W. Jordan, 74, to Miss Thorpe, 18.

Died.] 17, the eldest son of the Rev. J. Wayet, vicar of Pinchbeck—Mrs. Pilkington, of Stamford—At Wigsley, 88, Mr. E. Ward—At Barrowby-hall, 28, Mr. J. Dorr.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Leicester, R. Baxter, esq., of Doncaster, to Joanna Maria, sister of the Rev. T. B. Paget—At Nailstone, Mr. J. Barker, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Gardiner of Osbaston—At Barrow-upon-Soar, Mr. W. Perkins of Warwick, to Miss Lee—At Exton, Mr. Marshall of Cossington, to Mahala, third daughter of Mr. Hibbit, of Exton-lodge—At Castle Donnington, Mr. S.W. Follows to Miss Killingley—At Desford, Mr. E. Hooke, to Mary, youngest daughter of W. Drakeley, gent.

Died.] The Rev. H. Powis, of Stoke Golding—At Asforbey, the relict of the late Rev. T. B. Barnaby—At Tollthorpe-hall, 22, C. Harrison, esq.—86, Mr. T. Hardlow, of Blackfordby—At Hinckley, 29, the wife of the late D. Wagstaff, of Nuneaton—Mr. J. Wallis, Leicester—At Melton Mowbray, 50, Miss Wilson—At Oakham, 40, Mr. J. Bullivant, Cornet in the Rutland Yeomanry.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handsworth, William, third son of Mr. Bannister of Birmingham, to Miss Crackett of Handsworth.

Died.] At Hanley, the Rev. J. Revill—15, Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Male, of West Bromwich.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wappenbury, T. Bidulph, esq., eldest son of Sir T. Bidulph, bart. of Bibury-hall, to Jane Rebecca, second daughter of the late R. Vyner, esq., of Eathorpe—At Bilton, R. Smith, esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to S. Wheeler, eldest daughter of A. Hume, esq., of Bilton-grange—Mr. T. Salt, of Birmingham, to Miss J. Blair, of Kenilworth—At Birmingham, at the Friends' meeting-house, Robert, son of L. Howard, of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Rachael, daughter of S.

Lloyd, esq., of Birmingham; J. Hart, esq., of Scarbro', to Miss Bilby; Mr. W. Elliott, jun. to Miss Haywood; Mr. J. Pope, to Miss Room—At Stratford-upon-Avon, T. Green, esq., of St. Michael's, London, to Maria, second daughter of J. Tasker, esq., mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Died.] At Birmingham, 26, Mr. J. W. Ryland; 45, Mr. S. Kinsay; Frances Susan, youngest daughter of Mr. Créshull; Mr. M. Stockton; 54, Mr. J. Hardy; 80, Mrs. Magennis; 43, Mr. T. Braidwood, instructor of the deaf and dumb at the institution at Edgbaston—At Hodsworth, Mrs. Walton, wife of the Rev. D. N. Walton, M. A. assistant minister of St. John's; 61, Mr. T. Pemberton; Susanna, daughter of Mr. C. B. Greatrex; Frederick, youngest son of the late Mr. S. Hawkes—At Warwick, 38, Mr. A. Parkes, solicitor, one of the coroners for the county.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] J. M. Sevrer, esq., to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late E. M. Wigley, esq., of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire—At Hales Owen, Mr. W. Mathews, of Great Barr, to Rachel Maria, youngest daughter of M. Attwood, esq.; Mr. S. Harewood, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Evans, of St. Asaph.

Died.] At Wein, 77, Mrs. Barnett, late of Soulten-hall, near Wern—At Shrewsbury, 78, Mr. W. Nickless; Mr. J. France, of Plealey-villa; Emma, daughter of the Rev. J. Morris, of Bridgnorth; 34, Mr. J. Taylor, jun. of Heathcote; 66, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. M. Head, banker—At Whitechurch, 66, the Rev. J. Collier, A.M. perpetual curate of Tilstock, and one of the chaplains of the Earl of Bridgewater; Mrs. Davies, youngest daughter of the Rev. D. Lloyd, rector of Trevilan, and vicar of Ystrad, Cardiganshire—At Bridgnorth, 73, Mr. G. Gitton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Edmands, of Pendock, Worcestershire, to Miss Billings, of Cheltenham—At the Friends' meeting-house, Worcester, Mr. C. Ash, of Taunton, to Miss Newman.

Died.] At Shipston-upon-Stower, F. Findon, esq.—J. Surman, esq., late of Malvern-lodge, one of the deputy-lieutenants of Worcester—At Maseley, Mrs. Geast, widow of the late R. Geast, esq.—Rev. Archdeacon Butler, rector of Bentham and Whittington—50, Susanna, wife of Mr. J. Lord, of Longdon; Mr. W. Ireland, of Eldersfield—At Kempsey, near Worcester, 64, Mrs. Goddington, relict of J. Goddington, esq., of Camp-hill, near Brimingham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At the Friends' meeting-house, R. J. Jones, of Hereford, stationer, to Miss Morgan, of the Haywards, near Ross—At Orleton, Mr. G. Boyce, of Lamb's Conduit-street, London, to Anne, youngest

youngest daughter of M. Price, esq. of Camberton.

Died.] 78, Mr. J. Tully, of Drybridge, Hereford—At Hereford, 76, Elizabeth, relict of J. Elliott, gent. of Ballingham, and sister of the above Mr. Tully—At Woolasbone-rectory, Charles, son of the late Rev. C. Bryan—At Rothensas, the wife of C. Bodenham, esq.—88, Elizabeth, relict of C. Cooke, esq. of Upper Poole-house, near Hereford—At Hunderton, 63, Mr. T. Hullett.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Some labourers digging a deep ditch in a field belonging to Mr. J. Leaser, at Conderton, Gloucestershire, discovered three human skeletons, two of which were considerably decayed, but the other was quite perfect; the teeth appeared as white and firm as though the person had been interred only a short time. It is conjectured that they must have lain there since the celebrated battle of Tewkesbury, as a number of spears, swords, &c., have, from time to time, been dug up in that neighbourhood.

At the King's-holm, near Gloucester (which was a burying-place of the Romans), a great many curious remains of antiquity have at different times been found, particularly stone and leaden coffins, Roman legionary and other swords, parts of helmets, breast-plates, shields, heads of spears and arrows, cuirasses, a statera or Roman steel-yard of brass, glass-beads, rings, fibulæ, lachrymatories, lamps, urns, and various other articles of Roman pottery; also coins, particularly of Tiberius, Nero, Claudius, and the early emperors. A short time since, a bone of prodigious size, partly in a state of decomposition, measuring twenty-two inches in circumference, supposed to be one of the *ossa innominata*, or part of the pelvis of an elephant, was found there, in a bed of gravel, several feet below the surface of the earth, and which, in all probability, must have been deposited there nearly 1,400 years, as the Romans finally departed from Britain in 448. This bone is in the possession of Mr. Counsell, of Gloucester.

Married.] At Cheltenham, C. Brodric, esq. nephew of Lord Viscount Middleton, and eldest son of the late archbishop of Cashel, to the Hon. Emma Stapleton, third daughter of Lord Le Despencer; T. D. Hearne, esq. of Hearnbrook, county of Galway, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Col. Sir J. Dyer, K.C.B., Royal Artillery; the Rev. B. Bray, son of Col. Bray, to Saba Eliza Malkin, only daughter of the late Major Malkin; J. B. B. Arnault, esq. to Miss Moore, both of Cheltenham—At Old Sodbury, Mr. D. Somers, of Yate, to Miss Carraway, of the former place—At Bristol, R. Perkins, jun. esq. of Penmaen, Monmouthshire, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of S. Heineken, esq. of Bristol; R. Ford, esq. of Queen-Charlton, to Miss E. Ford, of Keynsham, youngest daughter of G. Ford,

esq. of Newton; G. Woodroffe, second son of the late G. Franklyn, esq. of Bristol, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Arden, of Longcroft-hall, Staffordshire—The Rev. D. D. Evans, of Carmarthen, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late G. Conway, esq. of Pontnewydd Works, Monmouthshire—At Clifton Church, W. G. Bird, esq. of Lichfield, to Phæbe Ann, daughter of the late Rev. J. Olive, rector of St. Paul's, Bristol—Mr. J. Taylor, of Tonhouse, to Amelia, youngest daughter of J. Swayne, esq. of Newnham—Mr. Watts, at Highfield, Wick and Abson, to Mrs. Killow.

Died.] At Pool-house, J. Surman, esq. late of Malvern-lodge, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of this county—79, Mr. J. Packer, of Coaley—At Cheltenham, 46, S. France, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

On Wednesday, April 20, in convocation, the University seal was affixed to an instrument for the establishment of four University Scholarships, the benefaction of the very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, "for the Promotion of Classical Learning and Taste." The candidates are to be undergraduate members of the University, "without regard to place of birth, school, parentage, or pecuniary circumstances," who shall not have exceeded their 16th term from their matriculation. The election of the first scholar to take place in the first term after the completion of the foundation.

The University Seal has been affixed to a deed of foundation of a professorship in political economy, on the endowment of Henry Drummond, esq. of Albany-park, in the county of Surrey. The professor is to be elected by convocation, and to hold the professorship for the space of five years, being capable of re-election after the lapse of two years. He is to read a course of nine lectures at the least during one of the four academical terms in every year, and to print and publish one of the same lectures. Three persons are to be considered as forming a class; and if the professor neglects so to read or to publish, according to the intention of the founder, he forfeits all claim to the salary attached to the professorship during the period of such neglect.

Married.] At Steeple-Aston, the Rev. F. J. Trotman, vicar of Dallington, Northamptonshire, to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. N. Earle, of Swerford, in this county—At Ewelme, N. Reid, esq., eldest son of A. Reid, esq. of Lionsdown, Herts, to the Hon. Caroline Napier, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Napier.

Died.] At Souldern, 59, Mrs. Simons—At Forrest-hill, 70, Mr. J. Sheldon—C. Street, esq. of Burford—The Rev. W. H. Woodroffe, vicar of Swinscomb—At Oxford, 75, W. Hall, esq.; 77, Mrs. Wentworth; 72, Mr. W. Woodcock, bachelor of music, organist of New College.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] At Speen, Berks, the Rev. T. Penruddocke Michell, vicar of Histon, to Caroline Patience, third daughter of the Rev. G. Wyld—At Wokingham, Mr. J. Heelas, to Miss Wheeler—At Eton, Mr. J. Hatch, of Bower's-farm; near Amersham, to Miss Atkins, of Eton.

Died.] At Clewer-green, Lieut. Col. Paterson, many years lieut.-governor of Quebec. This experienced officer died at a very advanced age, having served under their late Majesties George II. and III. as assistant quarter-master-general in the war-office, London. He was the author of the celebrated Road Book, now in such general use in England—At Cookham, Caroline, the wife of the Rev. W. Coney—At Wing, Mr. R. Shirley—67, P. Gill, esq. of Midgham, Berks, deputy-lieutenant for the county—At Rameslade-lodge, Berks, J. Stanbank, esq.—72, J. Stewart, esq. of Hyde-heath, near Great Missenden—At Ryslip, near Uxbridge, the Right Hon. Lady Wodehouse, after a long illness. Her ladyship was the only surviving child of the Hon. C. Berkeley, of Bruton-abbey, Somersetshire, and niece to the last Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and was the last of that branch of the Berkeley family.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] At St. Alban's, the Rev. T. Smith, A.M., of Sheffield, to Miss Louisa Thomas, of Sloane-street—At Watford, Herts, J. King, esq. to Miss Bean, both of that place.

Died.] At St. Alban's, J. M. Barnes, esq.—At Hatfield, Lord Arthur Cecil, the infant son of the Marquis of Salisbury—At Boxmoor-house, Herts, 73, Elizabeth, the wife of E. Mead, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston, near Weedon, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Hutchinson, second son of the Hon. F. H. Hutchinson, to the Hon. Mrs. Frederic North Douglas.

Died.] 85, Mr. J. Williams—54, Mr. S. Dean, of Longthorpe, near Peterborough—Mrs. Horsey, wife of the Rev. J. Horsey, of Northampton—At Staverton, Elizabeth, widow of Vice Admiral Lechmere, of Steeple-Ashton, Oxfordshire—At Wellingborough, 34, Mary Ann, only daughter of Mrs. Corrie, of Dunrod, Scotland.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. J. Fawcett, to Isabella, youngest daughter of J. Farish, esq. of Cambridge—At Cheveley, Mr. Norman, of Kirtling, to Miss Holland, of Cheveley.

Died.] At Littleport, in the Isle of Ely, 87, Mrs. Gotobed—At March, 33, Mary, the wife of E. Barley, esq.—At Fulbourn, 77, Mrs. Rooke; 81, Mrs. E. Austin, spinster; 84, Mrs. Brown, of Chatteris.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Lieut. C. Thurtell, R.N., third son of C. Thurtell, esq. to Mrs. Dunham, of Chapel-field.

Died.] 81, B. P. Fountaine, esq., formerly of Narford-hall, Norfolk—At Toftwood, near East Dereham, 65, M. H. Dickens, esq.—At Ringstead, 66, the widow of Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Burnham—At Norwich, 85, the Rev. L. Gibbs, M.A. rector of Brockdish, Norfolk, and of Cainby, Lincolnshire.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bardwell, G. Brodie, esq. of Salisbury, to Catherine, Sarah, eldest daughter of W. Ray, esq. of Wicken-hall.

Died.] The Rev. S. Salmon, of Wetheringsett—At Risby, near Bury, Mr. J. Robinson—21, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Paul, of Bury—62, T. Archer, esq. of Barton-place—At Ipswich, O. Rowe, esq.—80, E. Hassell, esq. of Ipswich—At Undley, Suffolk, 65, Alice, relict of Mr. M. Waddelow, of Undley-hall.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chigwell, Capt. Evance, R.N. to Harriet, youngest daughter of J. Dyer, esq. of Chigwell—At Walthamstow, J. D. Browne, esq. to Margaret, only child of W. Tipston, esq. of Low Hall—Peter Thomas, second son of P. Skipper, esq. of Little Burshad, to Rachael, third daughter of the late T. Hale, esq. of Highgate—W. G. Watson, esq. of Woodford-bridge, to Harriet, fourth daughter of the late H. Atkins, esq.—At Plaistow, J. O. Harris, esq. of Richmond, to Charlotte, third daughter of W. Masterman, esq. of Layton—At Braintree, Essex, the Rev. R. Miller, of Tamworth, to S. Barrett, only daughter of Mr. S. Death, of Braintree.

Died.] Mr. J. Heard, Master of the Free Grammar School, Essex—43, Miss S. Maw.

KENT.

Married.] At West Malling, A. Maitland, esq. of Gloucester, to Susannah, daughter of the late Sir S. Langston—At Chatham, Mr. M. G. Jordan, to Miss Trapnell; Mr. Springett, to Miss Reeve—At Sittingbourne, Mr. R. Pexton, to Miss Wilson—At Ash church, J. Charlton, esq. of Pems-court, to Jane, eldest daughter of C. Whitehead, esq. of Ash-place—At Dartford, W. Tasker, esq. of Wilmington, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. B. Fooks, esq. of Dartford—At Faversham, Mr. Sackett, of Ramsgate, to Miss Chambers, of Faversham.

Died.] At Beckenham, Lady F. Harpur, grandmother of Sir G. Crewe, bart. of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, and sister to the late Earl of Warwick—90, At Ramsgate, Mrs. Gonger—At Walmer, 45, the Rev. B. E. Bridges, rector of Bonnington, and vicar of Lenham, in this county—At New Romney, W. Coates, esq.—At Ramsgate, Arthur, second son of the Right Hon. Sir C. Bagot—29, At Bridge, W. R. Weston, esq.—At Orpington, Kent, 28, the Rev. J. W. Stephenson, M.A.—At Canterbury, 30, F. S. Browne, esq. surgeon—At Dover, 72, Sarah, wife of Mr. G. Brice—At Chatham, 70, Mrs. Squires; Mrs. Bartlett, relict of the

the late Mr. Bartlett, formerly postmaster of Chatham.

SUSSEX.

The beautiful gothic stone pulpit, in Arundel church, has lately been re-edified, and put into its pristine state. Its dilapidation was begun by the Puritanic army, at the siege of Arundel castle, A.D. January 7, 1644, under the command of Sir W. Wallace (being a detachment of Lord Hopton's army), who used the church and chancel as stabling for their cavalry.

Married.] H. Duke, esq. of Earnley, to Julia, second daughter of T. Hogben, esq. of Siddlesham.

Died.] J. R. Peyton, esq. of Wakehurst Park, East Grinstead—At Brighton, the wife of Sir W. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge—Mr. W. Parker, of Chichester—Mr. J. Batton, of the Cliff, Lewes—75, Mr. H. Verral, of Lewes—At Silver Hill, 70, Mr. T. Ordway, late of Birmingham—At Chichester, 83, Mrs. Ashburnham, widow of the late J. Ashburnham, M.A. Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of Chichester Cathedral; 72, Mrs. W. Lee.

HAMPSHIRE.

It appears from a report made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Rate Returns, that the population of Hampshire is 289,000 persons; and the money expended on the poor, by the last return, was £174,067, being at the rate of 12s. per head, or 6s. less than in the year 1813. The population of Sussex is 237,700 persons, and the poor expenditure £246,827, or 21s. a head, being 11s. less than in 1813: it is noted, that this is higher than in any other part of the kingdom. The parish of Portsea contributes 6s. 2d. a head upon its population of 38,379 persons to the poor; the parish of Alverstoke 9s. 2d.; and the parish of Portsmouth 11s. 1d.—The returns of the money levied throughout the kingdom, in the year 1821-2, shew a declension of £2,422,287 as compared with the highest amount levied in the years 1817-18; and the expenditure upon the poor, in 1822-3. was less by £585,745 than in the preceding year.—The total amount levied in 1823 was £5,772,958.

The expenditure of the parish of Portsea, for the last eleven years, was £147,872; being £5,250 less than was stated last week.—The non-collection of £26. in the whole of the last year's rates, in the parish of Alverstoke, was upon seventeen not thirtene rates.

Married.] At Millbrook, near Southampton, T. B. Tristram, esq. to Caroline, relict of Capt. F. Becker, R.N.—At Southampton, A. Moore, esq. youngest son of the Hon. Judge Moore, of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland; and B. A. of University College, to Anna Maria, third daughter of Sir J. P. Milbanke, bart. of Hainaby Hall, Yorkshire—J. Cooke, esq. of Portchester, Hants, son of Rear-Admiral Cooke, to

Elizabeth, relict of C. Tickell, esq. of Millbrook, Hants—At Alverstoke church, Com. J. Tracey, R.N. to Mrs. Knight, of Gosport.—At St. Thomas's, Capt. J. Jones, R.N. to Elizabeth, only daughter of H. Deacon, esq. of Portsmouth—At Andover, Mr. W. Henwood, of the School of Naval Architecture, at Portsmouth Dock-yard, to Miss Moody, of that place—At Portsmouth, G. Grant, jun. esq. banker, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late J. Sparke, esq. Deputy Accountant-General of the Bank of England.

Died.] At Ringwood, Mrs. Bristowe, wife of the Rev. J. B. Bristowe—At Chewton-house, near Christ-Church, Capt. C. Campbell, R.N., youngest and last surviving son of the late Lord Cawdor—At Martyr Worthy, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. Sir H. Rivers, bart.—Mr. Webb, of Ratlake-farm, near Winchester—At the Rectory-house, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of Cleddisden—At Lyndhurst, Miss A. Judson, sister of the late Capt. Judson, R.M.—At Portsmouth, the wife of Col. Foster—At Southampton, Jane, the wife of Capt. H. Coxwell.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Steeple Ashton, the Rev. F. S. Trotman, vicar of Dullington Norts, to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. N. Earl, of Swerford, Oxon—At Chippenham, Mr. J. Perrin, of Temple-Cloud, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. C. Beaven, Rowdes-house, Wilts.

Died.] At Marlborough, N. Merriman, esq.—At Hindon, 77, the Rev. W. Norris.—At Milksham, 69, R. Fowler, esq.—At Losmore, 81, Mr. J. Knapp—Miss Gent, the last remaining child of H. Gent, esq. of Devizes—28, Ann, wife of R. Racey, esq. of Chedghow.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Long Ashton, the Rev. R. Brodie, M.A. to Anna Maria, daughter of the late R. Lisle, esq. of Acton-house, Northumberland—At Bathwick-church, Lieut.-Col. G. Disbrowe, Grenadier Guards, to Louisa, daughter of Lord Kilmaine—Mr. G. Moore, of Dursley, to Caroline, third daughter of the late T. Warren, esq. of Blagdon, Somerset—At Long Ashton, W. H. Heaven, esq. of Perridge-house, to Miss Grossett—At Bath, Mr. H. Tanton, 95, and after a widowhood of six weeks, to Mrs. H. Calton, aged 47.—The bridegroom lived with his former wife 74 years, by whom he had seven children, the youngest of whom is 60 years old. This venerable man at the age of 93, wrote a book called "The Bible Traveller," now in circulation—At Charlton, Musgrove, the Rev. P. Leir, rector of that place, to Fanny, widow of W. M. Pleydell, esq.—At Bath, the Rev. J. A. Savage, B.A. of Trinity-college, Oxford, to Margaret, youngest daughter of T. Brook, esq. of Widcombe-crescent—At Walcot, W. Queade, esq. to Philippa, eldest daughter of H. White, esq. of Lansdown-place; T. F. L'Estrange,

F. L'Estrange, esq. to Alureda Anna Tomasina, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Darby, of Green Park-buildings—At Chard, Mr. Wilee, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Wilkins, of Eleven Ash.

Died.] At Bath, Catherine Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir C. Hudson, bart. of Wanlip; 75, T. Ball, esq.; 53, E. Warren, wife of the very Rev. the Dean of Bangor—At Wells, E. Tuson, esq.—Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Mr. Philips, rector of Haddenham, Bucks—At Minehead, 56, the Rev. W. S. Bradley, prebendary of Wells, vicar of Chard and of Timberscombe.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] J. Davis, esq. of Winterborne, to Harriet, only daughter of N. Derrick, esq. of Cheltenham.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stonehouse, the Rev. J. L. Lugg, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Williams, R.M.—W. Lyndon, esq. of Holcombe Regis, to Susannah, third daughter of the late H. Land, esq. of Silverton—At the Friends' meeting-house, Plymouth, W. D. Crewdson, jun. esq. to Sarah, only daughter of the late F. Fox, esq. of Plymouth—At Atherington, Mr. Westlake, of Lestwithiel, Cornwall, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Burgess, rector of Atherington.

Died.] At Bicton-house, 77, the Hon. Lord Rolle, Baron Rolle. He died without issue, and the title is now extinct—At Ridgway, 55, the Rev. J. Richards, vicar of Wedmore, Somerset—At Croyde, the lady of R. Drake, esq. R.N.—At Teignmouth, Ann, daughter of the late Sir F. L. Rogers, esq. of Blachford—At Shaverton, the Rev. J. L. Kilson—At Dawlish, 41, J. Hardenan, esq. of Paddington—At Ash-cottage, Taunton, Charlotte Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. B. Sperway, esq. of Milverton—At Bickington, 52, near Barnstable, Lieut. C. Pawle, R.N.—At Exeter, Miss Wise, sister of Capt. Wise, R.N.—At Motley, near Plymouth, 29, Mrs. Douglas, wife of Capt. R. Douglas, R.N.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Launceston, the Rev. Mr. Hellings, of Witney, Oxfordshire, to Miss Edgecombe—At Bodmin, Mr. J. Liddell, of St. Colombe, to Miss M. Harvey.

Died.] 41, Capt. E. Scobell, R.N. of Pol-tair—At Penzance, Mr. J. Croker, R.N.—At Saltash, Mrs. Cresswell, sister of C. Carpenter, esq. of Moditonham—At Bodmin, 85, Mrs. Spry—Mr. Hitchens, of Phæton—At Falmouth, 73, W. Toy, about 50 of which he hunted hounds in this county.

WALES.

Married.] At Llangunllo, Radnorshire, J. Weyman, esq. of Griffin Llwyd, to Margaret, only daughter of M.J. Tudge, Llwyn Coch, Llangunllo—At Coity, T. W. Castle, to Maria, only daughter of Mr. D. B. Jones, of Bridgend; Mr. J. Evans, jun. printer and publisher of the Carmarthen Journal,

to Miss Thomas—At Brecon, Mr. J. Chambers, of Worcester, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. E. Holl, of Brecon; the Rev. T. Powell, of Venny-fach, to Selina, daughter of the late Mr. J. James, of Kingston, Herefordshire—Rev. D. D. Evans, of Carmarthen, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late G. Conway, esq. of Pontnewydd Works, Monmouthshire—At Llanidloes, B. Combe, jun. esq. to Eliza Margaret, youngest daughter of T. Gowan, esq. Mount Severn Cottage, Montgomeryshire.

Died.] At Penbedw, 85, Lady Cotton, relict of the late Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. of Combermere Abbey—Mrs. J. Whiting, of Cardiff—At Tower-hill, near Llangenlo, Cardiganshire, T. Morgan, esq. late of Newcastle Emlyn—E. R. Evans, esq. eldest son of T. Jones, esq. of Glanbrogan, Montgomeryshire—W. Henry, second son of C. C. Clifton, esq. of Tymaur, Breconshire—Anne, eldest daughter of J. Thomas, esq. of Llanfyllin.

SCOTLAND.

Fires, more or less alarming, have occurred at Inverness, Cullen, Auchtermuchty, Stirling, and Kilmarnock, within the last month. On the 24th of April, a fire broke out in Milne's-court, and raged for some time, but was at last got under by the assistance of Mr. Shiel's triangle.

Lately, a curious discovery was made of an ancient stone-coffin in the parish church-yard of Dalmeny. In digging a grave, the coffin was discovered, and was found to be without a lid, and to contain none of the vestiges of mortality; but a large slab, which has long been above ground, and stood near to the place where the discovery was made, is supposed to have been its lid. The coffin, in the inside, has a hollow at its head, as if designed to receive the head of a human being; and outside it is most beautifully sculptured. The sculpture, which is much obliterated, seems to have represented some grand procession.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Sir. J. Gordon, of Earlstoun, bart. to Miss Irving, only daughter of W. Irving, esq. of Grileton; J. Bennet, esq. writer, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. W. McKimmie, Elgin; the Rev. J. Richmond, minister of Southdean, to Catharine, only daughter of deceased Capt. G. Mitchell; T. Knatchbull, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Jane, second daughter of Sir J. Connell, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty—G. M. Nisbett, esq. of Cairnhill, to Isabella Frances, eldest daughter of F. C. Scott, esq. Charlotte-square—At Hawick, Roxburghshire, the Rev. C. Thomson, of North Shields, to Janet, daughter of Mr. F. Ballantyne—At Dumfries, Mr. Harkness, rector of Dumfries Academy, to Phyllis, third daughter of W. Thomson, esq. provost of Dumfries—At Campbellton, Capt. J. C. Crawford, of the royal navy, to Miss H. Campbell.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Samuel, third son, and Anna, daughter of the Rev. C. Terrot;

Terrot; James, second son of Mr. Alex. Douglas; Mr. D. G. Herriot; Helen Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir W. Arbuthnot, bart.; Macrae, daughter of Mr. W. Tennant, jun.; J. R. Bell, third son of G. J. Bell, professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh; Miss A. Thornton, of Fountain-bridge—M. Abercromby, second daughter of Gen. Sir R. Abercromby of Tullibody, K. B.

...IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, W. Jones, esq. to Harriet Rebecca, third daughter of Sir J.

Gilbraith, bart. of Urney-park, county of Tyrone — Rev. R. Coote, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. Clore, of Elm-park, county of Armagh — The Hon. D. A. Bingham, second son of the late Right Hon. Lord Clanmorris, to Maria Helena, second daughter of R. Persse, esq. of Roxborough.

Died.] At the Deanery, Ennis, the very Rev G. Stephenson, D.C.L. dean of Kilfenora, and rector of Callan, Ireland. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Necessary calculations of contingencies, relative to the operation of Whitsuntide upon our Operatives, having obliged us to anticipate certain portions of our usual process; several communications came too late for insertion in our present number, which else would have had due attention. Among the rest, the following works, the receipt of which we feel ourselves called upon to acknowledge—"A History of Paris," 3 vols. 8vo.; "Narrative of an Expedition to St. Peter's River," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Selections on Brazil," 8vo.; "Foreign Scenes," 2 vols. 12mo.; "The Botanic Garden;" "Rooke's Principles of National Wealth," 8vo. They will be noticed in our next.

T. S. D. "On the McAdam and Wingrove Roads," has a memorandum, in pencil, on the margin, relative to the conditions on which it may be used, which prevented us from even looking into it. Upon subjects of this description, connected, as they generally are, with local and personal interests, we have always more communications (unaccompanied by any such stipulations as are here alluded to) than we can find space for. We have several such, upon this very subject, lying by us at this time, for which our acknowledgments are due; but which attention to topics less exhausted, and the requisite regard to variety have obliged us at least to defer. We repeat, also, that the McAdam System, both for roads and streets, is, decisively, in such process of practical discussion, that mere arguments upon the subject seem to be as much out of date, as the speech of counsel would be after the jury had retired upon the evidence. Facts, well attested, either of success or failure, that might justify a rehearing, would, undoubtedly, be acceptable—if they came on the usual conditions of reciprocal civility between the communicant and the publisher, or communal solicitude for the information of the public.

The communication of our very respectable correspondent Mr. James Leigh shall have attention: but we are of opinion that some ambiguity of phraseology, in more than one instance, has spread this correspondence, relative to Captain Scoresby's Whale, already, to somewhat more than its due extent. The fact of extraordinary aqueous pressure, in deep submersion, is sufficiently demonstrated in the experiment recorded in p. 345 of our last Number. It is worth Mr. Leigh's consideration.

We have been exceedingly gratified by a letter from our poetical correspondent Enort. That any attention we may have paid to his very pleasing communications should have contributed, in any degree, to recommend his over-moderate merit to more efficacious attentions, and have been a mean of placing him in a situation of such comfort as he describes, will make our little temple (or cabinet rather) of the Muses still more sacred in our estimation; and we may add, that it is no small proof of the rapid progress of liberal ideas in the trading classes of the community, when the evidence of poetic genius can recommend humble and honest industry to an appointment in a manufacturing establishment. But the little poems of Enort evidently come from the heart; and all who have hearts should, therefore, be disposed to esteem the author. Several of his communications are still in our hands: one (a tribute to a former benefactor) will be found in our present number; the others will follow in succession.

J. S. H. has taken to himself (not unjustly, however), a hint intended for another correspondent—who we wish would attend to it also. The "Lines on Holyrood," are not absolutely rejected; but if we partially insert them, we must take almost as much liberty with the latter part of them as we took with the whole of the "Ariel." A young man (as we suppose the author to be), who can write such lines as were scattered through the original copy of the last-mentioned poem, and as are to be found among the more recently communicated "lines," must have the seeds of poetry in him; but he mistakes the soil of the garden of the Muses, if he thinks that, without diligent cultivation, the docks and cockle will not choke the flowers. We shall be happy if our attentions should assist him in perceiving what he should weed out, and what he should cherish. As for our friend David, we advise him to plant his little plot with useful edibles for the table. We cannot flatter him with the prospect that any of the slips from Parnassus will flourish there. A love of rhyming is no evidence whatever of poetic talent.

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[Price 2s.

The ANATOMY of SPEECH.

MR. THELWALL'S SECOND LECTURE ON
THE STRUCTURE AND OFFICES OF THE
ORGANS OF VOICE.

(Continued from No. 410, page 399.)

SECT. III. SECONDARY ORGANS of
VOICE.

THE complication of vibratory impulses in the phenomena of vocal and instrumental sounds thus admitted, it remains then to be considered, what are the portions of the frame that constitute the remaining apparatus, in the complicated mechanism of the human voice? In other words, What are, among vocal animals, and in the human subject in particular, the secondary organs of modulation, whose specific vibrations, or whose partial unisons, are complicated with, and consequently modify, the original impulses of the larynx; constituting thereby the infinite diversities exhibited in the phenomena of vocal sound? How are their particular responses regulated? and what are the expressive peculiarities, or characteristic intonations, that belong to each?

I. The first of these that shall be enumerated, is the ROOF OF THE MOUTH; along which, the full, smooth, and powerfully swelling sounds appear to be propagated; those sounds that correspond, in a considerable degree, with the majestic swell of the organ.*

"As in an organ, from one blast of wind, Through many a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathes."

For the peculiar display of the full powers of this species of intonation, the

* "The palate, or roof of the mouth (says the ingenious Herries) answers a purpose somewhat similar to the body of a violin or guitar, to collect, rebound, and render melodious the tone. The voice, in general, is more *deep* [full he should have said] and sonorous, according as the arch of the palate is more elevated."—*Elements of Speech*, p. 19. To elevated he should have added *expansive*. The form of the arch of the mouth has certainly much to do with the sonorous fulness and agreeableness of the voice.

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mouth of the speaker, or singer, must be kept comparatively open: not indeed with a strained and convulsive gape (as if a church-steeple were to be swallowed)—like the mouths of some of the ranting bawling vociferators of the stage, and of the conventicle; and who appear to have been misled by the too frequently-repeated and ill-understood exhortation of indiscriminating teachers—"open your mouth;" but with some separation of the teeth, and a comparative rounding, or ovaling of the lips; the back of the moveable palate being, at the same time, and by such means, considerably elevated, so as at once to brace the fibres of the roof, and to close the passages from the larynx to the nasal and other superior organs. When this is done, the specific sound described will be heard in its full force; and, at the same time, if minutely attended to, the palatal vibrations will be distinctly felt, as the swell of sound is propagated along its fibres.†

II. THE NOSTRILS constitute another organ, of extensive power in modifying the original sounds of the larynx. Through these, we may distinctly trace, not only by internal sensation, but by the experiment of external touch, the vibrations that accompany the strong, firm, and deeply solemn tones, that harmonize with the Martial Trumpet, and the Mellow Horn:—

"Pours through the mellow horn her pensive soul."‡

The attitude of the mouth, for the more powerful production of these tones, especially of the flexible parts in the rear of the palate, should be directly

† In the oral delivery of these lectures, the specific intonations, attempted to be described in this and the following paragraphs, were demonstrated to the ear, and the specific organic positions exhibited at the same time: a fulness of illustration which it is impossible to supply by any mere combination of written words. Of this see more in an ensuing note.

‡ "In speaking or singing, we find the caverns of the nostrils considerably strengthened and sweeten the vocal tone."—*Herries*, p. 19.

rectly opposite to that which was dictated in the former instance; since the smaller the aperture of the mouth, and the lower the curtain of the roof is dropped, the more powerfully will the nasal tones be propagated.

It should be observed, that the nasal tones here spoken of, as objects of harmonic cultivation, are not to be confounded with that strangled snuffling drone (the abomination of all ears), usually referred to, when any person is accused of speaking through the nose; a defect which, in reality, is produced by *obstructing* the external passages of the nostrils; as may, hereafter, be more particularly described.

III. THE MAXILLAS, &c.; other more minute and delicate varieties of tone—the soft, the tender, and the sweet—those flute-like, restrained, and yet powerful intonations, which accord so well with the luxuriences of pastoral description, and the sentiments of a melting pathos,—seem to depend on the responsive vibrations of a great number of more minute organs: upon the maxillas, and other cellular, hollow, and thin plate-like bones in the neighbourhood of the mouth and larynx; and upon the frontal, and other sinusses.

The mingled power and sweetness of these particular intonations render them particularly worthy of attention and cultivation; as being capable, even in their softest modulations, in almost any room, or situation that presents a tolerable medium for the transmission of sound, of exciting an agreeable sort of response, or echo—

“A soft responsive voice was heard at every close.”

IV. In short, the whole SKULL itself, and the muscular fibres and integuments of the head, still further contribute to the complication of the sonorous vibrations. A statement which may be placed beyond all question by a few simple and obvious experiments.

Thus, for example: if, with the aperture of the mouth as nearly closed as the clear enunciation of the elements will permit, and with a powerful, but restrained effort, forcing the stream of vibration from the larynx upwards into the sinusses and resounding chambers of the head (the nasal muscles, at the same time, being as much relaxed as possible, to prevent the overpowerful vibrations of that organ,) we pronounce, in a tone of appropriate mellowness, such passages as that which I have last quoted, and, at the same

time, apply the finger delicately to different parts of the head, we shall trace the correspondent vibrations with great facility.*

So, also, if during any powerful effort of voice, the hands be pressed, with tolerable force, against particular portions of the sides of the head, the tone will be essentially altered, which could not be the case unless the vibrations of the fibres and surfaces so compressed were among the causes of the production and modification of that tone.

Attentive analysis has enabled me to detect a phenomenon of at least considerable curiosity, producible by a proper direction of the original impulses through the channels of this organ. In the repetition of the line last quoted in particular,—and indeed in several others of a similar character, I have perceived that it is practicable to produce and prolong a species of responsive tone, or internal echo, similar in effect to the soft response of a favourably constructed room; and, consequently, of imitating external echoes, in a medium not favourable to their actual production.

V. THE CHEST, and *Superior Moiety of the Trunk*.—But the enumeration of the secondary organs of voice is not yet complete. To those already particularized, must be still further added, the cavity, cartilages, fibres, and integuments of the CHEST. So that, according to the expressive metaphor of Mr. Gough, the whole superior moiety

* I have endeavoured to render the process of these experiments, and the descriptions of the specific tones, in this transcript, as intelligible as the imperfections of mere graphic language will permit. I am not, however, sanguine enough to expect that those readers who have not heard this portion of the lectures delivered, or had the specific varieties of intonation orally illustrated in constantaneous demonstration with the specific attitudes of the respective organs, will be able so far to follow me in the precision of experimental effort, as to arrive at a satisfactory result. If the precise tones, stated to be dependent upon the specific vibrations, are not produced, the vibrations themselves are not to be expected to be perceived; and if the positions, both of the exterior and internal organs, be not accurately assumed, the intonations alluded to will assuredly not result. Nor is this the only respect in which elocutionary instruction must be expected to have its difficulties, when it is attempted to communicate such instruction through the medium of graphic language.

moiety of man, from the diaphragm upwards, may be regarded as "an automatic clarionet;" every part of which, braced by proper attitude and management, may be brought into some degree of unison with the larynx itself, and made to respond to the impulses of that organ, so as to strengthen and modify the intonation.

That indefatigable and accurate observer of the phenomena of hearing and of touch, was first led to this hypothesis, by observing the change that took place in his voice during the act of bathing, whenever the chest was completely submersed. This circumstance led him to try several experiments, and, among the rest, frequently to apply his fingers (the sense of touch being, in his instance, remarkably delicate) to the ribs and different parts of his body, during the act of speaking; when the vibrations of the chest were found so exactly to coincide with the different actions of the voice, as to leave no doubt of the fact.

These experiments I have tried again, in my own instance; and have added many others, with the most satisfactory effect.

With respect to the bath, indeed, I at first suspected some fallacy; for it is to be considered, that in the act of speaking, under ordinary circumstances, the vibrations (which are necessarily propagated, not in a horizontal circle only, but in all directions, through a given sphere) are transmitted through an ærial medium below, as well as above; while, in the bath, when the chest and shoulders are submersed, nearly one-half of the aerial pulses, supposing them merely to proceed from the mouth and larynx, must yet be transmitted through an aqueous medium. It would, therefore, necessarily ensue, that some alteration of the character of the vocal sound would be produced from this alteration: as the sounds of musical instruments, in effect, become modified, by their being played in a boat upon the water. But though this circumstance would account for some part of the change, I found it would not account for the whole. The process by which I attained to this conclusion was by repeating the experiment in a bath of very favourable structure (being, in fact, one of the great boilers of a dye-house in Kendal), in which, when it was properly filled, I could remain with the chest and shoulders completely

submersed; while, the chin being projected over the edge, the oral impulse was completely transmitted through the common atmospheric medium. The result was—that, notwithstanding this precaution, the alteration of the tone was still so conspicuous as to leave no doubt of its originating in the suppression, or modification of the vibrations of part of the resounding or vibratory surface, by the pressure of the water from without.*

But the sonorous vibrations of the upper part of the trunk may be further ascertained, by a very easy and simple experiment. Let any person, in the act of reading or speaking, place himself in an armed chair of tolerably favourable structure—a slight mahogany chair for example, that is neatly and firmly compacted, or any light article of that description, and the back and arms of which are not encumbered with pads or cushions, which might impede the vibration. Upon a chair thus constructed, let him dispose his limbs and body in such a way, that any part of the trunk above the diaphragm (spine, ribs, or breast) shall be in contact with any part of the back or arms of the chair; and then, while he is so situated, and reading or pronouncing with tolerable energy, let any other person lay a hand upon the chair-back; and, in the communicated vibrations of the frame of the chair, the result will be obvious and conclusive. Every change of vocal effort will be so distinctly felt, that one might be tempted to exclaim, with a certain deaf lady, who was taught to play upon the piano-forte, "I feel I hear." But if, on the contrary, it be the arm only, or any portion of the lower part of the body, from the diaphragm downwards, that is in contact with the frame of the chair, no vibration whatever will be communicated: facts which ascertain, sufficiently, the extent and limits of the organization which contributes to vocal expression. For, if the vibration of the chair were merely a remote effect, of the nature of an echo; responding to the pulses of the external air, put into agitation by the voice of the speaker (an effect also which,

* The experiment may be repeated, with additional facility, in the common slipper-bath, properly filled so as to cover the shoulders, while the head projects over the rim.

which, under certain circumstances, may be produced,) such vibration would not be at all affected by the change of position, or the part of the body that was brought into immediate contact with such chair, upon which the speaker was seated.

But the most interesting experiments upon this part of the subject, in a practical point of view, are those that illustrate the power of volition, and the influence of attitude, in modifying those particular vibrations. And it may fairly be prognosticated, that whoever will try, with diligent attention, the effect of alternate erection, or protusion, and relaxation or compression of the chest, will find that considerable modifications of tone take place from such alternations; and that particularly, by drawing the shoulders very tightly back, erecting the neck, and throwing out the chest, while the whole body is bent forward, and the breast, to a considerable degree, inflated by the partial suppression of expiration, a drum-like hollowness and firmness will be given to the intonation, highly favourable to certain degrees of descriptive or impassioned expression.

"And ever and anon he beat
The doubling drum with furious heat."

In short, it will be found, that besides the original impelling vibrations of the larynx, the aggregate voice of each individual is a composition of palatal, nasal, maxillary and pectoral tones; that all and each of these—though partly dependant upon peculiarities of organization—are, also, partly controllable by volition, and capable of being regulated by mere attentive impulse: though too generally resigned to the mere influences of habit and unconscious imitation. At any rate, it will not be denied by any attentive experimentalist, that the mixture of such various elements, in various proportions, produces the infinite varieties of human voices; and, finally, that, inasmuch as volition has the power of interfering with the tension and actions of the respective organs in which the respective tones originate, it is in the power of well directed cultivation to correct what is offensive, and improve whatever is agreeable in every voice:* a subject that will be further

pursued in a future lecture. The present shall conclude with a brief abstract of the theory of Mr. Gough.

"The different vibrations, which are excited by the joint operation of the several organs in action" (the larynx, the cavity of the mouth, &c.), "pass along the bones and cartilages, from the parts in motion to the external integuments of the head, face, neck and chest; from which a succession of similar vibrations is imparted to the contiguous air—thereby converting the superior moiety of the speaker's body into an extensive seat of sound: contrary to the general opinion, which supposes the passage of the voice to be confined to the opening of the lips." Hence—"if a man standing in a close apartment, should happen to apply his face to a loop-hole, or narrow window, in order to speak to some person in the open air, a bystander in the room with him will hear his voice, *not indeed in its natural tone*"—(for all the stronger and more characteristic pulses proceed in a different direction, and can never reach his ear),—"but as if it were smothered, by being forced to issue from a hollow case." In short, the bystander within receives only the *secondary* "vibrations, conveyed through the solid parts of the speaker's body."—MANCH. MEM., vol. v. Part II. p. 645, &c., *On the Method of Judging, by the Ear, of the Position of Sonorous Bodies*: by Mr. JOHN GOUGH. See, also, Part I. same vol. p. 58, *On the Variety of Human Voices*: by the same;—Part II. p. 663, *Theory of Compound Sounds*;—and also the correspondence between Mr. Gough and myself on this subject, Monthly Mag. vol. xviii. part i. p. 9; which has been since republished in my "Letter to Mr. Cline."

In short, "the necessity of admitting the tone of the larynx to receive various modifications from the vibrations of the adjacent parts," must be sufficiently evident to all who descend into any philosophical analysis of the subject; and the only difficulty is, in point of theory, whether the voice be, as Dr. Young has considered it, "a compound by coalescence of tones, differing among themselves in specific and primary qualities;" or whether, according to Mr. Gough, it be, in reality, a mere "mixture of imperfect unisons."

[End of the Second Lecture.]

The ensuing Lectures treat of the Organs of Enunciation, or the Anatomy of Elementary and Verbal Utterance.

* The power of a well-directed and intelligent volition to remedy even the offensive intonation which results from

Organic Defect (*fissure of the palate, &c.*), belongs to a much more advanced stage of the inquiry.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MEMNONIUM.

IT is generally supposed that the sepulchral temple of OSYMANDES, described by Diodorus Siculus as being at Thebes, and the MEMNONIUM, are the same. But, although inferences have been drawn from the description, as if it were really the case, the fact has never been plausibly made out, much less proved. It has been said, that Diodorus was misled into the inaccuracy of calling it the Tomb of ISMANDES, or OSYMANDES, because there really was a sepulchral tomb of that king near Memphis; but this is mere conjecture.

That there was a MEMNONIUM at Thebes, cannot be doubted; and that in this stood the vocal statue of MEMNON, is no less evident from concurrent testimony. The ruins of this building, also, are to be seen at this day, as well as the ruins of the statue itself. But, that the seated colossus, which is called the Statue of MEMNON, is not so, although mistaken for it by Greek and Roman visitors, may be, it appears to me, established by strong proof.

Strabo places the vocal statue near Thebes, on the western bank of the Nile; and says, that it was one of the two colossal seated statues, half of which was broken down to the seat, and thrown down (as was reported) by an earthquake. He went to listen to the sound of it, with Ælius Gallus; but he treats it as a trick, or a fable. However, it is quite evident that he considers one of the seated Colossi of the Plain to be MEMNON, and that one which has been, since his time, rebuilt with courses of stone from the waist upwards. Juvenal, also, in his 15th Satire, 5th verse, labours, evidently, under the same mistake. Pausanias says, that not far from Thebes and the Syringes (probably the painted excavations called the *Tombs of the Kings*), is a colossal vocal statue of MEMNON, in a sitting posture. But he does not say *one of two sitting statues*, nor *a broken statue*; and he states, that the Thebans deny it to be MEMNON; some affirming that it was PHAMENOPIR, others Sesostris. Polyænus, the Athenian, however, clearly refers to the broken-seated statue as that of MEMNON; but, instead of agreeing with the testimony above, to the effect that it was overthrown by an earthquake, states that Cambyses broke it in two.

Philostratus is the first authority to be quoted on the opposite side, because his description disproves the fact of the seated and broken colossus being MEMNON: for he says, that "it had the feet open, and in a posture of rising up from the seat;" which characteristics by no means apply to it. Again, Pliny's relation does not square with the vulgar belief; for he says, that *the vocal statue* (not *two sitting statues*) was erected in the temple of Serapis, near Thebes.—Pocock's account of the present state of the MEMNONIUM and the vocal image is to the following effect:—Close to the pyramidal gate, which opens upon the ruins of the temple—

—"is a LARGE COLOSSAL STATUE, BROKEN off about the MIDDLE of the trunk. It is twenty-one feet broad at the shoulders (giving about sixty feet for its height), and from the top of the head to the bottom of the neck is eleven feet. This appears to me to be the real statue of MEMNON."

Pocock describes the first court of the MEMNONIUM as having square pillars, with statues (holding the *crook and flail* of Ceres) against them.

"In the second court are the remains of two colossal statues, sitting—they are of black granite, and the head of one of them, which lies on the ground, is three feet five inches long. A great number of pillars are still standing in the edifice, of which there are two sorts, one more beautiful than the other. At a considerable distance, are what are vulgarly called the Colossal Statues of MEMNON, which front the Nile. The first *appears* to represent a *man* sitting, and the second, a *woman* in the same posture. The statue to the north has been broken away at the middle, and built up with five tier of stones—and *their features are mouldered away by time*."

From this description of a scrupulously faithful traveller, we should infer the following particulars:—That this Temple of MEMNON, or Serapis, as Pliny terms it, was built on the ordinary model of the Egyptian temples, than which nothing can be more uniform—two androsphynxes usually preceded the double-turreted pyramidal gateway. This gave access into a quadrangle, in the extremity of which another gate led into a colonnaded court, the opposite face to the entrance constituting the open portico of the temple. Then followed the pronaos, and from three to six smaller chambers, or *sekoï* (as it might happen), all roofed and dark, and sometimes supported by Caryatide pillars, sometimes not. The miscalled seated

seated colossal statues of MEMNON, one being male and the other female, were, doubtless, lion-headed andro-sphinxes, preceding the gateway. Within the first court, near the gateway, stood the Real Colossus of MEMNON, sixty feet high, and broken in the middle. This court gave admission to a second court (called, by Norden, the first), flanked, as is very usual, by eight Caryatide columns. A third court followed, in which are now the remains of two seated colossi of black granite, the head of one of which is in the British Museum, where it passes for the head of MEMNON. A fourth court follows, which is not characterized by any remarkable remains; it was probably, in its integral state, surrounded by a colonnade, as that portion of it which fronts the entrance, and which formed the portico, remains. It consists of pillars of the oldest style of architecture, resembling those of Elephanta in India, with large *gourd-shaped* capitals. This leads into the *Pronaos*, roofed, and supported by gigantic columns, much loftier than the preceding, and having *bell-shaped* capitals. Another portico, with similar capitals and columns, follows; and most likely, as the preceding, formed one side of another quadrangular court, being the fifth: and at this the ruins end. It is probable that a considerable number of courts, porticos, *sekoi*, may have occupied the intervening space between this part of the ruins and the excavated tombs of the kings. Judging from the line of direction which the series of ruins takes, and from the analogy of the sepulchral palace of Osymandes, terminating in his tomb somewhere hereabout; this seems to be the case. The bodies of deified heroes, it appears, were enshrined in Serapiums, or temples of Serapis; and what Belzoni calls the Tomb of Psammis, bears evident marks of being the cavern portion, or oracular appendage, of some such temple.

Let us now see whether there be any probability (as has been far too hastily taken for granted) in the supposition, that Diodorus Siculus, in describing, from Hecateus, the sepulchral temple of ISMANDIS, described, in fact, the MEMNONIUM. Norden and Pocock shew themselves to be decidedly against this opinion, by searching for the remains of the temple of Osymandes at Luxore, on the eastern bank of the Nile: for Diodorus Siculus gives the account from Hecateus, after describing the other

sepulchres of the Theban kings, which are notoriously on the western bank, and not far from the MEMNONIUM. It is true that they discover paintings at Luxore, similar to those which Diodorus Siculus describes as being in the temple of OSYMANDES; but it is not probable that the pictorial narrative of his exploits would be confined to one part of Thebes. The real fact is (and I think, considering the neighbourhood of the royal tombs, that it goes far to establish the identity of the MEMNONIUM* with the sepulchral palace of Osymandes), that the very *pictural* sculptures, referred to by the historian, are seen, at this day, in the MEMNONIUM. The modern ruins, too, correspond with the description of Diodorus.

First, there was an entrance-court (after passing the usual pyramidal gateway). After this, there was a colonnaded quadrangle, supported by animals, "after the antique manner," says the historian; and as, indeed, is observable in the temples of India and Japan to this day. Supposing this temple to be the MEMNONIUM, nothing remains but the gateway. The roof of this quadrangle was "spangled with stars on a sky-coloured ground"—as is the "*Hall of Beauties*," in the so-called "*Tomb of Psammis*." Another unadorned court followed. In this were THREE statues, *all of one stone*, erected by, or for MEMNON the Syenite. One of these was the *largest* of any in Egypt, and was in a *sitting* posture. The foot exceeded *seven cubits* in length. The other two, which were not so large, were placed at his knees, one on the right, and the other on the left.

This was the famous Statue of Osymandes, on which the boastful inscription, "I am OSYMANDES, King of Kings," was written. This is most likely to have been the famous vocal statue of MEMNON; for the word OSYMANDES is merely a second title for MEMNON—meaning, to "*give a sound*." That it could not be either of the seated colossi of the plain, is quite clear; for they are by no means so large, and indeed are much inferior, in size and importance, to several of the colossi now extant. At all events, there can scarcely be a doubt, that this is the statue described by Norden, as broken in the middle,

and

* Strabo says, that near the MEMNONIUM there was a sepulchre. P. 1171.

and lying at the entrance of the *second* court of the MEMNONIUM. The size precisely agrees—it was forty-two cubits, or sixty-three feet high; and the foot, described as seven cubits in length, *lies at this day, and was seen by Belzoni, Captain Light, Legh, and other travellers, in the same spot.* It can scarcely be doubted, therefore, that the sepulchral palace of OSYMANDES was the MEMNONIUM, and that the vocal statue of MEMNON has been egregiously mistaken. The adjacent and ruined statues described by travellers, probably belonged to the mother and daughter of MEMNON. After this court, there followed another colonnaded quadrangle, “of more note than the first.” In this was portrayed the king’s wars against the Bactrians. “Upon the first wall, the king was represented storming the wall of a city, surrounded by a river, and fighting, in the front of the battle, against his enemies, with a lion by his side, and making terrible slaughter.” This painting Denon has copied from the MEMNONIUM, with the exception of the lion, which, however, appears subsequently in the triumphal procession. On the second wall, “the King was represented leading his captives.” This painting, also, Denon has copied from the MEMNONIUM. “The captives were engraved without privates and hands, to denote their unmanly cowardice.” This, also, is given by Denon, with the exception of the former particular—the king being represented seated in his car, a pile of hands before him, and captives, in different dresses from the Egyptians, with plaited locks, beards, and coats open in front, waiting the operation of the executioner. “The third wall represented the king offering sacrifices, and solemnizing his triumph.” This, also, is copied by Denon. The proof, therefore, may be considered as most curiously established, that the MEMNONIUM was the SEPULCHRAL PALACE of *Osymandes*. “On the fourth wall,” says the historian, “TWO STATUES were placed, *sitting*, each twenty-seven cubits in length.” These are clearly the same as those described by Norden, in the second (third) court—that which follows the caryatide court:—“Two sitting colossal statues of black granite—the head of one of them three feet five inches long.”—“Near to these,” says Diodorus, “three passages led out of the colonnade into a hall supported by pillars, like a musical theatre.” This agrees with the covered hall, supported by columns,

which still remains, and which was faced on both sides by a colonnaded court, the pillars of which are lower, and different from those which support the hall. This appears to have been the “judgment-hall,” or court of the thirty Nomarchs, or judges, where they held their sessions: and Norden, speaking of its decorations, says—“They surpass, in strength and beauty, every thing he had seen of the kind in *Alfresco* and *Mosaic* work; and that the gold, ultramarine, and other colours employed, had preserved their lustre unimpaired.”

But, was there such a person as MEMNON? The history of him is, that he was son of Tithonus and Aurora. Tithonus is said to have been a Median or Bactrian king—to have built the city of Susa; and, it is also said, that the goddess who was in love with him carried him to Ethiopia, where she gave birth to MEMNON. From this we may gather, that MEMNON was an Ethiopian, but that his family came from the East (Aurora); and it is not improbable that TITHONUS is the King THONE who is recorded as ruling at Thebes by Homer. Memnon, the son, is stated to have been at the siege of Troy, and to have built a MEMNONIUM at Susa, and another at Abydos. The exploits portrayed as being enacted by OSYMANDES do not agree with this meagre account. MEMNON would not have triumphed on account of the fall of his ally Priam and Troy. It is probable, therefore, as the Egyptians, who were most likely to know, asserted, that MEMNON was PHAMENOPH, or AMENOPHIS, in whose honour one of the months was called; and that he is the third of that name, to whose reign no period of years is assigned, and in the reign of whose successor, Rhameses Sethon, Troy was taken. He may, therefore, have built the MEMNONIUM (and some accounts describe him as an architect, and not a king) in honour of Sesostris, and finished at Troy. It is also probable, as Pliny says, that the edifice called a MEMNONIUM, from the builder, was a SERAPIUM, in which SESOSTRIS was DEIFIED, as the SUN, or SERAPIS, under the name of ISMENDES (the producer of sound). The exploits portrayed agree with the history of no Egyptian King, but Sesostris. Herodotus says, that no king, from MENES to SESOSTRIS, did any thing remarkable, nor made foreign expeditions. But Sesostris conquered Lybia, Ethiopia, Media, Persia, Bactria, Scythia, Lesser Asia,

Asia, and India. The inscription on the broken statue, of "King of Kings," was that which Sesosthis engraved on various pillars in the conquered countries; and the scornful representation of his prisoners, without hands, agrees with similar monumental columns set up by him. The people pourtrayed in the extant paintings are evidently Scythians, Medes, and Ethiopians. His name was SETHOS or SETHOSIS, whence the Greeks made SESOSTRIS, and the Hebrews SESAC (the first). It is supposed by Newton and Whiston, that he was the Pharoah who pursued the Israelites, and perished in the Red Sea. He was struck with blindness, Diodorus says; and becoming the voluntary occasion of his own death, the priests and people deified him for his self-devotion. He was, therefore, probably deified, as SERAPIS or TYPHON, having expelled his brother Armaes, and consigned his grandson Perseus to an ark. Typhon was struck with a thunderbolt, say the Egyptian annals, and his blood ran out at Heropolis, close to where the Israelites passed the Red Sea; and was drowned in the Lake Sciton, near the same quarter.

As the conqueror of India, he is represented in the act of being presented to the gods (in one of the copied paintings of Denon), with the plaited hair peculiar to the Indian Bacchus. When he returned from his expedition, he is recorded to have dedicated a gilt ship, 280 feet long, to Osiris. Of this dedication, Denon also has taken a copy from the paintings of the Island of Elephanta. It must be remarked, that all the painted sculptures at Luxore, at the MEMNONIUM, and at Elephanta, represent the same individual conqueror. It would be curious if an exact portrait of the Great Sesosthis should thus have come down to us. It has nothing Nubian or Coptic about it; and though somewhat approaching the regularity of the Greek *Ideal*, is evidently a portrait. It is mild, pleasing, and heroic; and not much unlike, in profile, that of Buonaparte.

If, then, the great statue broken in the middle, as was recorded of Memnon's, and of which the head and bust remain in the Caryatide Court of the Museum, or the vocal statue set up in the Serapium of Thebes by PHAMENOPH (who lived at the time of the Trojan siege) in honour of SETHOSIS ISMENDES, the rage of Cambyes against

Egypt, and particularly against the statue of the conqueror of his country, is explained.

The extent of the desolation, and the precise nature of it, was distinctly set forth by Jeremiah the prophet, and in language full of curious allusion to the fire-worship, or Sabeanism—the desolation caused by the Shepherd-king, in former ages—and the BREAKING OF THE IMAGES OF THE SUN (BETHSHEMESH, or SERAPIUM), of which, undoubtedly, that of Memnon was one.

"And I will kindle a FIRE in the temples of the Egyptian gods, and he (Cambyes) shall burn them (the temples), and carry them (the idols) away captive: and he shall array himself with the land of Egypt, as a shepherd putteth on his garment. He shall BREAK also the IMAGES of BETHSHEMESH, and the houses of the gods of Egypt shall he burn with fire."

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE COGNOMINAL PUNS OF HERALDRY.

HERALDRY is a hieroglyphical art; and since the distinction of real wit from punning is defined to be a pleasing representation of ideas, as compared with a whimsical combination of sounds, we should class such heraldic *jeux d'esprit* (some highly whimsical), by which an object, whether animate or inanimate, is made to represent a man's name, by similarity of sound, under the appellation of Pictural or Heraldic Puns. For example—

The Lyoneses, Lords of Glamis, bore.....	<i>A Lion in their Arms.</i>
Roger, Lord Malmain ..	<i>Three Hands argent.</i>
The Lords Martel	<i>Three Hammers: from Marteau.</i>
The Veres	<i>A Boar: from Verres.</i>
The Martins	<i>Three Martins.</i>
Lord Ross	<i>Three Horse-collars: from Ross, a barb.</i>
The Bullers and Bulls ..	<i>Three Bulls' Heads.</i>
The Metcalfs	<i>Three Calves.</i>
The Eagle Family	<i>Three Eagles.</i>
The Ferrerses	<i>Three Horse-shoes: from Farriery.</i>
The Lucases	<i>Three Tench: from Luca.</i>
The Arundels	<i>Nine Swallows: from Hirondelle.</i>
The Monks	<i>A Demi-Monk.</i>
The Stourtons	<i>Six Fountains of the River Stour.</i>
The Tyrwhits	<i>Three Tyrwhits, or Lap wings.</i>
The Beartons, or Bartons ..	<i>Three Bears' heads.</i>
The Montacutes	<i>A pointed Mountain: from Mons Acutus.</i>
The Highmoors	<i>Two Moorcocks.</i>
The Lockharts	<i>A Heart in the Ring of a Padlock.</i>

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the OFFICE of SHERIFF,
(By a County Magistrate.)

[Continued from No. 410, p. 411.]

IN many counties, there are scarcely any persons qualified to serve the office; and in the trading districts, this is more particularly the case. There it often happens that a monied man, who is but just qualified, gets put on the list of Sheriffs; when, perhaps, his only motive is anxiety to have his name known; or, what as frequently occurs, a wealthy mercantile person is taken, no other being qualified, when he is, perhaps, barely so himself. Suppose a man of this description holding this situation, and a debtor being in confinement for a very considerable sum,—is not his commercial character deeply implicated by his shrieval responsibility? In a nation like ours, where commerce has been considered as every thing, the greatest evils may arise from the liability of a man's credit being so brought in jeopardy; and any firm of which one of the partners is so bound for debts, owing possibly to that identical house, would, if to any considerable amount, feel itself awkwardly situated.

It may be urged, that the qualification is not money, but land. This, however, does not invalidate what has been stated. It is well known that monied men, with few exceptions, are generally anxious to become landowners, and thereby to rank among the older established gentlemen of the country; and will often solicit the office of Sheriff as the first step towards such distinction—unless they take the more distinguished path through a rotten borough.

How frequently does it happen, in an inland county more particularly, that the banker, &c. builds his public credit upon what he is known to possess as a landowner! During the late depressed state of the country, the first inquiry, on placing money in a banker's hands, was, what might be his landed estate? How much disadvantage, therefore, may accrue to any one connected with trade, whose lot it may be to serve the office of Sheriff; and having in his custody persons for whose debts his property is made answerable to creditors not his own.

That the Sheriff is bound to see that his Under-Sheriff and gaoler are com-

petent to enter into good security with him, even to his total indemnification, and that he ought only to appoint to such offices persons who are so qualified, is an argument more specious than substantial; for it is a well-known fact, that every one takes his own attorney as his Under-Sheriff, whom, whether qualified or not, he would be unwilling to offend by a refusal of the situation: and, as regards the gaoler, though in law his servant, yet he is always appointed by others,—as the bench of magistrates, &c. to whom alone he looks in every matter connected with his situation. Should the High-Sheriff feel no confidence in him, it would be almost, if not quite, impossible to displace him from his office. In the first instance the difficulty is almost, and in the second, quite insurmountable. Friendship or policy* gives him the Under-Sheriff; necessity the gaoler. Moreover, it would be unavailing to dispute the inexpediency of allowing a stranger to take charge of a gaol; as any one acquainted with the nature of prisons must be well aware of the danger of trusting their inmates to the charge of any one not thoroughly conversant with their habits. There are, besides, many inconveniences and hardships attending the office of Sheriff, as relates to serving writs, &c., which fall upon it in an unjust and unequal measure; and, very often, it has duties to perform which are altogether incompatible with itself. There is a great inconsistency in putting law-proceedings into the hands of a man to execute; when, at the same time, had he been of the profession, which alone could have made him master of the duties of his situation, he would have been exempt from the office. [Bar-risters, &c. not being liable.] So that he is compelled to execute by deputy what he is at once compelled to be responsible for, and necessitated to be totally ignorant of.

Not only is his property held responsible, but his person may, in many cases, be seized; and himself held to bail. He is amenable to the higher courts for the legality

* For whatever he does through friendship or policy, there is surely no great hardship in his being responsible. The jeopardy of partners—of the creditors of a banker—is not, however, therefore diminished.—
EDR.

legality of his proceedings; and Sheriffs have not unfrequently been arrested for the oversight or ignorance of those to whom they have been *constrained* to commit the regulation and order of their official proceedings. An instance of this occurred a few years ago, in an inland county; where the High-Sheriff was arrested at the suit of another, through some trifling irregularity in the law on his part: and had it happened a year or two sooner, when so much public disaffection pervaded many of the lower and middle classes of society, the chief conservator of the peace of the country would have been confined in prison in default of bail, at the very time that his presence would have been most wanted to preserve the tranquillity of the country. This is a strange anomaly. The law never could have anticipated or intended, that an officer, holding a charge of such serious consequence, should be liable to be seized and placed in custody, at the suit, perhaps, of an obscure individual.* Not that the law should not be open to every one, low as well as high; but the office, being legally of such importance, should not be so lightly set at nought, its functions suspended, the community deprived of the benefit of the king's officer, and he, both in person and estate, be sacrificed to the interest of an individual.

The manner of putting a Sheriff on the list, as generally practised, is perfectly irregular; and the persons so put on are very often the most unfit that could have been chosen. At the summer assizes the Judge receives this list, but how it is made out is a subject which requires diligent inquiry. In counties where most regularity is supposed to prevail, the list is made out by the Grand Jury:—those being put

on who are considered the most proper persons to serve the office. And this is the list the judge receives; and the Grand Jury are certainly the best judges of who is most fit for the situation. If this plan could be strictly adhered to, none better could be adopted. But, unfortunately, it is only in some counties that this custom prevails: and even there it may be evaded. But where it does not prevail, undue influence is often employed to get *him* into office, whose interest can be most useful to a particular party. It is a well-known fact, that the office is often served for years together, without the least deviation, by clients of the same attorney. It is not legal that attorneys should hold the office of Under-Sheriff; but the law, in this point, is so openly evaded, that none but attorneys are appointed to it. Perhaps it is not strictly just, that the Grand Jury should have the privilege of appointing the Sheriff—because so many serve upon it, who are themselves not eligible to the shrievalty,† and therefore ought not to vote with those who are. Yet, still, it is a practice which has prevailed, and is perhaps less objectionable than any other which can be devised. But instances have been frequently known, where, the Judge having received three different lists, the Sheriff has been so selected, that the intentions of the Grand Jury have been frustrated; especially where it was particularly desirable to get the election of Sheriffs out of the power of a particular set of lawyers, in whose hands, during many years, the office had suffered the greatest abuse. It is highly improbable that the Judge could have been aware of the substitution of one list for another; and, had he received his list directly from the foreman of the Grand Jury, no such mistake could have occurred.‡

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* A phrase was made use of here which our correspondent will thank us for not inserting. We have no objection to the admission of arguments with which we do not accord—for they are open to reply; but we expect an equal *urbanity* of language to the humblest and to the most exalted classes of society; and believe there can be no worse policy on the part of our gentry than to familiarize themselves to contemptuous and stigmatic epithets, applied to the indigent members of the community. *Am not I a man and a brother?* is a question which the most abject and unaccommodated of our fellow beings has a right to put. Why should he be provoked to put it angrily?—EDIT.

† At this rate, no one should have a vote at elections, but such as are *qualified* themselves to be elected as members. There are those, no doubt, who would like such a system of *reform*; but we, of course, are not to be understood as patronizing it.—EDIT.

‡ Mr. Peel's very excellent bill for the consolidation of the Jury laws will, if his plan be carried into effect, prevent, what is now possible, the packing of a Jury for a particular purpose. Generally speaking, the Grand Juries could not be formed of better materials than they are at present;

A person thus appointed is often very unfit for the situation, both as regards his personal and pecuniary qualifications. It is generally the lot of a young man coming of age, or of a person who has just come into possession of his fortune, to be first on the list for the office. The former should be disqualified on account of his youth and inexperience; the latter should be exempt, from the state in which a man so situated generally finds his finances. An estate rarely comes unencumbered, or without many charges to liquidate, which make other advances and expenses extremely inconvenient. Is it not a fact, that a certain Sheriff of an inland county is now obliged to expend his whole year's income in the shrievalty; while such are the incumbrances upon his small estate, that he will, in a pecuniary sense, be crippled for life? Of course, there are Sheriffs of other counties more wealthy; but should an instance, in any case, occur? If a prisoner confined for a considerable debt happen to escape during his shrievalty, what then becomes of him and his family? He must hold his office in fear and trembling, lest any unforeseen accident, to him unavoidable, should ruin them for ever.

Much superfluous expense is incurred in this office, from what is expected of the Sheriff by the county; and it is not a little amusing, sometimes, to hear the merits of the case discussed, whether he has done his duty *becomingly*. It is generally considered as the Sheriff's duty (with how much reason, let those decide whose purses feel the costs), that he should make as handsome an appearance as possible, in attendants, servants, equipage, &c., on all public occasions. And, as all have a *deliberative* voice in descending upon obligations from which themselves are free, every sparing of expense is considered little less than a neglect of duty—as a slight to the county; and is resented as such. The law has limited the number of his retainers, and so far has put a check upon useless extravagance; but the remaining expenses are without measure: and the methods of enlarging them are as numerous as the

notions of the individuals who have annually the satisfaction of discharging them.

The parade of the King's deputies, providing them proper escorts from town to town, and lodgings on their arrival, all fall upon the Sheriff. Thus, the expense of the administration of public justice through the realm, is furnished from the private purses of individuals. The Judges, as King's officers, have a right, to be conducted through their circuits, and lodged, at his private expense. It is true, that the Judges have their own carriage and horses; but what Sheriff would not be glad to compound with all other expenses, for that, alone, of conveying the Judge safely through his county? There are in many counties lodgings provided for the Judges, which have been bought and paid for out of the county rates. The Sheriff, however, is obliged to repay the county for the use of them. The county lets the lodgings, and he hires them; and the county generally lets them on good interest; and, at the price fixed, the Sheriff is bound to take them. The cost of clothing, &c. &c. of the javelin-men lies very heavily upon him. But to enumerate all the burthens under which he labours, would be foreign to the present purpose:—suffice, that he is charged with numerous and heavy expenses on the king's account, from which he derives no personal benefit; while he is subject to severe fines, provided any dereliction from what are considered the duties of his office can be alleged against him.

As Judges must keep up the dignity of their situation, to uphold the respect due to their high authority, it is unfortunate, that, unless where a very young man is pleased with the show and parade of his office, or a tradesman grown rich does not know how to spend money enough upon it, the Judge's ideas and the Sheriff's seldom coincide upon the subject. He who pays is not always of the same opinion, on matters of expense, with the person who reaps the benefit. Instances occur, though not frequently, where a man, whose family name is to be seen in the list of Sheriffs for many generations, is anxious to outdo his ancestors.

[To be concluded in the Supplement.]

viz., Magistrates, and the principal people in counties.—*So says our correspondent.* We, however, have our doubts of the compatibility of the offices of magistrate and jurymen.—*EDIT.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

*On the IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL and
SURGICAL SCIENCE.*

ESSAY I.

THE progress and improvements of science is one of the most interesting subjects which can engage the industry and intellect of man. To trace the rude inventions of earlier ages to the splendid perfection to which they have subsequently risen, is an occupation in which every reflecting mind will delight to indulge, and it is difficult to point out a more advantageous method of demonstrating the power, the capability, and the wonderful ingenuity of the human mind. It is a proud thing for us, that we live in an age which is so particularly signalized as an age of science—that is, as an age in which science, in general, has made such rapid progress towards perfection. It is a blessed thing, also, to see that reason and knowledge—those two enemies to corruption and debasement—are disseminating their beneficial influence among those whose minds have hitherto been shrouded in ignorance and prejudice.

It is no less curious than instructive to compare the obstinate superstition of by-gone times with the enlightened condition of the present period. To those who have paid no attention to such a theme, the ready credulity with which the designing efforts of the learned were received by the vulgar is really incredible. This may be, in some degree, illustrated by a succinct epitome of the history of the medical science.

In its beginnings, medicine was, of necessity, a superstitious and an empirical art. While nature held on her course with uniform regularity, men enjoyed the benefits which she bestowed, without seeking to ascertain their cause and origin; but any deviation from this course was calculated to rouse their curiosity and astonish their minds; and their understandings being unable immediately to comprehend them, imagination referred them to some supernatural power, and they sought for the cure and prevention of diseases from their deities, agreeably to the observation of Celsus—"Morbos verò ad iram Deorum immortalium relatos, et ab iisdem opem posci solitam."

This superstition was, also, considerably influenced by the two principles

which operate so strongly upon all rude natures, namely, a fond desire to pry into futurity, and an eager anxiety to avert impending evils. Among rude nations, observes Robertson, who pay no veneration to any superintending power, and who have no established rites or ministers of religion,* curiosity to discover what is future or unknown is cherished by a different principle, and derives strength from another alliance. As the diseases of men in a savage state are, like those of the animal creation, few, but extremely violent; their impatience under what they suffer, and their solicitude for the recovery of health, soon inspired them with an extraordinary reverence for those who pretended to understand the nature of their maladies, or to preserve them from their sudden and fatal effects. Those ignorant pretenders, however, were such utter strangers to the structure of the human frame, as to be equally unacquainted with the causes of its disorders, and the manner in which they would terminate. Enthusiasm, mingled frequently with some portion of craft, supplied what they wanted in science. They imputed the origin of diseases to supernatural influence; and prescribed or performed a variety of mysterious rites, which they gave out to be of power sufficient to remove them. The credulity and love of the marvellous, natural to uninformed minds, favoured the deception, and prepared them to be the dupes of the imposture. Among sayages, their first physicians are a kind of conjurors, or wizards, who boast that they know what is past, and can foretel that which is to come. Incantations, sorcery, and mummeries of divers kinds, were the means which they employed to expel the imaginary causes of malignity; and, relying upon the efficacy of these, they predicted, with confidence, the fate of their deluded

* The total absence of religion is a very uncommon circumstance. Of course, by *religion*, I mean some idea of a superintending power, with a mode of worshipping such power. Frezier says, that the Indians of Chili have no religion, no temples or idols having been found among them—but divination is very common with them. Hennepin, the first discoverer of the Mississippi, and who was long resident among the North American Indians, declares that several tribes seemed to have no religion whatever.

cluded patients. Thus we see that, as Pliny has observed—"Magic was the offspring of medicine; and, as superstition was used for the purpose of averting future evils, so was it employed to deliver man from present distress."

All this is natural enough. We are not to be surprised that the cure of diseases attributed to the influence of invisible beings, should have been attempted by the aid of the charms and amulets of magic. The practice was familiar in the ancient kingdoms of Chaldea, Babylon, Egypt and Persia, prior to the time of the sacred historian; the colonies which emigrated from these countries carried the superstition with them; it proceeded along the coast of the ancient Phœnicia, and from thence was extended along the coast of Africa and Greece. In the latter, it assumed the forms of the Æsculapian superstition, and of the oracular aruspices; and in the northern parts of Europe it appeared under the form of Druidism. From the northern extremity of the old, it passed to the northern extremity of the new continent,* and was thus extended over America, under the superstition of the Indian deities Chenies and Okkis, the rites of which, more or less, resembled the ceremonies of the ancient world.

There was one order of magi which had obtained a very great reputation. But some of the members degenerated into a state of the most odious and cruel idolatry; leaving no means unattempted to render themselves objects of supreme terror, to those who had not been initiated into their horrid mysteries. Caves, and other subterraneous places, were chosen for the performance of their diabolical rites; which were rendered yet more terrific by the darkness of night, the black victims which they offered, the bones of the dead, and even the livid corpses with which they were surrounded, and the hapless infants whom they slaughtered to rake into their entrails, to gain an insight into futurity. The real object of all this barbarous abomination was, of course, to obtain an unquestionable influence over the minds of the people;

* Respecting the communications of the new with the old world, see Robertson's *America*; Crantz's *History of Greenland*; Prevot's *Histoire Générale des Voyages*; Adair's *America*; &c. &c.

its ostensible object was to relieve their sufferings, and cure their maladies. For this purpose they employed certain words, to which they believed certain virtues were attached: sometimes this was sufficient, but it was occasionally deemed necessary to add to them the composition of certain herbs. In all cases it was absolutely necessary to observe, with great exactness, the time when the nocturnal sacrifices were offered, the particular periods, the hours, the aspect of the stars, the quality and number of the unhappy victims, with other minutiae equally impressive and important.†

From this, and similar sects, sprang a vast quantity of delusion and jugglery. The charming away of diseases, by certain cabalistical words or sentences, became a favourite mode with many. Sometimes a single word was used; sometimes a sentence; at others a rhyme. These words were often written upon papyrus, wood, or other substances, and suspended, as an amulet, round the neck; or applied to other parts of the body. The remedy, mentioned by Serenus Samonicus, for the cure of the hermitritea, a species of fever, consisted in writing upon paper the word *ABRACADABRA*, in the following manner, and hanging it round the neck by a thread.

Abacadabra
Abacadabr
Abacadab
Abacada
Abacad
Abraça
Abraç
Abra
Abr
Ab
A

The Jews attributed a similar virtue to the word *Abracalan*, used in the same manner; and the Turks inscribed words from the Koran, while the Greeks used incantations in conjunction with mechanical means. Thus Homer, speaking of Ulysses, when wounded by a wild boar on Parnassus, tells us—

"With bandage firm Ulysses' knee they bound,

Then, *chanting mystic lays*, the closing wound
Of sacred melody confess'd the force—

The tides of life regain'd their azure course."

POPE.

In

† Jamblichus, *De Myst. et Vita Pythagor.*, tom. i. p. 429.

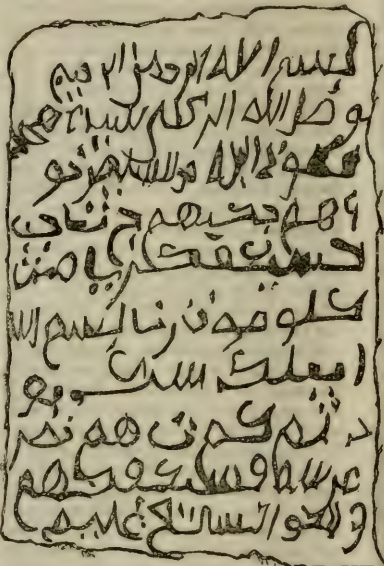
In process of time, an improvement was made upon this mode of charming away diseases, by adding to it the use of certain herbs and plants. But still a great deal of mummery was employed in gathering and administering these medicines. Thus, the Druids, in gathering the plant solago, or black hellebore, would not use any cutting instrument. It was to be plucked with the right hand, which was to be covered with a portion of their robe, then to be conveyed secretly into the left; and, lastly, as a necessary circumstance, the officiating Druid was to be clad in white, be barefooted, and offer a sacrifice of bread and wine. Of course, the plant thus mystically gathered, was a catholicon. *Vervain*, a plant much used in magical operations, and occasionally even now employed as an amulet, was obtained with equal formality. It was to be gathered at the rising of the dog-star, and at break of day, before the sun was up—an expiatory sacrifice of fruit and honey having been previously offered to the earth. Persons rubbed with this were considered invulnerable to the attacks of fevers and all sorts of maladies: it possessed, also, the power of reconciling the hearts of such as were at enmity.

Every one is acquainted with the solemnity of the ceremonies which these early priests and physicians of our own isle employed in gathering the *mistletoe*; which was esteemed of so much value, that they believed the gods expressly sent it down from heaven for the advantage and felicity of man. It was considered as a specific against the epilepsy, apoplexy and vertigo; and a water was distilled from it, which was deemed (like Solomon's Balm of Gilead, and some other compounds that I could mention) a remedy for all maladies.

Numerous additional examples might be adduced of the prevalence and peculiarity of these medicinal charms in the rude and early ages of the world. Even now their existence is very common among the Indian nations, which are yet uncivilized. In most parts of Africa, the priests or marabouts carry on a considerable traffic in vending charms, which they call *grigris*, and which are made to answer every contingency. They afford protection from thunderbolts and diseases: they procure many wives, and provide for their easy deliveries; they prevent shipwreck in fishery,

and slavery in war; and they ensure success in battle. The following engraving represents a *grigris* which belonged to a Turk; it is inscribed with sentences from the Koran, of which this is a translation.

"In the name of the merciful God! Pray to God, through our Lord Mahomet. All that exists is only so by his command. He gives life, and also calls sinners to account. He deprives of life, by the sole power of his name:—these are undeniable truths. He that lives, owes his life to the peculiar clemency of his Lord, who, by his providence, takes care of his subsistence. He is a wise prince."



This, among others, was collected by Sir Ashton Lever, and was rolled up in linen. Grigris of this description were probably made in imitation of the phylacteries of the Jews, which were rolls or slips of parchment, with some sentences of scripture written upon them, in obedience to the command, "to bind them for a sign upon their hands, and to be as frontlets between their eyes."

But it is not only among the rude savages of India that the virtue of medicinal charms is implicitly credited. The illiterate and simple natives of this great

great and enlightened kingdom* repose all necessary faith in the same fascinating delusions; and there is no ancient woman, in any of our remote villages, who professes the customary knowledge and superiority of her age, who has not a specific charm for hooping-cough, ague, teething, convulsions, epilepsy, and every other common disease.† Every one is acquainted with the efficacy of the “royal touch” in cases of the king’s evil, or scrofula; and scarcely a week passes that we do not see in our newspapers an advertisement for the disposal of “*a child’s caul*,” which has the miraculous power of preserving sailors from all the perils of the deep; and which may be occasionally purchased for the trifling sum of twelve or fourteen guineas.

To many of my readers several of these charms must be known; but there are others to whom a description will be amusing. A common method of obtaining a cure for the *hooping cough* is, to inquire of the first person who is met upon a piebald horse, what is good for it. An acquaintance of the late Dr. Lettsom, who once went a journey on a horse thus coloured, was so frequently interrupted by questions about this disease, that he assured the doctor it was with great difficulty he passed through some villages. He generally silenced their importunities by recommending a toast in brandy. No disease has given rise to a more numerous and curious catalogue of charms than *agues*. A common practice is to run *nine* times through a circle formed by a briar, that grows naturally in that direction. The process is to be repeated *nine* days successively.‡ A spider given, unknown to the patient, is a favourite remedy with some persons; and I have myself seen a very decided effect produced by the snuff of a candle.§ No

thing can be more common than the use of charms in *teething*. These are chiefly in the form of beads, or bands; and who does not remember the Anodyne Necklace of the celebrated Doctor Gardiner, which was thus pathetically recommended by the learned proprietor:—“What mother can forgive herself, who suffers her child to die without an anodyne necklace!” Many charms are, also, employed for the cure of the tooth-ache; and, among others, that of extracting a *worm* from the diseased tooth is a profitable source of deception.|| An ingenious female quack realized in this city (London), some few years ago, a very handsome income by imposing upon the public credulity in the pretended extraction of this *worm*. This she effected in the following manner:—With the grub of the silk-worm, a number of which she constantly kept, —she imposed upon her patients, by introducing it concealed into their mouths, and after certain manual operations, exhibiting it to the admiration and conviction of the dupe. That she sometimes effected a cure I do not doubt; for the influence of the imagination on the tooth-ache, and on many other nervous pains, is familiar to all of us.¶ The Indian jugglers, relying on this influence, succeed in curing many of their patients, by appearing to pull out the disorder, and then exhibiting bones or some other substance, which they pretend to have extracted from the diseased part.

For *cramps* a ring is frequently worn upon

charm; for the beneficial result is evidently produced by the ammoniacal salt in the snuff. The dose is as much as will cover the surface of a half-crown, mixed with some jelly, or any other viscid vehicle.

¶ The opinion that the virus of the tooth-ache is a worm is very old. Many of our elder dramatists allude to it; and Shakspeare, in *Much Ado about Nothing*, calls it “a humour, or a worm.”—Act iii. Sc. 2.

¶ The story may appear marvellous, but we know a gentleman who absolutely cured his tooth-ache by a speech in a public society. He rose in great agony, and began with quoting the line from Pope, “Who ever argued with a raging tooth?” He soon forgot his pain, however, in the heat of his argument, and never was troubled with it again for several years. Let the pathologists explain the *rationale* how they can: we know the fact to be true to the very letter.—EDIT.

* In Wales, especially, and the Highlands of Scotland, &c.—EDIT.

† And, what may appear extraordinary, the charm (i. e. *the belief in it*) does sometimes effect the cure. Imagination is often the best ally of the doctor, though not unfrequently the demon who inflicts or aggravates the disease. We are not sure that the *mistaken science* of medical men is not, sometimes, more mischievous than the do-nothing superstition of the beldame.—EDIT.

‡ This is a druidical ceremony—*nine* being a mystic number of high antiquity.

§ This can scarcely be called a legitimate

upon the finger: but, to possess the requisite virtue, it is necessary that the ring should be made of some metal taken by stealth, without discovery. The cramp-bone, or patella (knee-pan), of the sheep, is also a good charm. The great Boyle recommends, for certain diseases, "a little bag hung about the neck, containing the powder made of a *live toad*, burnt in a new pot." The reader, desirous of such information, will find a great deal of curious matter in vol. ii, part ii, and vol. vi. of Boyle's collected works.

For the cure of *epilepsy*, or the falling sickness, numerous are the charms which have been invented. A very common remedy among the lower orders about London, and particularly in Essex, is to cut the tip of a black cat's tail, in order to procure three drops of blood, which are to be taken in a spoonful of milk, from a woman's breast, and repeated three days successively. If the patient be a male, the woman from whom the milk is to be procured must have lain in of a girl; and the contrary, if the epileptic person be a female. If the patient be informed of the composition it loses its efficacy. Dr. Lettsom met with three instances within a fortnight, wherein this method was recommended. For a similar intention, the patient is to creep, with his head foremost, down three pair of stairs, three times a day, for three successive days. Let us remember that *three* is the root of the mystic number *nine*, and is still much esteemed by free-masons.

But we ought not to wonder at the credulity thus displayed by the illiterate and the ignorant, when we find men of liberal scholarship adopting and advocating opinions infinitely more absurd than the mummeries I have mentioned. The credulity of Pliny; who was more of an annalist than a philosopher, may be excused; but when Fulgosus, Amatus Lusitanus, Ambrose Parré, and Donatus, men who deservedly flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries, bring an odium upon the profession of physic by sanctioning with their names divers marvellous accounts of the actual metamorphosis of the sexes, we may overlook the artifices of sibyls, aruspices, soothsayers, astrologers, and other impostors of the primeval ages. Nay, we may almost pardon the artifices of our modern *water-doctors*—a very numerous race, by the way, and thriving abun-

dantly upon the credulity of the lower and middling classes—when compared with the formal and elaborate records of the physicians I have just named. At the latter end even of the sixteenth century, Donatus, a medical writer of some reputation, relates the case of a woman, who, after she had been delivered of a son, became a man.* Turner (who, by the way, was a clergyman), who relates this story in his "History of Remarkable Providences," shows some hesitation in admitting its validity; but as his object is to illustrate a particular position, his judgment is vanquished, and he relates it as a fact.

It would be incompatible with the plan of this essay to enumerate all the examples of magic, divination, judicial astrology and sorcery, more or less connected with medicine, which spread from Assyria through Greece, and so on to most parts of the world. I have been sufficiently minute to show the wretched condition of the primitive art of healing [and the venerable antiquity of our yet remaining superstitions on this subject]. But the planets have now no influence in these matters. Infinite Wisdom has not permitted us to scrutinize into futurity.

"Prudens futuri temporis exitum

Caliginosa nocte premit." HOR.

We may, indeed, truly exclaim, in the prophetic words of Hoffman,

"Neque dubitamus, fore, ut in posterum ejus potentia ludibriaque magis magisque evanescent. Clarius enim lux veritatis ubique in animis hominum cœpit explendescere, florent artes et scientiæ, rationis cultura ubique accuratissime suscipitur."—FRED. HOFFMAN, *De Diaboli Potentiâ in Corpore*, tom. v.

* We knew of an instance, almost as extraordinary, that occurred, some few years ago, in the city of Hereford. A child was born in a house where we for a short time were residing; which, at the time of its birth, was believed by the father, the mother, and the medical practitioner, to be a girl; but they discovered, on the next, or ensuing day, that it had become a boy! We never saw the child; it lived but a few days, and was probably a case of ambiguous monstrosity: but it would have furnished pretext enough, in former times, for a tale of miraculous metamorphose!—EDIT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

LIVING in the midst of those great effects, which evidence the most extended commerce, it is a natural and important, as well as interesting object of research, to examine the various sources of that wealth, by the magic influence of which the desert continent becomes a populous region, and the small sea-girt Isle contends for supremacy in the balance of nations—for the Empire of the World!

In furtherance of this inquiry, M. MOREAU DE JONNES, three of whose works on Statistics have received prizes from the Paris Institute, and the academies of Lyons and Marseilles, has furnished some valuable documents; which I take the liberty, but with material alterations, and some little curtailment, to present for the information of your readers, in the hope that they may be found acceptable.

UNITED STATES.

"The sudden development of commercial power in the United States is the greatest marvel in the progress of modern civilization. Discovered only 330 years ago, this immense territory remained, for years, a haunt of savages, and a den of beasts: a few wandering and half-starved hordes possessed the land, that now supports 10,000,000 of civilized beings. In 1778, the *capital* of this country might be roundly stated at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 sterling. But original and authentic documents show that, in the short period of half a century, this sum has, by the industry, activity, and intelligence of the inhabitants, been increased to no less an amount than £136,666,663 sterling. This may be thus stated:—

Produced in the U.S. :—

By Industry.....	£37,750,000
Agriculture.....	67,000,000
National Importation....	14,666,666
Foreign.....	1,291,666
Total....	£120,708,332

This mass is disposed of as follows:

The Export of the Produce of	
Industry.....	£513,166
Native Produce.....	10,373,125
Foreign.....	5,916,666
The Consumption of the Produce of Native Industry:..	
Agriculture.....	56,626,875
Foreign Countries.....	10,041,666
Total....	£120,708,332

The interior commerce of the United States, in general and proximate terms, may be estimated to amount to—

By natural Growth and the	
Exercise of Industry....	£ 93,833,708
Foreign Product.....	10,041,666
Total Interior..	£103,875,374

And the exterior commerce—

By an Exportation of Native	
Products.....	£ 10,916,291
Foreign.....	5,916,666
National Importation.....	14,666,666
Foreign.....	1,291,666
Total Exterior..	£32,791,289

Grand total of interior and exterior commerce in the United States:.....£136,666,663

[Unfortunately the French statist has overlooked an error here, which involves much confusion; but, I believe, the amount given is pretty correct.]

ENGLAND.

"Vain would be research, through the annals of the globe, for the example of a people, whose commerce has equalled that of Britain: never has there been an instance of that colossal power, to which, in this country, the arts of manufacturing, of buying, and of selling, have given rise. It is equally important and difficult, positively, to resolve the constituent elements of this commerce: but diligent study of the subject affords the following:—

The annual receipts of England, founded on mean estimates of the last years of peace, are—

Produced by Native Industry	£148,666,666
By its Agricultural Mines....	225,851,041
By Colonial Importation....	14,250,000
Foreign.....	17,159,375
Total....	£405,927,082

This immense mass, composing the *matériel* of British commerce, is dispersed as follows:

Exportation of the Produce of	
Industry.....	£ 33,785,416
— of Natural Produce.....	3,155,208
— of Colonial and Foreign.....	10,578,125
Consumption of the Produce of	
Industry.....	114,881,250
— of natural Produce.....	222,695,833
— of Colonial and Foreign.....	20,831,250
Total....	£405,927,082

The interior commerce, in general and proximate terms, may be estimated to amount to—

By natural Growth and the
Exercise of Industry £337,577,083
Foreign and Colonial Produce 20,831,250

Total Interior. . . £358,408,333

And the exterior commerce—

By the Exportation of Native
Produce £ 36,940,625
Foreign and Colonial. 10,578,125
Importation. 31,409,375

Total Exterior. . . £78,928,125

Grand total of interior and exterior commerce in England £437,336,458

This is that immense wealth which gives to England the ascendant in all money transactions, the *patronage* of America, the possession of Asia, the empire of the seas, and that preponderance in Europe, which has been purchased by twenty years' war with France; but for which Russia now seems ready to contend."

FRANCE.

"No attempt has been made, since the return of peace, to ascertain the extent of the commercial transactions of this country. Yet no statistical report can be more interesting than one combining the produce of agriculture and industry, consumption and exterior commerce, and giving a precise view of civilization, national wealth, and political pre-eminence. To attain this object, we have consulted, and submitted to rigorous examination, very many authentic, or official documents. Here we give the results they have afforded, and which seem to us little distant from the truth; except in what concerns colonial commerce, which is rated, perhaps, about a fifth below its real value.

The annual receipts of France are—

Produced by national Industry £75,837,583
By Agriculture 194,946,166
By Colonial Importation 1,682,500
By Foreign Importation 14,417,500
By Inland Importation 2,166,666

Making together. . . £289,050,415

The destination of this mass is, nearly, as follows:

The Exportation of the Produce of Industry £10,833,333
Of Nature 6,210,416
From the various Marts 2,166,666
The Consumption of the Produce of Industry 65,004,250
Of Nature 188,735,750
Colonial and Foreign 16,100,000

Making together. . . £289,050,415

In like general terms, the interior commerce may be estimated to amount to—

By natural Growth, and the
Exercise of Industry 253,740,000
Foreign and Colonial Produce 16,100,000

Total Interior. . . £269,840,000

And the exterior commerce—

By the Exportation of Native
Products 17,043,750
By the Re-exportation from the
Marts 2,166,666
Importation from Colonies 1,682,500
From Foreign Countries 14,417,500

Total Exterior. . . £35,310,416

Grand Total of interior and exterior Commerce in
France £305,150,416

"To this immense sum, then, the commercial transactions of France do now amount! To what a height of prosperity would this empire have arisen, had not the sources of this wealth been turned aside, or stopped by five and twenty years of civil and foreign war; two invasions, loss of colonies, and the frequent, but unfortunate, neglect of the great principles of the illustrious financier Colbert—"that the first interests of a state are those of agriculture, industry, and commerce!"

In these amounts I have, at the hazard, perhaps, of some inaccuracy, reduced French francs to pounds sterling, without any minute attention to fractions and exchanges; but this can produce no material difference; and is, indeed, of no sort of importance where general results are the objects in contemplation—not the balance of a mercantile account. THERMES.

* * * To this communication, from our correspondent *Thermes*, it may not be amiss to subjoin the following miscellaneous articles on relative branches of Statistics.

POPULATION OF SWEDEN.

Stockholm.—"The King of Sweden having ordered a Register, (or *Doomsday-book*) to be made, since 1748; the following estimate of the population was lately presented to him:—The number of Swedes, not comprizing Finland, amounted, in that year, to 1,736,483. This number increased, in 1773; to 1,958,797; in 1798, it became 2,352,298; and, in 1823, it was 2,687,457. Thus the annual increase has been 12,680 for the space of seventy-five years. In 1823, there were married 47,858 couple; * died,

* The *Rev. Encyc.* from which we extract has 477,858; but a moment's comparison with the other numbers will evince

died, 56,054; and 98,259 births. The increase of births, in that year, was 42,198. Computing the year 1824 at this rate, the increase for the last fifteen years has amounted to 350,000, or 23,333 a year. In 1779, nearly 15,000 died of the small-pox; and throughout the whole of Sweden, in 1822, the number of deaths, in consequence of vaccination, amounted to eleven."

UNITED STATES.

"*The Population of the City of New York* is calculated to be 140,000. Last year, the mortality was 4,341, viz. 1,244 males, and 887 females; 1,204 male children, and 1,006 females: 394 of these died of the small-pox; and 736 of consumptions."

"*Watertown*.—The inhabitants of Watertown were thrown into the greatest anxiety last November, in consequence of the appearance of the small-pox. To prevent the disease spreading, Dr. S. Fancher vaccinated all who had not had the small-pox: this had the desired effect. To prove, more completely, the power of vaccination, Dr. F. inoculated twenty-two persons who had before been vaccinated, with the most virulent small-pox matter that could be procured, and not one of them took the disease."

For the Monthly Magazine.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

[Continued from No. 410, p. 411.]

The Stone-mason.

IN the lordship of Ullerup, in Jutland, lived a certain Sir Jens Bugge, who caused a house to be built, where Vösborg projects into the Northern Ocean. It is said, that when he had paid the master stone-mason for his work, and the man had departed, and had got about half a mile on his way, the knight caused four horses to be saddled in the utmost haste, and commanded his servants to ride after the man, and tell him that the house was fallen down: when, provided he looked back to see if it was, they were to make him their prisoner, and return with him; but if he did not, they were to let him continue his way. The servants did as they were ordered—they overtook the stone-mason, and told him, with much seeming anger, that he had not performed his work in a proper manner, for that the house was fallen already. The man, however, remained perfectly unmoved: he did not look back; and only replied, "Tell Sir Jens Bugge, your master, that his house, and my work, will remain standing till the

Northwest-men* come and pay it a visit."

The Erl Maiden.

At East Helsing, in the district of Calling, there was once a rural wedding; and when the morning was near at hand, the guests rushed out of the house with much noise and tumult. When they were putting their horses to the carts, in order to leave the place, each of them boasted and bragged of his bridal present. But when the uproar was at the highest, and they were all speaking together, a maiden, dressed in green, and with a bulrush plaited over her head, came from the neighbouring morass, and going up to the fellow who was noisiest, and bragged most of his bridal gift, she said, "What will you give to Lady Bœ?" The boor, who was half intoxicated from the brandy and ale he had swallowed, seized a whip, and answered, "Three strokes of my waggon-whip." But at the same moment he fell a corpse to the ground.

Holger the Dane.

At various times, a terrible noise of weapons had been heard under the castle of Krenberg. None knew how to account for it, and in the whole land there was no one who dared to venture down through the subterranean vaults. At last a slave, who had forfeited his life, was promised a full pardon and his liberty, provided he would descend as far as the passage went, and bring up intelligence of what was going on below. He accepted the condition, and wandered under ground, till he came to a strong iron door, which opened of itself when he tapped against it; he then entered a vast cavern. Down from the ceiling, in the midst, there hung an almost extinguished lamp, and beneath it stood an enormous stone table, round which there sat steel-clad warriors, resting their heads on their crossed arms. Then he who sat at the head of the board raised himself up—it was Holger the Dane: but, when he lifted his head from his arms, the stone table burst to pieces, for his beard had grown down through it. "Give me your hand," he shouted to the slave; but, as he was afraid to offer his hand, he held out an iron bar which he carried with him. Holgar grasped it so powerfully, that the marks of his fingers were visible in it. Then suddenly releasing it, he exclaimed, "By Huel, it rejoiceth me to find that there is still a man in Denmark."

that this is an error of the press. The repetition of a figure, is the error most easy and probable, and we have corrected conjecturally accordingly.

* Famous pirates.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE adventurous spirit of inquiry and improvement which is abroad, affords a curious and splendid spectacle to the philanthropist and the philosopher, as well as the man of business ; but especially to him who has the skill to look upon the bee-hive of society, without disturbing the tenants in their various, and unwearied occupations. The timid stand aloof, and ask how long this fearful stretching of all the sinews of the country will endure ? What will be the result of this apparent overtaking of the physical and intellectual machine ? Shall we become demons or demi-gods ? Shall our pinions bear us to a region beyond the retracting efficacy of material agency, or the re-action of over-excited force lay us prostrate for ever ? To us there is a splendid glow of ambitious beauty, and proportion of colossal strength, in the midst of the perilous awfulness of the energy of the age, which clothes the genius of English commerce with the sublimest attributes of permanence and power, of invincible vitality and inexhaustible resources. It is to philosophy that we must turn ; to the equally rapid and concurrent march of educated enlightenment—to the axiom that “ knowledge is power,” for shelter from the too dizzy brightness of the magnificent images of commercial prosperity. The temperance which knowledge and industry suggest, will impart celestial temper to the over fiery and brittle character of enthusiastic speculation. It will furnish, at once, both oar and rudder ; it will supply wind to swell the sail of improvement, and ballast to steady and secure the vessel of state, in the bright sun-gilded track, along which it is now careering towards unprecedented and illimitable prosperity.

Among the numerous plans now afloat for local improvement, the proposed canal, for effecting a junction between the English and Bristol Channels, is entitled to peculiar attention from the prospect it affords of public benefit. At a period when England is emerging, with renewed vigour, from her difficulties, when labour is cheap and capital abundant ; when, at home, the manufacturer and the agriculturist are equally sharing the advantages of peace ; and when, abroad, her navies have opened, to the remotest extremities of the globe, new paths to her

commerce ; it is a grand, novel, and cheering spectacle to behold a society of individuals accomplishing a design of national importance, and citizens rearing, to the glory of the state, a monument, of which kings might be proud. The breadth of the Isthmus of Suez is, perhaps, somewhat greater than the distance in this case to be cut through ; but the attempts of the predecessors of the Ptolemies were abortive, and those intelligent monarchs themselves never contemplated a project on a scale so magnificent as this. The zeal with which the design has been taken up is a sure test of its merit. We hail the increased activity of its proprietors as an omen of success, and congratulate the public at large on a work, the commencement of which may well be considered as a triumph of national industry and energy.

The woollens of South Wales in general, the slate and coal of Glamorganshire, the copper of Swansea, the iron of Merthyr Tydevil and Aberdare, and the groceries of Bristol, will then be supplied to the whole of the south coast of England ; and to that which, after all, must be the great emporium of commerce, a London market. The stone coal, which abounds in such profusion in Pembroke, Caermarthen, and Glamorganshire, where it is found in beds of twenty-three feet in thickness, and within a yard of the surface, will be brought into extensive use, by the various steam-engines and manufactories of London. South Wales will then have its chief want supplied—that of an extensive market. The internal navigation will enable the west of England to participate in the prosperity of the north—and no part of England requires it more. It is full of labouring poor ; an overstocked population, unemployed in manufactures, and exposed, in hard winters, to all the miseries of a deficiency of fuel ; this the canal will remedy. Extensive lime quarries exist along the banks of the canal ; large quantities of pottery, bricks, and tiles, are now made in its vicinity ; potter's clay, and materials for brick-making, will be raised by the work itself. Means of transport for the beautiful beer-stone, for ornamental work, and the useful blue lias-stone, for paving, will be provided ; and extensive employment thus found for the whole internal population of Dorset, Somerset, and Devon ; while the manufacturing towns of Bridgewater and Taunton

ton—the latter by becoming a seaport—will receive incalculable advantage. Illicit trade, with all its evil consequences, will be put an end to for ever, by the formation of a harbour at Beer; and smuggling will no longer, as it has been stated by a worthy magistrate, be a “matter of hard and perilous necessity” to a population of 1,800 individuals.

To the London merchant, and the Welsh and Irish exporter, the increase of profit, by saving of time, will be invaluable. Ireland and the south of Wales will be brought a fortnight’s sail nearer to the London market; and vessels will, in future, make twelve annual voyages, where they now make six, round the Land’s End, and avoid, at the same time, the risk of that dangerous navigation. On an average of the last nine years, forty-two vessels have been annually lost between the canal’s two points of termination. Here, then, humanity and patriotism combine in supporting a cause, recommended by commercial profit and by individual emolument. The saving of life will be as great as the saving of time; and amelioration of morals will accompany the progress of popular industry and commercial benefit; for, besides lessening the number of shipwrecks, the proposed canal will lessen, if it does not annihilate, the system of “wrecking,” with all its demoralizing effects on the character and habits of the people, which has so long disgracefully prevailed on the coast of Cornwall. C.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN GERMANY.

A steam-vessel was launched on the Lake Constance in August last, and has been working regularly, since the first of December, from Wirtemberg to Switzerland, crossing the lake from Friederic’s haven to Korshach. The only obstacles it meets with arise from the prejudices of the old-established boatmen; and it is worthy of remark, that the Government of Wirtemberg, wishing to favour the enterprise, without injuring individuals, have awarded the sum of 4,000 florins, (more than £320 a year,) to the boatmen of Friederic’s haven.

Another steam-vessel is also in activity, between the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Swiss towns situated on the borders of the Lake. It is intended to continue her on to Constance. It is also in serious contemplation to establish steam-boats on the Rhine.

In SWITZERLAND similar efforts are making.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IT requires little reflection to feel satisfied, that the steam-engine will shortly be applied as extensively to land conveyance as it has been to navigation. We may also safely venture to predict, that these engines will be used on the ordinary turnpike-roads of the kingdom; so that the use of rail-roads will exhibit an enormous waste of capital. It was originally supposed that a steam-carriage required a peculiar form of the wheel to lay hold of the rail-way, which was itself indented for that purpose: it now appears that the effect of friction is sufficient on a smooth rail, and that the carriage may even be worked up a very small inclination. The objection to the use of the carriage, on any ordinary smooth road, is the difficulty of surmounting the hills, which are so very general in this country; and I am not aware that any proposal has been offered for meeting this difficulty, except the plan for erecting stationary engines at every hill in the line of rail communication.

I have now to submit a very obvious and ingenious suggestion of Benjamin Thorold, Esq., of Harmston-hall, Lincolnshire, who proposes that each carriage shall work itself up the hill, by a chain fastened at the top of the hill, and extending to the foot; the cost of such a chain, fixed at each hill, being incomparably less than that of a rail and engine. The engine of the carriage winds the chain round a drum in the carriage, or on the axis of the wheels; so that, as the carriage ascends, it leaves the lower part of the chain behind it, unwound, for the use of the next comer. This plan is already in use for drawing boats through the tunnels of canals. It might also be advisable, that each steam-carriage should carry a chain, to be fastened to any object on the road, and used in any accidental case of obstruction. The great pressure by the weight of a steam-waggon, may be obviated by applying the engine to a separate carriage, to be used as a steam-wheel, for drawing a succession of broad-wheeled carriages. Lofty wheels will most effectually surmount obstructions.

I cannot conclude without mentioning a remarkable consequence of the new system of conveyance:—it will equalize the manufacturing and trading power of the upland and lowland districts, allowing commerce to reach the more healthy and elevated towns, instead

stead of being confined to low districts in the neighbourhood of rivers.

Allow me, also, to express my concern, that the government of this country does not amend the laws for regulating the parish roads, which are generally subjected to the ineffective and barbarous system of statute duty.

P. Q.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

NOTWITHSTANDING the splendid improvements that have been made, of late years, in the embellishment of our theatres, every thing has not yet been accomplished which a refined taste for the luxuries of theatrical entertainment might conceive and desire: to say nothing of what has been done which might reasonably be wished to be undone again. The mode, for example, of lighting up the audience part of the house, and the front of the stage, is liable to sufficient objections. If the audience, indeed, are to be regarded as the spectacle, and the actors as the spectators, all is as it should be; for, certainly, the prospect from the stage, when the boxes are well filled with beauty and fashion, and the pit tolerably genteel, is splendid in the extreme: a blaze of gaiety and glory—of lamp and lustre ineffable. But all this light—this galaxy of wax and gas, to the vision of a part of the spectators at least, is rather an obstruction than an accommodation: a distraction to all.

“Dark through excess of bright the stage appears:”

and the effect upon the scene is often so preternatural, as to give no small offence to the picturesque eye.

I was led to these observations by meeting with the following account of a new method of illumination, which, it seems, has been adopted at one of the Italian theatres.

“The interior of the *Théâtre la Fenice*, at Venice, is now lighted up by means of a new process, invented by the *mechanician* [mechanist] *Locatelli*. It appears, from the description given of it by [in] an Italian journal, that lamps concealed in the roof, and fitted up with parabolic reflectors, throw all their rays of light upon an opening one foot in diameter, in the centre of the ceiling. This opening is furnished with an ingenious system of lenses, which concentrate the rays and reflect them to every part of the house. This mode of lighting presents several advantages; the light is more vivid and more generally

diffused; nothing intervenes between the stage and the spectators occupying an elevated situation in front; the lamps may be approached to be trimmed without the public perceiving it, and there is neither smoke nor smell proceeding from the burning of oil. An idea of this method may be formed by representing to oneself a luminous disc on the sun at its zenith.”

Lighting the whole house from one central point above, if it can be fully effected, must, undoubtedly, be a very great improvement—especially if that light can be thrown on the front of the stage, with such vividness as to remove the necessity of those preternatural abominations, the footlights; which, especially when an actor or actress comes very forward upon the audience (a most indecorous absurdity by the way!) exhibits the features, by means of the inverted shadows, in most ridiculous, and sometimes even frightful caricature. I could mention one actress, in particular, who is very fond of thrusting a not very handsome profile across the orchestra, till her chin overhangs the pit; and who looks, upon such occasions, as if, instead of a nose and eye-brows (to say nothing of the ascending shadows from the cheek-bones), she had three conical patches of court sticking-plaster stuck at triangles upon her face. This is an “effect defective,” which nothing but dispensing with the foot-lamps can obviate. Nor is the scenery, in some cases, without its share in the incongruous phenomena of up-ascending beams, whence walls and turrets shed their inverted shadows on the sky.

These observations may, perhaps, appear to your *utilitarian* gravity, Mr. Editor, as of too trivial a nature for your instructive pages. They have reference, however, to the progress of *Philosophical Discovery* (chemical and mechanical), and may suggest occasions for half a score new patents. And, take my word for it, philosophy is not to your miscellany less important, for being connected with the progress also of the refining luxuries of fashionable amusements and dissipation. With the exception of about 150 or 200 political economists (for I understand that the whole economical population, who make such a noise, or who care about the noise, about profits of labour, profits of stock, and profits of rent, &c. do not exceed that number), I suspect you will find the reading public caring a great deal more about the philosophy of the warblings of a voice or an elastic heel—a bravura,

bravura, or a pirouette—than about the systems of Smith and Ricardo, or the philosophy of a La Place, a Poisson, or a Sir Humphrey Davy. Take my advice, therefore, and do not turn up your nose at Signor Locatilli, or, your's, &c. AN ENEMY TO FOOT-LAMPS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR :

IN a morning paper of this day, I met with the following horticultural paragraph, which brings to mind some recollections, perhaps, not unworthy of a corner in your very useful miscellany :

"There is now in the garden at the English academy in Kilkenny, a singular natural curiosity. A twig of sixteen or eighteen inches in length, had been indiscriminately picked up, last autumn, and thrust into the earth, for the purpose of sustaining a carnation. It proves to have been a lopping from an apple-tree; and though not thicker than a pipe shank, is now in full blossom, and like to bear fruit. — *Quere.* From this operation of nature, is it possible to propagate fruit-trees without the labour and uncertainty of grafting?"

Upon what authority the above phenomenon is stated, does not appear; but there is nothing in it to startle, credulity. The fact is very far from being as singular as the writer seems to suppose. The instances, perhaps, may be only of local notoriety—perhaps only of local occurrence. As far as I have ever heard, such facts have reference only to a few particular species.

In an orchard, part of a farm I formerly occupied at Llyswen, in Brecknockshire, on the banks of the Wye, there were three different species of apple-trees that, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, might be propagated by slips, without either inoculation, or grafting. One, the Priory Apple, in size and colour very like the golden pippin, and in form also, only that it was longer from nose to stick: neither was it equal in flavour, though still a very good eating apple. This I never remember to have met with but in that neighbourhood. The other two were called the Flax Apple, and the Corn Apple; so named from the respective seasons of their becoming ripe: both of them, especially the former, very beautiful to the eye, both in shape and colour; and not less pleasing to the palate; the Flax Apple, when in full perfection, and fresh from the tree, having more of the flavour of the sweet-water grape than any thing of the apple kind I ever tasted. It was also capable of being kept for a long time,

if carefully gathered, before it was too ripe, and cautiously stored. I remember to have sent a box full of them, in perfect preservation and undiminished beauty, to a friend in London, in the middle of the month of May. They made also a very delicious cider; but which would not keep its flavour beyond blossoming time; when it generally began to prick, as it is called. This, perhaps, might be prevented by the practice which, in America, is called making Cider Wine: that is to say, by boiling the cider, after it is made, till about one-third of the quantity (*i.e.* of the watery particles) be evaporated. This might be worth the experiment, at least in the neighbourhood where this apple mostly grows. It is worthy of note, however, that I never met with it in the perfection of its flavour, even at the distance of twenty miles from the spot I am speaking of, and to which it seems to be native. I should not forget, in this account of it, the extreme beauty and peculiar fragrance of its blossom, which sheds a sort of spicy odour through the orchards where it flourishes, such as I never remember to have witnessed from the bloom of other species of apple.

I cannot pretend to have verified the fact of the propagation by slips of either of the three apples I have mentioned, through actual personal experiment; the tenour upon which I held my farm being too brief and precarious for experiments of this kind. But, when I took the farm, there was a small healthy-looking plant, evidently not grafted, growing in the house orchard, which the previous tenant, the remainder of whose term I had taken, told me was a *slip* (not a cutting) of the Flax Apple, which had been stuck into the ground, I think he said the year before, "just," to use his words, "as you would stick a slip of willow into the ground?" and before I quitted the farm, which I held but three, or four years, it had begun to bear fruit.

To what extent, with respect to species and to locality of soil, and with what degree of certainty, this propagation of fruit-trees by slips might be carried, experience only can ascertain. It seems, however, to be worthy of more experiment than has yet been tried; and in such point of view, the facts are submitted to such of your readers, in particular, as may happen to reside in apple countries, by, Sir, your's, &c.

A QUONDAM FARMER.

31st May 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Out! out, damned spot!"

SIR:

IN a work published at Copenhagen, by M. Monrad, a Danish clergyman, who has had ample opportunities of knowing the fact, it not only appears that the opinion expressed in your last Number (p. 428), founded upon the correspondence published by our House of Commons, that the legislative abolition of the Slave Trade, so far from diminishing the extent, has increased the horrors of that traffic, is lamentably confirmed; but that our own national character is not yet, by all the purifying waters of legislation, washed quite so clean from the stains of this worse than cannibal traffic, as you were indulgently disposed to admit. It is nationally abjured, it is true; but the nation is not cleansed from the pollution.

"This infamous commerce," it seems, "notwithstanding all the efforts of the British Government, is perpetually going on, partly under the *English flag*, and partly under the flags of America, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and France. It appears, according to M. Monrad, that the Antilles receive an annual importation of 20,000 slaves; and that in the year 1821, the Danish troops on the coast of Africa were compelled to oppose by main force, an expedition undertaken by several *English traders*, in conjunction with some Dutch and Portuguese, to procure negroes."

I agree with you entirely, Sir, in the proposition, that there is, and can be, but one way of putting an effectual stop to the piratical cannibalism of the Slave Trade; and that is, by the Abolition of Slavery. So long as slaves are permitted to be retained, supplies will be had; and if what these slave-dealers and slave-buyers call a *fair* and open trade in human limbs and blood is prohibited, a contraband will be carried on: *ebony* will continue to be smuggled; and even English planters; will not scruple to be receivers of the smuggled *logs*, and will elude all the vigilance of your colonial and maritime police.

But what shall we say to America, that land of liberty and equality? What shall we say—not only of the *citizen-pirate-vagabonds*, who individually may mingle with the *subject-pirate-vagabonds* of other states less free in the buccaneering of this horrible trade,—but of the constituted authorities themselves of the

United States,—who, by the interference of a constitutional power, actually prohibit and prevent the emancipation of their sable brethren—even when the humanity or religious scruples of the slave-owner is desirous of liberating them? Yet, among the *Varieties* of a Foreign Literary Scientific Journal, we find the following article:

"*New Orleans*. — Humanity would scarcely credit, that a Christian government, so famed for its brotherly love and for teaching equality to all, could refuse the benevolent desires of a Mrs. Hulin to emancipate some of her slaves. But such is the fact. The lady is a considerable landed proprietor, and applied to the proper authorities of the place for permission to emancipate, which was refused."

Thus it seems, that it is perfectly consonant with American liberalism, not only that the citizen upholder of liberty and equality should be a slave-holder; but that it is equally in harmony with the same republican liberalism, that the freest of all free citizens should not be at liberty to relinquish an iniquitous property in the lives and limbs of his fellow beings, and give freedom to his bondsmen, even though their chains should hang heavy upon the neck of his own conscience. CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I TAKE the liberty of informing your correspondent Tyro (p. 396 of the last number), that the mistake of naming the *Lions* (for they are *Lions*) in the British arms, *Leopards*, originated in their being anciently blazoned according to the Norman-French used in England, *Lions Leopardies*.

S. R. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

A N error of the press has caused an unnecessary difficulty in the use of Compressed Air for filling cushions, &c., by directing the air-bag to be secured by a *spring*, instead of applying a *string*, as usually tied round the neck of a bladder. One great advantage of compressed air consists in its permanent elasticity, the want of which is a great inconvenience to invalids in the use of beds, cushions, and mattresses. The value of horse-hair, in this particular, is well known.

SEPTIMUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An INQUIRY into the DANGER of IMPORTING the PLAGUE by holding COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE with INFECTED COUNTRIES. By Thomas Jarrold, M.D.,—Read in the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

THE dread of the return of the plague, although it has not visited this country during more than a century and a half, is still felt, and will continue to be felt as long as its origin is involved in obscurity, and its progress attributed to contagion. To assert that it is not infectious, is opposed, in the public mind, by the records of its character. To assert that it has left the island, is opposed by the fact of its having once existed here. Its nature and its source being alike shrouded in obscurity, to aid in ascertaining the one, and in tracing the other, is the object of the present essay.

A full population is in no region of the globe an occasion of pestilence; on the contrary, by rendering necessary the cultivation of the soil, by provoking that collision of interests, which creates and diffuses knowledge, civilization is promoted; and civilization is an antidote against pestilence: it circumscribes its influence, or it dries up its source. The plague does not prevail in a well regulated country. It has not prevailed in China, although that country might be regarded as subject to it from the nature of its climate. It has not prevailed, for more than a century, in France, or Holland, or Italy, or England though in each of these countries it once had its seat. No country increases in population where the plague exists; for it not only sweeps off multitudes by its own influence, but other diseases precede it, or follow in its train, and are created by, or derive force from the corrupted atmosphere which constantly prevails in countries visited by this disease. The sweating sickness, in the estimation of Dr. Mead, was occasioned by the same cause, if it was not a mitigated form of the plague.

In the view I take of the subject, the plague is not a natural and necessary, but an acquired disease: the creature of circumstances, over which man has control. Its source is admitted to be in a neglected but luxuriant soil, united to air highly corrupted, in the dwellings of the depraved or indolent. The bogs and swamps of one country give birth to agues; of another, to the cholera morbus; of another, to the yellow

fever; and, in every country, poverty and wretchedness occasion fevers of various types: but the plague is only engendered when a fertile soil is uncultivated, and a civilized people oppressed; it is an evidence of misery, the fruit of misrule. No disease resembles it, for none depend on so many causes. It does not resemble some epidemics, in moving from continent to continent,—deriving its origin in China, and proceeding onward to the north of Europe. It does not resemble others in attacking, simultaneously, all classes of society, at all seasons of the year. It does not, like them, owe its existence to hot weather; it does not exist in cold; it never commences in the houses of the cleanly; but attacks the depraved and indolent. It does not resemble contagious diseases. The small-pox sends forth its poison at every season of the year, in every state of the atmosphere, and admits of no safeguard: all the exposed are endangered. But it is not thus with the plague; those who have not engendered around them a putrid atmosphere, and thus prepared themselves to receive contagion, remain in safety. No British sailor has ever been its victim, though his ship receives a cargo moored under the walls of Constantinople while the plague desolates the city. Cleanliness and good order presents a barrier the plague has never broken through.

In illustration of the truth of these remarks, I appeal to History. At what period the first plague occurred is unknown. In the second year of the Peloponnesian war, a pestilential disease broke out at Athens; but it had not the characteristic symptoms of the plague; the physicians were ignorant of its nature—an evidence that it had not before visited the civilized world. Rome was several times visited by pestilence, probably epidemic fevers. But we pass onward to a period when uncertainty is no more; when, in the sixth century, the Angel of Death spread his wings over Europe and made it desolate.

In the reign of the Emperor Justinian, a plague broke out between the Sarbonian Bog and Egypt, which spread over and beyond the Roman empire, and did not cease, excepting for short periods, until it had existed fifty-two years; and had cut off a greater number of people than now inhabit Europe. The physicians, though reputed skilful, lost the confidence of the

people by their ignorance of its nature. Gibbon says, the event capriciously disappointed their prognostics of death or recovery. Ignorance implies inexperience, and admits the inference, that the disease had not been recorded to have before visited the country. In the reign of Justinian, the Roman empire tottered to its fall; the Goths had planted their standard on his territory; the people were oppressed, and confused, and dismayed:—a state of things which put an end to the exertions of the cultivator and the citizen. Under these circumstances, and, I apprehend, as a consequence of them, the plague broke out.

But such individual and isolated examples of the malady show its destructiveness rather than its nature,—which can only be known from the history of nations subject to its power. Egypt, the reputed focus whence death has, by this disease, spread over the world, was, with the country reaching up to Palestine, once occupied, according to Hume, by sixty millions of people. The number of her cities evidence the salubrity of her climate: for that country which has become full of people must necessarily have been healthy. Europe has not yet recovered from the plagues which wasted her; and can Egypt, in the early periods of her history, have known them?—The fact of her teeming population is a negative to the supposition. The Jews entered that country only seventy in number, and were slaves: but in 430 years they came out 600,000 men, besides women and children, in all probability 2,500,000: an increase greater than has been experienced by any modern people, excepting for short periods. This is an incontrovertible proof that they had not known the plague: the principle of increase being no where strong enough to bear up against its ravages; the land it visits, it desolates. London, after the plague, kept up its diminished population by accessions from the country, or its tainted and unwholesome atmosphere would have reduced it to insignificance.

That Egypt once possessed an atmosphere highly congenial to the human race we learn from another circumstance. She gave birth to the sciences; and no where was the human mind ever gigantic enough to have conceived them, depressed by the continued and untimely march of the herald of death. Ambition or distress urge to exertion for

pecuniary benefit; but a more than human elevation must have dignified that mind which could have developed the principles of nature for their own intrinsic grandeur; and so put forth its strength, as to grasp and embody the sciences, and present them to man as the instruments of his exaltation and honour. While Egypt was thus the pride of nations, the Nile overflowed its banks, and the winds of the desert blew. All that is now injurious to health, but natural to the climate, existed then; yet the country of the Pharaohs knew them not as evils: her active population surmounted or overcame their power, and thus the plague was excluded. Had it ever existed, its footsteps must have been traced, for where they have been planted there they remain.

But we turn from this animating picture to glance at other circumstances. Egypt is now prostrate at the feet of a merciless tyranny, and disease and death alike await the native and the stranger. The plague abides in the land, and her vast population has shrunk down to a very few millions. These two portions of the history of this people fully prove that the plague is not natural and necessary to the climate, or inherent in the constitution of the people; but has been imposed by themselves as the creature of circumstances,—as the fruit of despotism. The richness of the soil, which, in better days, was expended in luxuriant vegetation, now teems in putrescent vapour, and corrupts the atmosphere. The peasant's cottage, once a suitable habitation, is now not a cottage, but a sty, to be entered only on the knees. The stagnant air of such a place, polluted by the breath of the miserable inhabitants, acts upon itself, and heightens in putrescence; and, while it debilitates and prepares the body for disease, is the necessary menstruum by which the corrupted atmosphere engenders and imposes the specific virus of the plague. Both must combine, for neither the stagnant air of an unventilated dwelling, nor a corrupted atmosphere, are, in any country, alone sufficient to engender the disease.

The prisoners at Oxford, in 1577, brought from their cells an influence so poisonous, that 300 persons, who were in court, became ill and died. The air of the Black Hole, at Calcutta, was less polluted; but those who escaped from it were seized with typhus fever. In both

both these cases, the noxious vapour of the prisons produced no specific malady; but, when combined with the atmosphere in an ordinary degree of purity, two diseases were engendered, but not the plague: an Egyptian atmosphere would probably have produced that disease. The prisons furnished the elements, but the atmosphere kindled the spark, and gave the disease its character and type. Diseases are not fortuitous, but arise from causes which are as specific in their nature, as the germ of vegetables. The elements which engender the plague must unite; by them the disease is formed, and by no other element can it be produced. Stagnant and polluted air we find has not given it birth; nor have independent or wandering nations felt its power in any atmosphere: hence the atmosphere alone will not produce it—the plague is the offspring of misery. When the sovereigns of Egypt shall again become the fathers of the people, the hut will give place to the cottage; and horse-beans and oil, the present food, will be substituted by the more generous productions of nature. Agriculture will then purify the atmosphere, and domestic comfort the dwelling; and the plague, which used to be unknown, will have its name only in the records of the humiliation of the country.

In England, this disease was, for a long period, as common as it is now in Turkey. Whether it was known prior to the fourteenth century, is uncertain; but, about that time, a destructive plague visited this country, which probably continued, excepting for short intervals, to the year 1670, when it entirely, and I believe for ever, left this island. In the century prior to the year 1665, there were five distinct plague seasons; and at an earlier period, up to the thirteenth century, there were others. But the frequency and force of the disease, is but ascertained by the bills of mortality, which were commenced in 1603. From this period to 1670, there were only three years in which the plague did not exist—not always with the same degree of intensity, but, in every year, it occasioned in London the death of several hundreds. Its ravages were confined to one season of the year—at other seasons it was extinct.

Here a question arises, *HAS the plague been imported as often as it has been renewed?* Certainly not—or it must

have been imported since the year 1670; for no circumstance of precaution or vigilance, more excluded the plague in the latter, than in the earlier part of the 17th century. If the disease had ever been imported, the country was still equally open; but, at the very time when commerce was carried on with infected countries, the plague ceased, and has not revived in a single instance of 150 years. This long pause shows the disease to be foreign to our country in its best days; had it been otherwise, of so many generations of men, some would have suffered from its power:—but in this, as in every other country, the existence of the plague marks the state of the nation.

During the long period of its existence among us, the energies of the people were bound down—all were indolent or depressed. The mansions of the great were poorly ventilated, and the cottages of the poor were filthy; the marshes were undrained; the soil uncultivated, or imperfectly so; vegetable matter, unconsumed, rotted on the ground; the streets were narrow and obstructed; those individuals who could afford to live well, lived grossly; while the means of subsistence of the poor were scanty and precarious. Under these circumstances, the plague yearly appeared among us; but, on the first effort of the people to reverse them, it ceased; a ray of light dawned upon and roused their energies; they desired a good government, and obtained their desire. In 1688, the people rallied round a constitution at once their bulwark and glory. Under a government friendly to industry, the plague has never appeared.

But it may be urged, that the Quarantine Laws are the source of our safety. This is impossible; they were not enacted until the year 1723, fifty years after the plague had ceased. It is again urged by the advocates of contagion, that, from the subtlety of its nature, and the fixedness of its character, it may lie dormant many years, and break out unexpectedly, and without recent intercourse with an infected country. If this were true, the Quarantine Laws would be nugatory. But a dormant contagion can only exist in the mind of a theorist; nature does not sport with man, nor place him under circumstances of danger, which foresight and judgment cannot control or avert; evil is not first apparent, then concealed; besides, this

this creature of the imagination is without the authority of facts.

[To be concluded in the Supplementary Number.]

* * We have also to announce, that we have received, from our learned correspondent Dr. ROBERTSON, of *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, another valuable communication, on this subject, on the opposite side of the question; which will also appear in the Supplement; and, with some other articles of high and essential value, too long for our regular numbers, will, we trust, contribute to render that Supplement, at once, the most valuable and most interesting portion of the volume.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

WILL you allow, to a quondam correspondent, a small niche for an observation or two, on the new science of *Craniology*, or *Phrenology*, as Dr. SPURZHEIM, and a few others, now term it? I am induced to request this favour, because, although much has been written and published on the subject, it does not appear to me that the point which at present deserves the most attention has been made sufficiently prominent: it shall be my object, in the present communication, to endeavour to do so.

Having latterly paid some attention to this science, I trust the craniologists will pardon me if I say, that they seem to have been much too eager to theorize and systematize; that the facts already observed and recorded seem, by far, too few to warrant us in mapping out the skull as the craniologists have done. But there is, notwithstanding, one fact asserted by those gentlemen, which, if subsequent and more extensive observation shall confirm, will enable us to attain some precision in this novel science. The asserted fact to which I allude is, that the *INTELLECTUAL POWERS RESIDE IN THE FORE PART, AND THE ANIMAL POWERS IN THE BACK PART OF THE SKULL*;—that, when the hinder portion of the skull exceeds or only equals in quantity the front or intellectual portion, the individual possesses so much of the mere animal, that the front portion is not sufficient to keep the animal in check;—that, on the contrary, when the greater portion of the brain is before, more or less predominating intellectuality will be found, and the animal powers be held in proper subjection. A high and broad forehead is, of course, a strong indication of intellectuality—a low and receding one, the reverse.

The quality and quantity of the brain, they say, are to be judged of by observing the situation of the orifice of the ear, and the size of the skull before and behind.

In persons of high intellectuality, this orifice will be found from one to two inches nearer to the back part of the head than it is to the front. In judging, however, of the qualities of a skull—of the range of intellect of any given person, this is not all: it is necessary to note whether there be great or little distance between the orifice of the ear and the crown of the head; and, also, whether the skull be wide or narrow, as well before as behind. A careful attention to these several indications—indications, it must be admitted, which every one may readily apprehend—will, the craniologists say, always give us a general outline of the character of every man.

Here then, it appears to me, for the present, our observations on the study of Craniology ought to be emphatically directed. If it shall be found that the intellectual portion of the brain is always in front, and also that the quantity of intellect is in proportion to the quantity of brain; and, if, on the contrary, it shall also be found that the animal propensities exist always in the back part of the skull, and that these are in greatest force, in proportion to the size also of that part of the brain—data of infinite importance will be obtained. It will be afterwards desirable to examine, and, if possible, to determine, of what particulars these general indications consist: and I think there is no improbability in the supposition, that some organs of particular powers may also be discovered; but I suspect some of the mapping of our phrenologists will be found more poetical than accordant with fact.

In conclusion, although I am not completely convinced that the doctrine here stated will be found invariably correct when applied to every human skull, I am, nevertheless, decidedly of opinion, that it will be found correct in very many instances; and I am, however, disposed to think, that more accurate and extended observation will confirm it. I am, your's,

JAS. JENNINGS.

Metropolitan Literary Institution,

June 7th 1825.

P.S. Whilst on the subject of Craniology, I may just add, that an ingenious epitome of the science, entitled a "*Manual of Craniology*," price only a shilling,

shilling, with an explanatory engraving of the skull, was published a short time since, and may be obtained at Hunter's, or Simpkin and Marshall's.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN of the CITY of POMPEIIA.

M. ANTOINE BIBENT, a French architect, who has been several years at Rome and Naples, consecrated part of his time there to a work, of which the curious in historic and architectural antiquities, will readily admit the importance. Favoured by the protection which his Majesty the King of Naples extends to artists whom the love of antiquity attracts to his realms, M. Bibent undertook to draw out the plan of Pompeia.*

In the plan he has executed, we find its ancient site marked by the still-existing walls, and every part accurately detailed. This work, done at Pompeia, and engraved at Rome, gives an exact idea of this ancient city, and shows us the most minute parts of each edifice; giving, at a single glance, the harmonizing proportions of the whole. Chance gives to this plan an interest independent of its real merit; for it was begun before the last eruption of Vesuvius had covered the spot with two foot of cinders. It is the determination, however, of M. Bibent not to permit the added difficulties resulting from this event, to supersede the further prosecution of his labours, and the completion of his object. He is going again to visit these ruins, that he may renew his excavations, and continue his researches upon the spot. His plates, and the whole of his plans, are so arranged, that he can readily make these additions; and it is thus that he will perpetuate the actual state of a city, which, in some sort, disappears at every fresh eruption of the volcanic shower; choking up again whatever had been previously excavated; and which, without such labours as we now are noticing, would, perhaps, be entirely buried beyond the researches of posterity.

The plan, with a scale of the proportions, has received the unanimous approbation of a recent meeting of the learned at the king's library; where the specimen is now deposited, and

it is considered that the volume will be by far the best guide that has been yet produced to those who visit the place. The author is to publish, every year, supplementary sheets of the new discoveries he may successively make. The explanatory matter also includes the environs of Naples, in order that it may serve as a guide to men of letters and to travellers; and the work, upon the whole, may be considered as a valuable addition to the stock of information of which we were heretofore possessed, relative to the buried remains of that superb monument of architectural antiquity; and M. Bibent appears to have acquired an unquestionable title to the gratitude of artists and the learned.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I THINK you are right in supposing the question about McAdamizing the streets, as far as argument goes, is exhausted. I am sure I see enough of an angry spirit, that looks very like interested feeling, in some of the attacks made upon the system. I think, also, they are right who have resolved to put the system to the test of experiment: for I am one of those who like to hear my friend (and myself) talk as we go along the streets, either on foot, or in a coach; and I like, also, some other of the conveniencies, which the general state of street-pavements do not afford me. I approve, likewise, of the desire you have expressed for statements of authentic local facts, whether of success or failure in the experiment; and conclude, that, in conformity with your invitation, you will have no objection to my informing your readers, that the two systems of paving and McAdamizing are brought into the most intimate contact for fair comparison, on the spot where Regent-street crosses Piccadilly. The Regent's-Street is McAdamized: Piccadilly paved. The latter is in perpetual annoyance with the cobbling of paviments; the former has offered no such annoyance since it was first laid down. The McAdamized system is carried through across the paved street: it has therefore, at that point, to bear the two-fold action of all the carriages that pass, both along the new line of street, and of all that pass along paved Piccadilly; and yet, Sir, I have observed, be the weather what it will, this double-worn patch at the crossing is always the least dirty and the best-conditioned

* He prefers, and apparently with reason, Pompeia to Pompeii; as being an ancient Grecian city, it is more proper to preserve the name analogous to the language whence it is derived.

ditioned bit that is to be found in the whole Piccadilly length.

So much, in one instance, at least, for facts. Your's, &c.

A DAILY PERAMBULATOR OF
PICCADILLY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I REQUEST permission, on public grounds solely, to venture a few remarks on a late critical analysis of Lord John Russell's "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe." The book itself has passed the ordeal of public opinion, and is universally allowed to be a mental effort the most liberal, enlightened, and argumentative, which, with few exceptions, hath hitherto proceeded from the pen of any member of our high aristocracy. The talent, *acumen*, and *bona fides* of the noble lord appear indisputable; and, with the general strictures which I may feel myself warranted to make, I must disclaim, so far as the noble lord is concerned, all ideas of censure. My views are directed to the sentiments or prejudices, and the invariable conduct of the whole class. With respect to the criticism, that also has shared in the applause of the noble author; being deemed, so far as I have seen or heard, and, in my estimation, justly, one of the most powerful, searching and judicious essays, in that department, which the present literary era, of high pretension however, can boast.

We have been accustomed to witness, both in the instructive pages of history, and by our own personal observation in all countries, but more especially in our own, the utmost and overflowing abundance of wealth, the very *acme* of prosperity, affording every possible mean of human happiness, to the classes privileged either by rank or property, whilst the greater part of infinitely the most numerous class of the people have been constantly held in poverty, degradation and misery. The agricultural labourers have been the most flagrant examples of this. And, notwithstanding the never-ceasing periodical reproaches of this political dishonesty, the fact, and its consequences, have been habitually overlooked by our public estimators of national prosperity, whose leading axiom has seemed to be, that rank and property, in a state, alone were entitled to consideration.

I have heard many politicians exclaim, and, by way of eminence, I quote a well-known public man, an *ultra*

Whig—"poverty can possess no rights—what can a man have to do with liberty who has no property?"—a maxim, which, acted upon in a system of human government, far exceeds, in flagitiousness, all the private robbery which legislators punish with such exemplary severity.

It will be readily conceded, that great and beneficial improvements have been made in the conditions of human life within the last century; there are, nevertheless, yet human miseries enough susceptible of alleviation, and political errors which call loudly for correction.

* * * * *

A great orator, indeed, assures us on his own knowledge, that we are extremely well off; nay, that our position cannot possibly be mended; and his whole political life is an admirable commentary on that text. "What," says he, "would you have more? does not the representation, in its present state, collect and embody the whole talents of the country?" It may well do so. And this body may be elected and collected for the service of the minister of the day, who is enabled, by our patriotic scheme of government, to purchase such service. Should a part of this body prove refractory, one single vote will turn the scale against a mass of talent. Immense sums may be voted, and should their purpose or application be questioned, the answer of a MAJORITY never fails to produce conviction. Penal laws may be passed, rendering it perilous to handle these topics too closely; and, as the *ultima ratio*, a numerous standing army may be barracked throughout the country. And, to conclude the solemn farce, corruption may be explicitly avowed by a minister, and the avowal garnished with a smile! In pure and naked truth, the advantages of property and talent under the social contract are, and, necessarily, ever must be, paramount. The little finger of influence is far heavier than the aggregated loins of numbers: as a single mechanical engine, scientifically contrived, shall exceed, in operative effect, the labour of thousands. The plea of ignorance, and the apprehension of bribery in the commonalty, are futile. Are none of their superiors ignorant or corrupt? No conjuration is required in the simplest man to enable him to choose his representative, since there the matter ends: and he pretends to no higher degree of political knowledge. What plea, again, can be valid against a natural and positive right? Ignorance, indeed,

indeed, in this case, is quite beside the question, since no man's ignorance forms a specific objection, many of the lowest in the creation, being electors under our system, which has, with a real and statesman-like policy, contrived, that no more should be admitted to the franchise than could be conveniently managed. [*Suffrage must not spread so far that bribery cannot cover it.*] This despotism of influence will, inevitably, in the end, achieve its own ruin: but it may, first of all, ruin the country, which, whilst prosperity continues, will remain deaf to every call and warning of patriotism. In the interim, the great leviathan, the sovereign people, will be cajoled and flattered with the most exalted effusions in favour of human liberty, which cost only breath, and which, when they come to the *crux patriotica*, mean nothing beyond that discreetly-moderated degree of freedom which may not make too free with the sacred claims of privilege. And on this point, as on almost every other, I agree with our great patriot—"I find no difference between Whigs and Tories."

* * * * *

The sentiments expressed (Sup. p. 584), considering whence they proceeded, have, I must confess, beyond all things excited my astonishment—"He who can believe that the mass of the population of any country can any more live without *a religion of some sort or other*, any more than they can live without bread," &c. This "religion of some sort or other," coalesces well with the ancient and present popular notion, that "any religion is better than none at all." But what is the fair logical inference of all this? Why, that barefaced falsehood, fabrications the most palpable and irrational, nonsense and absurdity the most ridiculous and burlesque, enough to make the conscience of a dog sick, and to excite broad grins and loud laughter from a stoic, not only may minister to the cause of truth and utility, but are indispensably necessary thereto. For the effects of false and fabricated systems of religion on the morals and true interests of the human race, look into the pages of universal history, to the present hour, and they will be found sodden with human blood, and engrossed with records of human slavery.—How is it that men expect to gather figs from thorns, or grapes from thistles? Had the eminent critic, who, I suspect, was sacrificing at the fashionable shrine

of complaisance, insisted that no social order could be upheld independently of the sanction and aid of *true religion*,* he

* And who (among the multitude of opinions prevailing in the world) is to decide what *true religion* is? Every man supposes that the religion he clings to is a true religion: and to him it is *true*, so long as he *troweth* it. Is our controversial correspondent the exclusively-inspired being, endowed with comprehensive infallibility to decide who it is that *troweth* rightly? Is he in possession of that hitherto undiscovered secret, of bringing metaphysical opinion to the test of mathematical demonstration; and proving by the problems of a super-Euclid-like geometry what it is that ought to be universally *trowed*? When he can satisfy us that he has reduced (or rather exalted) religious opinion into a mathematical science, then we will admit, and not till then, that there is any definable or influential meaning in the words "true religion," as he here has used them. Till then we shall be disposed to trust to those *un-mathematical* things, called our *feelings*, for the conclusion, that the religion which goes farthest in diffusing the principle of universal kindness and benevolence, is that which is most worthy to be *universally trowed*; or, as it would be generally expressed, is most likely to be the *true religion*.

We enter into no controversy with Jew, Turk, or Deist; but we should say, that the simple axiom, or commandment of the founder of Christianity—"Love thy neighbour as thyself"—(not in degree, of course, for that were impossible—but according to the same claims of reason, and the same standard of sympathy!) is a better argument of its divine origin, than has yet been drawn from all the researches of history, and all the evidence of miracles. And if its professors (its teachers especially) will but act upon that principle; and remember that the beggar in the streets is as much their *neighbour* as the king upon his throne, or their associate in rank or profession; we cannot see why any reasonable man should wish to shake its foundations.—We argue only the *expediency*, however, as an appeal to private judgment. We do not mean to deny, in all matters of opinion, the *right* of personal conscience or conviction; with which, whenever authority coercively interferes, under whatever pretence, it is tyranny and inquisitorial usurpation.

We are protracting our note, we see, to an inordinate length; but we must observe, that as the criticism animadverted upon in the text above is an editorial article, we have thought it necessary to insert so much of our correspondent's communication, as seemed to have any reference to that article, that we might not seem to shelter *ourselves* from the controversial animadversion,

he would have proposed a self-evident and inextinguishable truth. It is not consonant with historical truth, that religion, of some sort or other, is indispensable to the mass of mankind, since we know that whole nations have subsisted independently of such, and even without the knowledge of such a term as *Deity*; and in, at least, equal prosperity with

those who were blessed with the protection of a traditional religion.†

* * * * *

JOHN LAWRENCE.

† If our Correspondent is acquainted with the history of any such nations, we will be bold to say that he has the knowledge all to himself.—EDIT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

HOW great is the admiration called forth by the comparatively trifling circumstance of a hill being cut down, or a bend avoided; or, in fine, a few furlongs saved in the passage from one overgrown town or *village* to another, on any of our great high-roads! But should this saving amount to miles—good luck! hardly could expressions be found that would adequately convey our feelings of admiration. This being the case in these *trivial* matters (no pun intended), with what delight and gratitude should we (in this *sometimes* sufficiently cold country) express ourselves towards that indomptible philosopher, who *tout de coup* (as the French have it) has brought the Sun 13,000,000 miles nearer to the earth; that is to say, from his formerly-computed distance of 95,000,000 miles to 82,000,000! But, Sir, let us speak seriously on so momentous an affair; for, assuredly, if at one stride *his burning brightness has stolen such a march* upon us, 'tis time to look sharp about us: though that will not much avail, for 82,000,000 miles will not allow many more such *steps*, be they for our weal or woe. I allude, of course, to the observations of a Mr. W. Squire, (a great man, I suppose, in those parts), which I lately saw announced in a Bristol Newspaper, which not only *upset* the usual calculation deduced from the parallax observed in Transit of Venus over the Sun's disk, and heretofore held as the standard of orthodoxy relative to the position of the Dazzling Regent of the Day; but prove, by the occultation of a fixed star and Mars, in opposition to the Sun, that his real distance is only 82,000,000 miles, as above stated. Now, Sir, as notwithstanding the *warmth* of my admiration of so august a neighbour, I should, nevertheless, be desirous of his keeping a *due* distance, I should be happy to learn from some of your star-gazing visitants, what degree of confidence is to be placed in this report of his nearer approach, and how much *nearer yet* there is any probability of his being brought toward

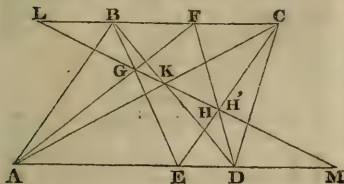
sions to which we leave our correspondents exposed. Other parts, which appeared to be neither relevant to the subject, nor in unison with the temper of the times, and therefore likely rather to revolt the taste than to reform the judgment, we have taken the liberty to omit; and we are free to acknowledge, that even in many parts of what we have preserved, there is a tone which, if any but ourselves had been the object of attack, we should have thought required some lowering; and some bold and general assertions, which, unsupported as they are by any references to facts, we should not have thought proper to insert. And, let us add, we do not mean to permit this insertion to be either a precedent or a snare to draw us from our resolution, of never rendering the pages of the M.M. a channel either for theological or anti-theological controversy; and that we must see better reasons than are obvious to us at present, before we lend our aid towards inflaming the passions on either side, on any question, theological or political. That even the most important truths may be useful, they must be *tempered*, and be *timed* to the occasion—daring, and even vehement, upon just necessity; but winning an easier way by conciliation, whenever it is practicable.

With respect to the question at issue, whoever refers to the passage objected to, in our last Supplement, will perceive whether there is in it any sacrificing at the fashionable shrine of complaisance, or even any upholding, or any impugning, of any doctrinal creed. We have stated, indeed, an opinion (which assertions without facts will not overthrow), that from all our experience of the history and nature of the human mind, the mass of mankind can no more exist without some religion, or some system of superstition dignified with that name, than without bread; and, as we have already, in Christianity, the best that has ever yet been revealed, or devised, we have endeavoured to shew, that, if the priesthood will forbear to mingle its doctrines with the prostitution or the purposes of court politics and arbitrary power, the reflecting and benevolent unbeliever, even, (and such, whatever prejudice and bigotry may say to the contrary, we know there are) will feel no inducement to shake the faith of the multitude. Let the reader judge for himself, whether our correspondent has overthrown our argument. And here let the question rest.—EDIT.

Your's, &c. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEMONSTRATION of a GEOMETRICAL THEOREM. By Mr. T. S. DAVIES.



PROP.—Upon either pair of opposite sides of a trapezium, as BC, DA, let the triangles AFD, BEC be constructed, each having its vertex any where in the other's base: then, if the sides of the triangles intersect in G and H, and the diagonals of the trapezium intersect each other in K, the points G, K, H are in the same straight line.

DEM.—We shall first consider the case where BC is parallel to AD.

Let the line GK cut the sides in L and M; let it also cut EC in H, and FD in a point H', supposed not to coincide with H.

Then, $LB:LC::BG:GE:CH$, and $MD:MA::GF:HD:AG:HF$.

But, by parallels,

$LB:LC::MD:MA$; and hence, $BG:EH::GF:HD:AG:HF$.

Again, we have, by parallels,

$BG:GE::GF:AG$; and hence,

$EH:CH::DH:FH$,

which implies that H' coincides with H.

The lines, with the exception of the parallelism of BC, AD, being arbitrary, we have merely to conceive the figure radially projected upon an oblique plane, when the representation will be a trapezium perfectly unlimited in the conditions of its structure, and having all the coincidences stated in the Theorem. Q.E.D.

This demonstration is, in some points of view, simpler than that which is employed in the forthcoming "Studies in Plane Geometry," which is by means of Lattire's Harmonical Porism. Every method which I have tried for the solution of the General Theorem, by means of the Ancient Geometry, has been very tedious in affording the required result; and, I think, the one now given will be found as simple as any we can hope to obtain.

Bristol, June 7, 1825.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 411.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

YOUR intelligent correspondent Mr. J. G. Tatem has, in your last Number, very feelingly described the miserable situation of the crew of a ship on fire: and, assuming that their energies are materially diminished by fear of the gunpowder exploding in the magazine, he has recommended it to be lined with lead—made water-tight—and filled, when necessary, by a pipe leading from the forecastle, &c.

A shorter and more simple remedy presents itself, by the adoption of Walker's Copper Powder Barrels.

It is a fact ascertained beyond controversy, that gunpowder packed in these barrels (which are air-tight and water-tight) is found to be of stronger proof, after the voyage to India, than it was when shipped; while that packed in wooden barrels soon becomes deteriorated in quality—and, often, a coagulated lump—by the absorption of damp. I recollect the general practice in the East-India Company's service, of landing the gunpowder in India or China, for the purpose of drying and sifting it, by which a considerable quantity was lost, and the remainder, after the voyage, considered unserviceable: consequently, the saving in gunpowder materially lessens the objection made to the expense of copper barrels.

I know the merit of inventing these barrels has been the subject of controversy between Mr. Walker and the Board of Ordnance; but, leaving them to settle the question of "original invention," I join with Mr. J. G. Tatem in opinion, that every danger to a ship's crew should be to the uttermost lessened—and I hope the subject will meet with the attention, not only of the East-India Company, but also of the Lords of the Admiralty—as I am convinced that Copper Powder Barrels (whether invented by Walker or Congreve) ought to be adopted in both services, to the exclusion of wooden barrels.—Your's, &c. A. B.

BEFORE the Revolution of South America, the mints of New Granada produced—(in piastres at 4s. each):

	SANTA FÉ. Piastres.	POPAYAN. Piastres.
1801	1,506,356	962,748
1802	1,240,476	962,748
1803	1,192,791	965,686
1804	1,274,576	663,696
	5,214,199	3,554,878

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—NO. XLV.

On the ADVANTAGES and DISADVANTAGES of PERIODICAL WRITING.

[The following Essay has laid by us for a considerable time, in consequence of its length; because, if inserted with our other customary critical disquisitions, it would necessitate us to give up a larger portion of our space to subjects of a like character than is consistent with the diversity which the nature of our plan requires. It has occurred to us, however, that though Reviews and Reviewers, properly so called, are not the exclusive, or even the main objects of animadversion in this Essay: it is, nevertheless, of a character so intimately connected with the general subject of the spirit and objects of contemporary criticism, that it may not improperly have a place assigned to it as an article of correspondence under this particular head; and we suspend accordingly, once more, our animadversions on the quarterly critics, assuring them at the same time, that we have not forgotten them. One of them (the Westminster) will probably receive a visit from us in our Supplementary Number, and our colloquy with the other two will be renewed in the very next of our regular Monthly visitations.]

NOTWITHSTANDING the great improvement of the public taste with respect to periodical publications, which one of your most hostile rivals, or antagonists, I might say, in all that relates to political views and sentiments (Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine) has, nevertheless, had the liberality to ascribe to your primitive example; and, notwithstanding the general diffusion of something like a literary style, even in the most ordinary compositions, and the familiar correspondence between man and man; of which the multitude, and extensive circulation of periodical miscellanies, may be considered as one of the most operative causes, I am sometimes disposed to doubt whether there is not more of the shew than of the reality of improvement, in the intellectual taste and refinement upon which we are priding ourselves, and for which you gentlemen editors are taking to yourselves so much credit. It may be somewhat unpolite, perhaps, to address such a re-

mark through such a channel; but I am not sure, after all, whether the sentence which one of the high and giant literati of the generation which has just passed away used so authoritatively to pronounce—namely, that “the great corrupters of the style and language of the age were the writers for newspapers and magazines,” however, in the present day, it might be modified, would be entirely reversed; and whether even the professed critics, in our multiplied and still multiplying Reviews, would escape, themselves, from some portion of the censure. By the influence of their example, writing with an air of authorship has, indeed, become universal; and by the influence of their censures (for every scribbler now, down to the paragraphist of a newspaper, is an Aristotle or an Aristarchus), some attention to the *manner* of writing, whatever may be the case as to the *matter*, has become so indispensable, that, perhaps, there is but one, even of our diurnal instructors or intelligencers, who does not think it necessary to avoid, at least, the appearance of a slovenly vulgarity in the style of his lucubrations. But have we really become as correct as we are fastidious? or are we in the right road for becoming so? Is it a chastened elegance, or a meretricious coquetry of which we are enamoured? Or are the popular guides, and instigators themselves, of our literary passion, really so circumstanced, as always to have the time and means (for I trust they have some of them the inclination) to discriminate between the emanating loveliness of the one, and the dazzling exterior of the other, in the examples they present to our admiration? They have taught us, it is true, as they have taught themselves, to be more attentive to the structure of periods, and the collocation of words; we have more of swell and roundness in the former; and more of euphony in the latter, than heretofore. We have neither the slipshod shuffle, nor the stilted formality which distinguished the literary gait of some of our predecessors. We have discarded alike the flat and prosing familiarity of Richardson, and the pedantic turgidity of Johnson; but have we retained their merits, while we have got rid of their faults? If we are more animated than the one, and more fluently diversified than the other, and more euphonous and musical than both: are we as correct as either? Are we

as attentive to propriety as we are to ornament? as solicitous of the harmony of thought, as of the euphony of diction? Does not the perfect union and communion of these internal and external graces—these essences and forms, without which a correct taste and sound understanding never can be fully satisfied, require somewhat more of deliberation—of remote and cool revision, than is consistent with the very nature, and, I might say, the very duties of periodical literature? unless, indeed, the remuneration could be sufficient for, at least, as many writers as there are departments—nay, essays and articles in each respective publication.

But as this is scarcely possible, and as periodical publications, after all, are the most operative instruments for the wide diffusion of intellectual improvement and information, we must be content to take them as they are, or can be; and, satisfied with the balance in our favour, take the good and the evil as we find them inevitably mingled. But in this, as in every thing else, if we would turn what is presented to us to the best account, we must receive and estimate it as what it is, and not look in it for what it is not possible that it should be. The miscellaneous essays of a periodical publication are, or ought to be, the effusions of informed, cultivated, and ingenious minds; but it is impossible, from the very nature of things, that, generally speaking, they should be examples of such chastised purity and correctness of composition as to be regarded as models by which genius should form itself, or the taste and talent of the age be regulated or adjudged.

Influenced, however, by them that taste and that talent inevitably will be. They are at once indications and causes of the literary (and, I might add, the intellectual and moral) character of the age; and although, from the circumstances I have mentioned, the writers for such miscellanies are scarcely to be considered as fair objects of rigid criticism, it is, nevertheless, from this operative influence, the more necessary that they should be criticized: so far, at least, as may tend to warn them, and their readers also, of the kind of errors into which, from the very circumstances under which they write, they are perpetually liable to fall.

In the present instance, I shall confine myself, however, to that part of

the subject which relates to style—the more particularly as, to a reflecting mind, it will be apparent that much of what I have to say upon the subject will be found applicable, by analogy, to the more important requisites of literary composition.

There can be no doubt that the great charm and excellence of a polished style of writing consist in picturesqueness and harmony. Nor, provided that more essential requisites are not sacrificed for their sake, can these be too diligently cultivated: for nothing wins upon the ear, or allures attention so much as rhythmus and euphony, which, together with the sensitive adaptation of the sound to the sense, constitute all that can be understood by the harmony of language; and dulness and pedantry alone can doubt whether any thing rouses the attention so promptly, or clings so tenaciously to the memory, as that which is impressed through the medium of the imagination. If I am told, that there is, at least one exception to this broad and general assertion, namely, the language which excites the passions, I am not driven for my answer to the necessity of observing, either that the excitements of passion are applicable only to a small portion of that range of subjects upon which literary talent should be employed; or that the excitements of the passions are frequently as transient in their impressions as they are vivid in their first emotions, and are, therefore, little calculated, either to advance instruction, or assist the memory: I may reply at once, that even in excitement of the passions, the imagination is not ineffective. The most impassioned passages in Shakspeare are also the most imaginative—Need I appeal to that fine speech of Othello—

“ O now for ever

Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content!

Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars,
That make ambition virtue! O farewell!

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill
trump,

The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing
fife,

The royal banner; and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious
war!

And O you mortal engines, whose rude
throats

The immortal Jove's dread clamours counter-
feit,

Farewell!

Or to that terrific curse in which King Lear pours forth the anguish of a rent paternal heart against his ungrateful daughter Goneril—

“Hear, Nature, hear!

Dear Goddess, hear! Suspend thy purpose, if

Thou didst intend to make this creature fruitful!

Into her womb convey sterility!

Dry up in her the organs of increase;

And from her derogate body never spring

A babe to honour her! If she must teem,

Create her child of spleen; that it may live,

And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her!

Let it stamp wrinkles in her brow of youth;

With cadent tears fret channels in her cheeks;

Turn all her mother's pains and benefits

To laughter and contempt; that she may feel

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is

To have a thankless child!”

Or to the whole of those heart-rending scenes of the approaching delirium of agony, upon the tempest-harrowed heath (the 2d and 4th of the 3d act)? In short, need I remind the reader that Shakspeare, that this truest, as well as “sweetest child of Nature,” every where shews us how deeply he was imbued with the conviction, that the strong emotions of genuine passion are always associated in their expression with the picturesque language of imagination? Where else are they to find the strength and warmth and versatility of colouring that can harmonize with the rapid force and vividness of their conceptions?

On the other hand, imagination itself, even when it deals only with the creations of the fancy, becomes, in its highest and happiest workings, instinctively impassioned. What depth of pathos there is, for example, in that fanciful or imaginative invocation of Prospero, in the fifth act of the Tempest!

“Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes and groves;

And ye, that on the sands with printless foot Do chase the ebbing Neptune, and do fly him, When he comes back; you demi-puppets, that

By moonshine do the green-sour ringlets make

Whereof the ewe not bites; and you whose pastime

Is to make midnight mushrooms; that rejoice

To hear the solemn curfew; by whose aid (Weak masters tho' ye be), I have bedimm'd The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,

And 'twixt the green sea and the azur'd vault Set roaring war: to the dread rattling thunder

Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak With his own bolt; the strong-bas'd promontory

Have I made shake; and by the spurs pluck'd up

The pine and cedar: graves, at my command, Have wak'd their sleepers; op'd, and let them forth

By my so potent art.”

I omit, as already too familiar to every memory to need quotation, that glorious combination of imagination and moral pathos, the appeal to the transitory frailness of “the cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,” &c., which follows in the same scene. It will be obvious, in short, to the reflective reader, that, in Shakspeare at least, the impassioned and the imaginative are intimately united. The same may be said of Milton, of Homer, of Sophocles, —of every genuine and highly-gifted poet—of Burke, of Chatham, of Demosthenes—of every accomplished and impassioned orator. Nay, it might even be illustrated, not only in the eloquence of savage nature (as among the American Indians), but even in the impassioned language of *our own* uneducated vulgar—who, when strongly excited, never fail to be figurative in the language by which they express their emotions. I might say the same also, to a certain degree (however unprepared the mere pedantry of criticism may be for the assertion,) of their rhythmical modulation.

Passion or sentiment, when they are strongly felt, never fail to attune the organs in unison to their impressions; and the organs, so attuned, instinctively affect the selection and collocation of the language: and thus rhythmus, euphony, and metaphor, in the very nature of things, are part and parcel of our thoughts and feelings, which, in their higher excitements at least, cannot be expressed without the assistance of such united agency.*

And

* Were I called upon to define “wherein consists the happiest facility for oratorical excellence?”—perhaps I should answer—“In that susceptibility of temperament which is capable of the most vivid and most versatile excitement; and which, therefore, most readily associates the passions with the imagination; and breathes a portion, at least, of these into every subject upon which its eloquence can be employed.” There are other faculties of the mind, undoubtedly, requisite to form the accomplished orator; but, without this,

all

And yet, it is in the *quest* of these very requisites that the danger of the writer for hasty and unrevised publication, and, not unfrequently, of the more elaborate composer, principally consists:—elaboration itself—nay, the very act (the dilatory act) of writing, necessarily throwing obstructions in the way of that union of thought and feeling and modulation, upon which, nevertheless, the excellence of all composition must ultimately depend.

In actually spontaneous speech, when the feelings are excited, and the imagination warmed, the language and the modulation are the unsought results of this excitement. The metaphorical language, when it occurs, is but the emanation of the image existing in the mind; which comes, like the reflection on the mirror, not because it is called, but because the object is present whose hues and proportions it represents. By the same law of nature, the language itself, in all high excitement, flows in expressive modulation, because the action of the mind has already attuned the organs to an aptitude for such modulated expression. In short, the language (to the extent of the vocabulary of the speaker) instinctively obeys the call of the necessity; and, from among the synonymes of speech, the syllables spontaneously present themselves that harmonize most readily with the modulation which the feeling dictates.

Not so in the composition of the closet. The feeling there is to be solicited, rather than obeyed; or to be counterfeited, where it cannot be commanded:—especially by the periodical contributor, who writes, in all probability, not because he is excited; but who endeavours to excite himself, because he must write. The rhythmical modulation is to be assumed—perhaps according to some preconcerted system, or some pedantic rule—which, it is ten chances to one, has been founded in error, and is adopted not by judgment but prescription. It flows not spontaneously from the instinct of feeling. It is the result of elaboration and art; and, like his tropes and figures, it comes not from sympathetic inspiration, but

is drawn from the memory and the book: and, of all the books with whose lumber pedantry has oppressed and stultified the memory, those of rhetoric are the silliest and the worst.*

But, suppose the writer, really warmed and pregnant with his theme—suppose him to possess that happy temperature of quick excitability to identify himself with his subject—to enter into all the sentiments, and feel all the inspirations, that belong to it—[I am speaking of writers upon subjects of polite literature—all of which, in all their extensive range—from the epic or the dramatic poem, to an essay on furnishing of a lady's *boudoir*,—the criticism of a fugitive novel, or of an opera ballet—have some connexion with sentiment, with feeling, or imagination,]—yet, so far is this excitability from securing him from the danger of critical defect and incongruity, that the more vivid the excitement, and the more rapid his conceptions, the more difficult it is for him to avoid such incongruities; and the more necessary it is, that what he has written with rapidity and heat, should lie by for a while, till the heat shall have subsided, that it may be revised with critical and deliberate consideration. Thought flows upon thought more rapidly than the pen can utter; and, if the imagination teem, metaphor flows upon metaphor, and overleaps, or loses sight of the less vivid suggestions of the reason which should give them logical connexion. The illustrations remain, but the argument they should exemplify or impress becomes broken and obscure; and the writer floating, as it were, in the chaos of his own disjointed conceptions, becomes copious without coherence and figurative without significance. Impressions that were vivid at first, and should have been struck off in a brief sentence, or with a glowing word, if retained and dwelt upon, lose their freshness and their warmth, and degenerate into circumstantiality and detail;—or an image changes its aspect, or is intruded upon by another, before the pen can have clothed it in the first suggested words. Broken and incongruous metaphors become, in such instances, the consequence

all other faculties and endowments, and all that can be attained, can only make a pertinacious wrangler, or a prosing speaker. Either of these, however, though not an orator, may be sufficiently furnished for a prating barrister, or a noisy demagogue.

* The treatises of scholastic logic are not a great deal better. Let them confine their influence to the jargon of the courts, and the sophistic squabbles of scholastic casuistry: the free energies of literary intellect have little to do with their mechanisms.

quence of an over-affluence of imagination:—as, with the tasteless and the tardy, they are the result of affectation and labour, and of an ambitious straining after poetic language, where there is neither the inspiration of poetic feeling, nor what may be called the *real presence* of poetic imagery.

The same observation applies, of course, to the phraseology and modulation of the style—to the rhythmus and euphony—whose fitness and correspondence, with the thought expressed, constitutes, as I have already observed, the very soul of lingual harmony. If the feeling loses its freshness—the image its vivid glow and congruity,—the organic perception will lose its tone, and the language its appropriate felicity; and the succession and the collocation, of syllabic sounds will no longer echo to the thought.

If the writer, however, be master of his subject, and a man of real genius, little more is necessary for the remedy of all this, but that what has been written in haste should be laid aside till the subject has been fairly dismissed from the imagination; when he may return to it again with a critic's eye, and find in it only what is expressed, not what he imagined and intended. His hasty and inaccurate production may then come forth, from such revision, if not all that in the warmth of the first impression his imagination had designed, yet more than all the labour of a costive brain could slowly have produced.

Even this essay itself, Sir, is perhaps, an illustration of the very errors I have been exposing: for it will never be subjected to the remote revision which I consider as indispensable to correct composition: and, though I took up my pen, not for the performance of a necessary task, but in obedience to impulse, and at an inconvenient time, when I ought to have been otherwise engaged; yet I have run out, against all reason, into inconvenient length, when I only intended to have written a few brief sentences: for my original design was nothing more than to have pointed out two or three of those characteristic inaccuracies, into which the haste of periodical literature almost inevitably betrays; and to offer, at the same time, a word of excuse for them, while I warned the readers of such essays not to mistake such effusions, however brilliant, or however critical they occasionally may be, for what, from the very

nature of things, it is almost impossible they should become—the perfect models of literary composition.

You yourself, Sir, I perceive, have been attacked by a diurnal scribe, for some instance of supposed inaccuracy, or some blemish of taste in a hasty paragraph, relative to which, perhaps, you will not be very solicitous to defend yourself; but it may be some consolation to you, to find, that the most pretending of your competitors can deviate quite as far from the grace of correctness or felicity of expression, as you, in the instance alluded to, have been accused of doing. Thus, in a prospectus for a new and improved series of a certain periodical work,—which was *deliberately* put forth, and profusely circulated, as a plea for enlarged remuneration, we were told, among other improvements, that

“The Drama will also meet with an attention which (to our shame, in a parenthesis, be it spoken) it has not hitherto received.”

Whether, by putting *shame* in a parenthesis, was meant placing it in the pillory (or whatever else grammatically it may mean,) I cannot pretend to say; but, I confess, I thought it a strange sort of specimen of improvement, in style at least, to be put forth as a plea for turning half-a-crown into three-and-sixpence. There were some other parentheses, in the same brief specimen, which did not appear to me to be much more happy.

But, what shall we say to the following first paragraph of the fourth number of a publication professing to embrace all the mind, and unite all the talent of Europe; and putting forth a list of professed contributors in every department of Literature, Art and Science, which seemed to include almost every name of celebrity, in every department of knowledge and accomplishment, in every European nation.

“The nations of the civilized world,” say these intellectual cosmopolites, “are now advancing so rapidly in the knowledge of their own real interests, in spite of the *colweb fetters* which the fear or the *stolidity* of ancient despots are endeavouring to impose upon that *vast channel* of intelligence and communication, the liberty of the press, that they who undertake the responsible office of recording the progress of events and opinions, will find themselves, almost every month, furnished with new and ample materials,” &c.

Now, Sir, I have already declared myself

myself no enemy to metaphors, provided they be consistently sustained—that they present a complete and congruous picture to the mind's eye: but the lion's head, with a woman's breast and fish's tail, is rather too hieroglyphic for my non-Egyptian taste. But that were nothing to the unpicturable incongruity of this quotation. First, the nations of Europe are personified, properly enough, as so many aggregate human beings in rapid march: nor will I be so hypercritical as particularly to object against their advancing *in*, not *to*, or *towards*, the knowledge of their interests: especially, when I afterwards find, that this knowledge they are to *advance in*, is a “channel.” But, will any of your ingenious correspondents be kind enough to inform me, what they understand by the *stolidity* of despotisms, imposing *cobweb fetters*, not upon this marching regiment of nations, but upon a *vast channel*? “that vast channel of intelligence and communication!”—And what is that vast channel *in* which the nations are thus marching?—why, the liberty of the press! Alas! poor liberty of the press! what will become of thee? Thy enemies, not only attempt to impose, but in reality do impose, fetters upon thee, somewhat heavier and stronger we fear than cobwebs:—not but that there are cobwebs enough, perhaps, in some of the damp and fetid dungeons in which some of thy champions at this time are groaning:—But, now come the confederated band of friends and advocates from every nation of the civilized world, and turn poor liberty and her press together, types, compositors, pressmen, and all, into a mighty stream—a vast channel, *in* which the congregated nations march, and upon which *stolidity* attempts to impose *cobweb fetters*!!

Let us hope, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Fuseli,* whose name appears as one of the associates of this wonderful confederation of all the talents of all the nations, will edify us at the next Exhibition, with a stroke or two of his imaginative pencil, and call into pictured life an adequate representation of this despotic Mr. Stolidity, imposing “cobweb fetters” upon a “vast channel:” for my dull imagination can make nothing of it.

As for this same *Stolidity*, which is to attempt such marvellous things, as the

word was quite out of the sphere of our acquaintance, I suspected, at first, that it was an error of the press; but, on looking into the Dictionary, I found that there was such a word once, which, when it was English (which from merited disuse, it has long ceased to be*) it meant stupidity; and perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may agree with me in the opinion, that there may be no impropriety in giving it back again to this Joint-Stock Company of Mind, for Britain, France, Italy, Germany, &c., as a reward for their attempt to impose upon us the unnecessary revival. I remain, &c. ANTI-STOLIDITUS.

20th Feb. 1825.

* Johnson has the word, without any notice of its being obsolete, and quotes Bentley as his authority. But we believe our correspondent is right in trusting to Walker, who pronounces it to be “out of use.” The signature, however, should have been Anti-Stolidus, not Stoliditus: unless, indeed, the barbarism was intentionally adopted for the purpose of caricature.—EDIT.

FINE ARTS:—

THE EXHIBITION, ROYAL ACADEMY.

[Continued from No. 410, p. 434.]

WE admitted, in our former Number, the general merit of the present exhibition: This is a feeling with which, at every repetition of our visit, we are more and more impressed: for although there are still some pictures which ought not to have been admitted into a national academy, the number is comparatively small, and the general standard of comparative excellence is much higher than heretofore. For portraits in general, we have little taste, unless when they bring before us objects of our particular regard and veneration; or when they woo our attention in the forms of beauty. Of this description, however, there are some others besides those already mentioned, that ought to have been particularized,—as No. 9, *Mrs. Morrison*, by Pickersgill; (53), *Mrs. W. Turner*, by Phillips; (63 and 104); *Lady Palmer and Child*, and *Mrs. H. Holden*, by Shee; (and 92 and 111) *Lady Jodrell and Child*, and a *Lady*, &c., by Sir W. Beechey.

With respect to this last-named artist—in forms of female grace and loveliness, we confess ourselves rather disposed to give him the preference over the president himself,

* This was written, as will be apparent from the date below, some months before the demise of that highly imaginative author.
—EDIT.

self; that is, he represents female beauty more as we like to see it, than Sir Thomas does. Both aspire to elegance, and seek to breathe it round the forms they pourtray—to exhibit them in an atmosphere, as it were, of refined accomplishment. They do well; the subjects of their pencils breathe in such an atmosphere, are surrounded with objects that harmonize with it, and aspire, at least, to all its fascinations; and in a picture,—where the accomplished lady of high birth and fortune must beam the same fascinating smile upon the humblest gazer, as upon the most select favourite of the coteries of fashion, they become permanent and real graces. But in the *idealism* of these graces (and the portrait painter must have his *beau ideal*, as well as *he* who dips his pencil avowedly in the iris tints of fancy, and exhibits the forms of genii, nymphs and goddesses!)—In the quest of this idealism, the two artists pursue not exactly the same track. If the beauty of the one be more splendid, it appears more artificial; the other is more soft and natural. There is more of fashion in Sir Thomas Lawrence's beauty, more of grace in Sir William Beechey's: at least, if we should *admire* beauty more as represented by the former, we should be more likely to fall in love with it as represented by the latter. But, whether the ladies are more desirous of being loved or admired, is an enigma, perhaps, for the solution of which the politic artist should refer to their dress-makers. We return, in the mean time, to our more ambitious theme, historic picture.

Of the two upon which, from a first survey, we ventured, in our last, to pronounce judgment, we should observe that Etty's *Combat* (notwithstanding the Prussian blue of the sky) improves upon us at every visit; while with Westall's *Mary Magdalen at the Tomb*, the eye was satiated on the first survey, and it palls upon repetition. Nor is the estimation of this artist much redeemed, either by his portrait of Lord Byron (41), to which he has given some portion of the mock sublime of his own peculiar idealism; or by the glaring contrast of colours, in his *L'Allegro* (64). The principal figure is but a jolly round-faced laughter-living loungeur in super-gay apparel. As for the "Goddess fair and free," there is nothing about her even to make her live in our remembrance; and "loathed melancholy" is a mere "mobled" common-place tragic muse—such as we have seen a hundred times in se-

condary paintings, and in secondary prints.

But Hilton's great picture (105), *Christ Crowned with Thorns*, must be spoken of in different terms. It is a production that does honour to the English school; and especially, when compared with the former specimens of the same artist ("Nature blowing Bubbles," for example; exhibiting, in the selection from living artists, at the gallery of the British Institution), may be regarded as a proud example of the progressive state of the Arts—whether we consider the composition, the drawing, or the colouring.

The story is well told; the point of time well chosen; the figures have their distinctive characters and their obvious part in the action: no one seems to be introduced merely to fill out the canvas. We are never disposed to inquire, what does that mean? or what is he doing? Every attitude speaks for itself. You know, not only what they are about, but what they are thinking. They have brought forth their victim from the tribunal. The scarlet robe has been thrown, in mockery, around him—one of the brutal rabble is binding the crown of thorns upon his brow—another gross and satyr-like being is half-kneeling, in malicious mockery, and presenting him a bulrush for a sceptre; another, not quite so rugged, is bending in the mock-courtesy of pretended homage; while the centurion behind, with his fierce malevolence of aspect, is directing the tragic mummery, and the very action of his hand seems to be repeating, "He said he was King of the Jews!" Behind all, the executioner, with his hammer, is preparing the cross: you see only the back of his bald head; but even that is speakingly characteristic. The *craniologist* might trace in it the organs of his profession.

In the grouping of these several characters and the few standers-by (no one of whom is a mere still-life beholder)—there is no confusion—nothing apparently out of its place; yet, nothing seems as if it had been drilled and rehearsed:—there is not the least infection of what may be called theatrical. The colouring, also, is good, and in admirable keeping with the subject—only that the brawny arm of the centurion has a tint, we think, of yellowishness rather more than is accordant with the truth of nature, or the general cast of the form and physiognomy. The comparative and insulated

sulated fairness of the flesh in the figure of Christ, is, we think, particularly judicious; it distinguishes and separates him from the species of the gross cyclopean group around him, without divesting him of his assumed humanity. It may be questioned, however, whether the *frailty* of mere humanity is not carried rather too far, in the attitude and physiognomy of Christ:—whether there is not rather too much of listless, subdued dejection—of a frame and mind sinking under the agonies inflicted and impending.

We are perfectly aware of the extreme difficulty in this part of the subject; and how few the instances are in which that difficulty has been even partially surmounted. The difficulty consists in the very essence of the subject itself. The hero's triumphant scorn, or the philosopher's stoical indifference of pain and death, would be equally out of character; as would be also the martyr's triumphant enthusiasm. Christ was to pay the penalty for man's redemption; and, as man, accordingly, he was to feel the penalty: but surely there should be no symptom of his feeling it *weakly*. Resignation and anguish are not all that we expect to read in his features. We want to see, even through the veil of suffering flesh, the emanating deity.

We grant, that in all this there is a complication almost as inexplicable as in the mysteries of the theogony to which it refers. We are aware, also, of the extreme difficulty of uniting the pathetic with the sublime; and if Mr. Hilton has not, in the present instance, done all that might be wished, he has done more perhaps than was to be expected: as much as, with a few exceptions, we have witnessed even in the works of the great and acknowledged masters of the pencil.

Another still larger picture, in the same room, furnishes us, we confess, with another source of triumph in the progress of the art. We allude to (153) the *Comus* of the late celebrated R. A. FUSELI. We are aware of the high reputation of this artist among his brother academicians; we admit his originality, and the vigour (though to this praise we must be permitted to add, the eccentricity and the extravagance) of his genius; nor do we mean to call in question his profound science and deep erudition in his art: he shall be, if you please, the most erudite of painters: and to this we most readily add, that he produced some noble pictures. But we avow, at the same time, that we do not pretend to be *scholastically*

or *technically* critical in these matters. It is not the process of art, by which the effect is produced, but the effect itself, with which the public, we conceive, are concerned; and we suspect that with those who trust independently to their own taste, rather than to the cant of pretended connoisseurship, the effect is then most gratifying where the pedantry of the process is kept most completely out of sight. In short, we uphold it as one of the primary canons of the code of true criticism, that the painter who pleases only artists, the poet who pleases none but poets, and the musician who pleases only musicians, is neither musician, poet, nor artist; although we readily admit that, for the perfection of his praise, he should please not only those who have *taste* without technical *erudition*; but those who have an *erudite taste*, also.

But what sort of a taste must they have, who can be pleased with the caricature monstrosities of the *Comus* now before us, where the generality of the figures are balanced, in point of attitude, upon the extremest verge of *possibility*—as for probability, it is quite out of the question;—where the proportions (in quest of ideal grace we suppose) are carried, in pointed length, almost constantly beyond the line of human entity; where the limbs and muscles (those of the elder brother in particular), though coloured with the hue of drapery, resemble rather those of the flayed anatomical figure, stripped of its skin, and saturated with a preparation of wax to bring every fibre naked to the view;—where a fugitive nymph, thrown indeed, with some respect to decency, into shadow, exposes all that nature furnished her rearward withal, in as complete and linear proportion through her garment, as though that garment were of the finest cobweb that ever entangled a fly, or were woven by “the spinsters and knitters in the sun,” out of the sightless texture of the air, which invests without concealing; and where, finally, the principal figure, the charmed lady herself, sits like a statue, hewn out of a conical pyramid, with a most especial care not to destroy, in the act of sculpture, the traces of the original lines and angles: as if she were meant for a frontispiece to Mr. Canning's Anti-Darwinian Poem—the Loves of the Triangles! Tell us not of the science—the artist-like erudition, that directed the process of such a picture! What is the process to us, if the effect be to revolt and disgust?

disgust?—to stretch our eyes with wonder at the elaborate extravagance, and make us bewail over the dereliction of taste?

Did the academicians place this picture here to disgrace the memory of a departed brother? or to warn all future students of the pedantries and extravagancies they ought to shun?—No much better purpose, we conceive, is likely to be answered, by the display of (216) the *Psyche* of the same departed artist?

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE exhibition of this Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, presented this year a choice selection from the masterpieces of our most celebrated living artists—borrowed, for that temporary purpose, of the respective proprietors: and among them we recognize many that have graced the former exhibitions of the Royal Academy; and some, if we mistake not, that we have seen while they were yet fresh from the hands of the respective masters, in the former exhibitions of this very Institution. Particular notices are therefore unnecessary, unless we had space to go into general criticism on the respective styles, and canvas the reasons for the preference given to some artists, and the rejection of others. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that it is a collection that does honour to the English school; and that some of the contributions of the honorary, and of the lady artists, among whom we may particularize Lady Long, and Mrs. Carpenter, evince, that neither rank nor sex is found in the present day to present any prejudiced obstructions in the way of success, to the cultivation of the painter's art.

MR. BONE'S ENAMELS.

The art of enamel-painting may almost be said to owe its origin to Mr. Bone; at least in that state in which it is ^{at} entitled to take a distinguished station among the Fine Arts: for every thing that was done in this way before his time, was upon so contracted a scale, and of such inferior execution, that it might be regarded as fitter for the furniture of jewellers, or of the toy-shop, than for exhibition in the Galleries of Art. Mr. Bone not only brought it to perfection in the style of artist-like execution, but showed the possibility of extending its beauties over a larger field, and, consequently, rendering

it a mean of giving imperishability to the essential charms and excellencies of those master pencils, hitherto trusted only to the frailer record of the canvas and the pannel. Several of his beautiful copies from Titian, Raphael, and other pre-eminent masters of the best days of art, have occasionally fallen under our view, preserved, with wonderful fidelity, by this ingenious artist, in all their characteristic beauty, though in diminished proportions, to a surface, which even fire itself, unless augmented to the acmé of furnace heat, cannot destroy: and which, therefore, may continue to vindicate the high reputation of those masters through distant centuries, which otherwise might have known of them only the name.

For several years Mr. Bone has been occupying such portions of his time as were not dedicated to the demands of his royal and noble patrons, in forming an historical collection of copies in his unrivalled enamel, from original portraits, of the statesmen, the warriors, the poets, the philosophers, and the distinguished beauties of the age of Elizabeth: including all the most approved and authentic portraits of the Queen herself. We have watched, for several successive years, with great interest, the progress of that collection; and we are happy to find, not only that it is now completed, but that there is a probability, at least, that it will find a place, with an appropriate apartment allotted for its arrangement, in the National Gallery of Art—the formation of which has for some years been meditated; and the plans for the erection of which are now in some forwardness. Of this valuable assemblage of the renowned, in a highly-gifted and illustrious age, Mr. B. is now offering to those admirers of the art, who make timely application for tickets, a weekly exhibition (every Thursday, from one to five o'clock, till the end of July), at his house in Berners-street. The portraits are far too numerous for particular animadversion; and criticism they do not require; but there are two in particular which always rivet our attention, with peculiar demands upon our sympathy, and which charm us, therefore, so much the more, with the exquisiteness of the execution—the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, whose envied beauty was the principal cause of all her calamities and her untimely—*death*, we were going to say, but it ought to be—*judicial murder*; and the early portrait of her superb, but imperious rival:—
that

that one, of the several portraits, which was painted in her days of depression and captivity, while her sister Mary was yet upon the throne, and which is, therefore, in all probability, the most genuine likeness. The others have all the air of an assumption, which dictated to the artist in what semblances she chose to be perpetuated. The sympathy excited by the latter is, however, of a very different description from the former. It is reflected, not original; for we never could gaze upon it without being struck with the strong resemblance it bore to our late lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales:—the manner of whose death, at any rate, cannot but be recollected with something like emotion.

But we must not be led into digression. To these portraits (which exhibit not only the features and fashions of two centuries and a half ago, but, in the comparative prevalence of the yellow and sandy tint of the hair, remind us, also, of the progressive mutation of complexion in our island race—as if our Saxon had become more deeply tinged with Italian blood), are added some fine enamel copies of ancient and modern masters on a larger field: one especially—Titian's "Bath of Diana," from the Marquis of Stafford's fine collection, which will be gazed upon with insatiable delight by every admirer of the master-pieces of Italian art. It is a picture which loses nothing by diminution; and the correctness with which the yet unrivalled colouring of the flesh, in the works of Titian, is transferred and preserved through all the difficulties of the enamel process, is truly admirable.

Some original paintings by Mr. Bone, junior, which we also saw in another room, struck us very forcibly with the rapid progress of that very promising young artist.

THE COSMORAMA.

This *Panoramic Exhibition*, as it is called, deserves to be ranked among the displays and applications of the fine arts, which minister at once to the pleasures of the eye, and are auxiliary to the information of the mind. There is much in it beyond the mere praise of artist-like ingenuity and beautiful picture. Many of the subjects selected are not only gratifying to the passing sight, but have a tendency to excite, and assist the attainment of knowledge relative to some of the most curious objects of historical and antiquarian research—the history of arts and

of man, in ages and regions the most remote from local and modern apprehension. From the right-hand gallery the panoramic views of Athens, and of the Ruins of Pæstum, are particularly captivating, not only for the union of the architectural and picturesque, but as associated with all the remembrances dear to us in the renown of elder times, and the struggles of the present era. Nor is the Monastery of Montserrat, or the Bridge of Alcóneta, or the Summer Palace of the Grand Signior on the Bosphorus, without their interest. The view of New York, from Hobuck Ferry-house, though pleasing, is not equal either in subject or execution; but the exterior of the Bourse, or New Exchange, in Paris, is quite unworthy of its place and association. It should either be mended in execution, or the subject changed. If our projected Parthenon, in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, is to look no better in architectural elevation, than this assumption of the same model does in panoramic picture, our expectation relative to the splendid improvements going on will be somewhat disappointed.

But the left-hand *Gallery of Asia and Africa*, as it is called, is that which rivets and rewards most the attention. No. 1, Grand Cairo with the Pyramids of Memphis, and the Course of the Nile in the extreme distance; No. 2, The Pyramids of Egypt, and No. 3, The Sphinx, carry us, in imagination, through the wonders and over the vast deserts of a region, the primitive birth-place of arts, sciences and civilization, and still the objects of laborious and perilous research to the curiosity of the learned and scientific world; while No. 4, the Great Temple of Edfou, and No. 5, Monuments in the Island of Phylœ, represent to us the hieroglyphic forms and characters of impenetrable mystery, and architecture, the work of remotest times, which would seem to have required for its erection, the exertion of more than mortal strength, and the aid of more than even the wonder-working powers of modern machinery. But even the astonishment excited by these is eclipsed by Nos. 6 and 7—two views of the *Kailasa*, or sacred excavated city of *Elora*, in *Hindustan* (considered by the Hindoo theologians as the Paradise of Siva, the third person in their trinity); for the best description of whose inexplicable grandeur, the reader may refer to Captain Seely's "Wonders of Elora."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS—No. VI.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA—

THE ORIGIN OF HARMONIC NUMBERS.

From rude beginnings rose each polish'd art
That social life adorns; and slowly rose:
From Jove's ethereal brain alone could spring,
Matur'd and arm'd, a Goddess of the skies.
Earth-born, the wings with the dull soil are
clogg'd,

Wherewith we soar to immortality;
And impulses of need instruct us first
To imp their plumes, and aim the daring flight.
The incipient minstrel, by the anvil plac'd
Where glow'd the half-form'd share, from
cyclop arm

Caught the first instinct of that measur'd
stroke,

Which not alone the murderous drum in-
structs,

But the soft lute, and cadence of the verse,
That breathes of pastoral joy in peaceful
bowers,

And loves and hymeneals; or that swells
In the full anthem, when the choral voice
Blends with the pealing organ, and ascends
In rapt devotion to the throne of thrones,
To join the eternal concert of the spheres.

Thus Music, and thy modulated voice,
Soul-stirring Poesy! remotely drew
From instincts of a rude necessity,
The latent charms of measur'd harmony
That, with united influence, now control
The throb of passion and the pulse of joy!

SONNET

TO HIM WHO WILL UNDERSTAND IT.

"He wants for nothing but an honest heart."—Pope.

I would not be a hypocrite like thee,
Nor would I own thy public pilfering
board—*

Nor would I quit right plain sincerity—

No, not for all Potosian mines afford.

Thou bold-fac'd pirate on ambition's sea,

O, vilely thou didst trick Hibernia's lord,

When, spite of all thy well-gloz'd sophistry,

Thy black heart peep'd beneath each flowery
word.

Better, by far, on plain cold roots to dine—

Better to dwell lip-steep'd in poverty—

Better to delve some dark and dangerous mine,
Where the sun's glorious orb man ne'er

can see—

O yes! 'twere heaven, 'twere bliss, such fate,
to thine—

Jesuit in all that's mean, and false in sub-
tlety!

Banks of the Darent.

ENORT.

* The honest Duke of Newcastle, one of the late King's earliest cabinet ministers, after he had nearly exhausted a princely fortune, declared, that sooner than become a burden to his country, he would make his Duchess a washerwoman. Would he have pocketed £10,000, appended to an embassy, and never fulfilled the duties of the appointment?

FAIR *Freedom's* sons! your warrior's name
O'er earth, from pole to pole, hath roll'd!
Your's is the task, to guard his fame

With watchful care, and firm uphold
The mighty blessings, by his patriot-hand
Won for your great, your highly-favour'd land.

Triumphal columns, though they blend
Their trophied summits with the sky,
Beneath the weight of time must bend,
And prostrate with the cottage lie.
Trust not to granite, nor a City's name—*
Guard well your *freedom*, and you guard his
fame!

Knock off the fetters of the slave,
And cleanse you from so foul a stain:
Ill it becomes the free and brave

To wield the scourge and forge the chain!
Nobly complete what nobly is begun,
Nor in the race for *freedom* be outrun.

Where'er she lifts her sacred head,
In her defence united stand:—
Your fathers for her fought and bled,
And you possess her favorite land;
Be you the steady bulwark of her cause,
And sternly bid the Northern Tyrants pause.

Let Italy her craven neck
Bend to the Austrian's iron yoke,
And bigot Bourbons madly wreck
Their shatter'd bark where erst it broke:
But Greece, immortal Greece!—O stretch
the hand

Of succour to her deeply-suffering land!

"Greece shall be free!"—those few short words

From you would burst her shatter'd chain!

Turkey would arm her savage hordes,

And Europe's despots rave, in vain!

Her vine-clad hills, her classic vales and
streams,

Once more shall glow in *Freedom's* genial
beams!

THOS. HOWE.

* Alluding to the projected Bunker's-hill Monu-
ment, and the City of Washington.

LINES,

SENT, WITH A SHAMROCK (ON ST. PATRICK'S
DAY), TO A YOUNG IRISH LADY, OF GREAT
POETICAL TALENT—WHO, THE EVENING
BEFORE, HAD REQUESTED THE AUTHOR TO
PROCURE HER ONE.

[It will be but too apparent, from other circum-
stances than the date, that this was written before
a late unhappy decision in the House of Lords.]

For you, sweet maid! at dewy dawn,
These leaves, that grac'd the smiling lawn,
Were gather'd, at your dear request—
To bloom upon your beauteous breast!

Accept, then, maiden fair and young
(Who loves the land from whence you sprung.)
And

And in that gentle bosom place
This symbol—dear to all your race :
And there 'twill seem—too-lovely girl !—
An emerald on a bed of pearl.

What tho' 'twas rear'd 'mid sun and smile,
The growth of ENGLAND's happier isle—
Where Feud nor Faction rose to slight it,
Nor sullen Slavery breathed to blight it?
Yet, O ! it bears our *Shamrock's* form ;
That plant unscathed by strife or storm—
'Mid every fitful change the same,
In days of glory, or in shame !

Yes ! 'mid our country's gloom and grief,
Still flourish'd fair her triple leaf ;
As tho' her children's bitter tears,
Shed thro' a lapse of lingering years,
Had fertiliz'd the teeming earth,
From whence her shamrock sprang to birth.

Distain'd with blood, 'mid party strife,
It still maintain'd its verdant life ;
And, trampled long by home-bred foes,
Elastic from their tread arose.
And Erin's *self* shall thus arise,
Despite of serpent-enemies—
Who, in her bosom warm'd to breath,
Would sting the nurturing heart to death.

Lo ! where her bow of hope appears
Bright thro' the mist of patriot tears !
On England's rock of justice, see
The ark of Erin's liberty !
The waves subside, her sorrows cease,
And soon the gentle bird of peace
Shall back the emergent *olive* bear,
And Erin's future day be fair.

Yes ! our lov'd country shall be free
From bondage, and from bigotry :—
Like Greece, releas'd from Moslem chain,
To run a glorious course again—
Freed from the clouds of mental night,
And bless'd with liberty and light !

Oh ! we have seen on GEORGE's breast
" The green immortal shamrock " rest—
No time can that proud day efface
He met his Erin's warm embrace : *
And, while her sons around him throng'd—
A race so faithful, and so wrong'd !—
We mark'd too, in his glist'ning eye,
The tear of generous sympathy—
A dearer far, a brighter gem,
Than glitters in his diadem !

Receive then, with your wonted smile,
This emblem, dear to Erin's isle ;
And if one *tear* its leaves display,
That *smile* will chase the tear away.
And, O ! these rude dull lines forgive,
Sweet Maid ! whose polish'd lays shall live,
Whilst genius, wit, and taste refin'd,
Maintain their empire o'er the mind.
Yes ! like this plant, that blooming grows
'Neath summer suns and winter snows,
Your wreath of fame shall still be seen—
A nation's pride,—and ever green ! L.L.T.

London, March 1, 1825.

TO ALICE.

FAREWELL ! a long, a sad farewell !

We met with smiles, with tears we part ;
Soon nothing will be left to tell
The pangs of either ruin'd heart.
Calm as the still'd and waveless deep,
When by the passing gust has blown,
Unmark'd, the eye will turn to weep
O'er days that have so swiftly flown.
Remember me,—remember me,—
My latest thought will be for thee.

The lips which thou hast fondly prest,
Another's ne'er shall press again ;
Nor Love, that link'd me with the blest,
Be darken'd with an earthly stain.
No, as the scroll above the dead,
The dream of parted joys will last ;
There is a bliss, now love has fled,
To trace this record of the past.
Then, oh, 'mid all, remember me,—
My latest thought will be for thee.

Life hath been as a cloudy day ;
Yet still it hath not all been gloom,
For many a wild and broken ray
Hath cheer'd awhile my spirit's doom.
As flow'rets on a river's rim,
Whose shadows deck each passing wave,
Thought lingers on, perturb'd and dim :—
Or sunbeam resting on a grave :
Remember me,—remember me,—
My latest thought will be for thee.

Where'er my feet may wander now,
No more awakes the slightest care ;—
It matters not, for still wilt thou
Be present 'mid my heart's despair ;
So springs and blooms, in lonely state,
Some flow'ret on a roofless cot,
And decks with smile, tho' desolate,
The gloomy stillness of the spot.
Remember me,—remember me,—
My latest thought will be for thee.

The breeze will waft me from the land,
From thee and thine—from all I fly ;
And there will be no friendly hand,
In dying hour, to close mine eye.
Borne on the dark and foamy deep,
Oft shall I watch the pale moonlight ;
Still fancying that thou dost keep
Thy gaze upon the queen of night.
Remember me,—remember me,—
My latest thought will be for thee.

A ringlet of thy raven hair,
The record of a brighter hour,
There yet remains, my grief to share,
The silent witness of its pow'r ;
To look on it yet leaves a thrill,
And proves my soul deep, deep imbued
With love, that time can never still,—
Which months of tears have not subdued.
Remember me,—remember me,—
My latest thought will be for thee.

Though calm the eye, and still the tongue,—
It needs not that the cheek be pale
To prove the heart by feelings wrung,
And brooding o'er a hopeless tale.

* The day of his Majesty's public entry into Dublin.

For calm is oft the ocean's breast,
 Though 'neath its deep blue waters lie
 A thousand wrecks: so sorrows rest
 In still and silent misery.
 Remember me,—remember me,—
 My latest thought shall be for thee.—G. S.

NAPOLEON'S GRAVE!

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED NUMBER OF
 FRENCH MELODIES.

I saw him, in his morn of fame,
 When brightly beam'd his fortune's star;
 I saw him, in his night of shame,
 When hurl'd from glory's glitt'ring car.
 Supreme he sat on Europe's throne,
 'Mid *subject-kings*, and proud parade:
 He died in exile—distant—lone!
 He sleeps beneath the willow shade!
 His dawning fame—a fatal light!—
 But led young Freedom half-way o'er
 The gloomiest paths of Slavery's night;
 Then left her—darker than before!
 For empire, he exchange'd esteem,
 Disgrac'd his brow, and stain'd his blade;
 And Freedom mourn'd her faith in him
 Who sleeps beneath the willow shade!
 Against Ambition's dazzling sun
 Too long he urg'd his eagle-flight;
 And was, like Icarus, undone,
 By daring so sublime a height!
 Though now—in narrow dwelling pent—
 No trophied tomb is o'er him laid,
All Time shall be the MONUMENT
 Of him beneath the willow shade!

L. L. T.

HORACE—Book I. Ode 4.

TO L. SEXTIUS.

From breath of Spring the wintery clouds
 retire,
 And our great navy must her work renew.
 The flocks desert their stalls, the clown the fire,
 And hoar-frost, glittering, yields to fra-
 grant dew.

Her choir the Cytherean Venus leads,
 As Cynthia spreads her horns—the nymphs
 are glad:
 While one-ey'd Vulcan his rough labour
 beeds,
 Forging dire thunderbolts to crush the bad.

Now must you, with fresh boughs, your
 forehead grace,
 Of myrtle, or some shrub from Nature's
 hands;
 And now upon the votive altar place
 A kid or lamb, whiche'er the faun com-
 mands.

The foot of Death is heard at every door,
 And high and low his summons must obey.
 O Sextius, Fortune's child! life's stinted hour
 Bids us but stretch our hopes a little way.

Not long will Death the chilling grasp forgo,
 But drag us to grim Pluto's dreaded shore;
 And there when plac'd, the dice we cannot
 throw,
 Nor praise the girl whom rival youths adore.

J. R.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *Latitude of a Place* may be deter-
 mined, by a transit-instrument or tele-
 scope, moving vertically, east and west, or
 in the plane of the prime-vertical, used in
 observations on the times when given stars
 pass the middle wire, before and after
 their passing the meridian, respectively: by
 means of theorems which Professor Bessel
 has invented, and communicated in Schu-
 macher's *Journal* (see also the *Phil. Mag.*
 No. 325); concerning which method, the
 professor says, success solely depends on
 the goodness of the telescope and the
 accurate levelling of its axis, so that it may
 traverse a vertical plane: and astronomical
 amateurs, who possess but indifferent in-
 struments for measuring angles, may thus
 determine their latitude with precision, by
 means of a small portable transit-instru-
 ment, and a good watch.

Telescopic Sparks, or the movements of
 the luminous points called *Shooting Stars*,
 across the field of a telescope, when em-
 ployed during the night, in observing the
 stars, or other celestial bodies, are not of
 very rare occurrence; but it is supposed by
 M. Hanstien, that, until the 13th of August

1823, no one had witnessed this phenome-
 non in the day-time. At about 11¼ hours,
 in the vicinity of the pole-star, a luminous
 body, about equal in brilliancy with this
 star, passed across the field of the tele-
 scope, in the space of one or one and a half
 second, in a downward direction; but
 neither with a uniform nor a rectilinear
 apparent course. Without hesitation, we
 refer the body occasioning this appearance
 to the class of *Satellitulae*, which, in count-
 less myriads, and in all directions, are re-
 volving round our earth, in elliptical orbits,
 which intersect our atmosphere only during
 the time these bodies appear luminous, and
 the period of a few seconds preceding their
 appearance; during which, by the resistance
 and friction of the atmosphere, they are
 acquiring sufficient heat to shine, and be-
 come visible: and owing to this invisible
 part of their course, across the atmosphere,
 it is, that a considerably greater number of
 shooting stars appear to descend, and so
 (though improperly) are called *falling stars*;
 but a sufficiently large number of shooting
 stars may be observed, in any clear and
 moonless night, and distant from the planets
 and

and larger stars; *ascending*, and moving laterally; with all degrees of inclination; clearly shewing that the term *falling* is improperly applied, except, perhaps, to the sparks, or luminous superficial fragments, of the larger classes of meteors, which are making their way obliquely down to the earth, in the form of meteoric stones.

The *Equatorial Length of Pendulums* was, in the year 1823, the object of an elaborate course of experiments, by Captain Crisp, in latitude $0^{\circ} 1' 48''$.78, on Gumsha-Lout, a small islet on the coast of Bencoolen Island. The reduction of Captain Crisp's observations, filling 268 folio pages of manuscript, gives 39.02126 inches, for the length of a simple pendulum, vibrating seconds of mean time, at the level of the sea.

Barometric Calculations of Heights, by the mean annual columns of mercury, and mean degrees of temperature in different places, can be noways depended on; as Dr. W. Burney has shewn in the *Phil. Mag.* No. 323, with regard to his own observations made at Gosport, fifty feet above low-water; Mr. Cary's observations, in the Strand, London, at seventy-three feet (*Phil. Mag.* vol. xlvii. p. 469) above low water; and Mr. Veal's observations at Boston, probably not more than twenty or thirty feet above low water:—yet calculations as above, with his own mercurial column, would, the Doctor says, shew Mr. Cary's observatory to be only thirty feet above, and Mr. Veal's as much as 200 feet above low water!

A *Survey of the Persian Gulf*, under the direction of Captain Maude, is in progress, on which two vessels, the *Discovery* and the *Psyche*, are employed. Already, about 1,000 miles of a very indented coast have been surveyed, from Ras-Moosendem, at the entrance of the Gulf, to the island of Bahrein. The greater part of the rocks here are described as basaltic, and thence are inferred to be of volcanic origin. In the high and rugged cape, which the ancients denominated the Black Mountains, there are two deep and completely-sheltered large estuaries, which have been named Elphinston's Inlet and Colville's Cove. Several of the smaller valleys on this coast are in a high state of cultivation, by a mixed race of Bedouins and Muscat Arabs.—The survey is expected to be extended to the mouth of the Euphrates, during the present year.

Earthquakes in Sicily, in March 1823, were observed, in the vicinity of Palermo, by M. Ferrara, with a degree of self-possession, and collected attention to the direction and quantity of motion occasioning the shocks, and to their effects in fissuring and concussing the ground and buildings, which has rarely been equalled; and his account thereof, inserted in the *Boston Journal of Philosophy* (see, also, the *Phil. Mag.* Nos.

322 and 323), instead of being almost confined, as has been usual, to horrible relations of human affright and suffering, and the sudden destruction of life and property, dwells chiefly on those particulars of the event, and its effects, which are calculated to throw light on the causes of these awful phenomena. His remarks, also, on the ill adaptation of the houses and buildings, in Palermo and other places, to the shocks they are destined, at frequent intervals, to endure, and proposals for lower and more substantial buildings, are excellent. The steam, generated by sudden accessions of water, to the strata which are on fire, is satisfactorily shewn to be the cause of earthquakes, and of the propulsion of melted minerals, in the form of lava, from the craters of volcanoes. These last, particularly as regards *Ætna*, M. Ferrara has shewn to be considerably distant from the incandescent strata, and interiors of fire-caverns, in which the lava is formed:—caverns which, nevertheless, are extremely limited in extent, and local in distribution, compared with those central molten caldrons of which the Plutonic geologists dream. Under the Eolian Sea, not exceedingly deep, nor very distant from the often-burning craters of Volcano and Stromboli mountains, the lava, fire and steam, seem to have been formed, and the last suddenly generated, which so greatly shook the vicinity of Palermo in March 1823; the fiery caverns of the Sciaccia mountain, near to that city, probably lying much nearer to the surface, and being of small extent, as compared with the above, or with the caverns in which are prepared the lava which feeds *Ætna*, and the steam which shakes its vicinity, around Nicosia as a centre—as appeared to be the case in the convulsions of *Ætna* in the summer of 1822.

The *Depths of Rain*, locally, in England, decrease, accordingly as the south-west wind passes over a greater breadth of land, to arrive at any given place: as is inferred by Dr. W. Burney, whose rain-gauge, kept for many years at Gosport, shews a mean annual depth of 34.5 inches. This, at London, is reduced to a mean fall of 25.2 inches of rain, and at Boston, to 24 inches. The SW. wind passing up the Irish Sea almost to Kendal, seems to occasion there a mean fall of 60 inches; but, in passing across Wales and great part of England to reach New Malton, so much of the clouds' water had already precipitated, as to occasion there a mean fall of only 40 inches of rain.

The *Spray of the Sea is driven far inland*, by some storms of wind—as appears from the experiments of Mr. Dalton, communicated to the Manchester Society; who, in rain-water caught at that town, during a storm of wind coming about thirty miles across the land from near Liverpool, found about one part in 200 to be sea-water, mixed

mixed with the rain. On another occasion, when a storm of wind from the SW. had blown about 100 miles across the land to reach Manchester, he found about one grain in 400 of the rain to consist of sea-water.

The *Quantity of Blood* taken into the heart, and expelled therefrom into the arteries, by successive pulsations, in the course of twenty-four hours, has been lately estimated, by Dr. Kidd, at $24\frac{3}{4}$ hogsheads in an ordinary man, and 8,000 hogsheads in a large whale!—So that the whole mass of blood in such a man, reckoning it at thirty-five pints, passes 288 times through his heart daily, or once in five minutes, by 375 pulsations, each expelling about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of blood, or about three table-spoonfuls each pulse!

The *Ability of the Walrus to climb* steep surfaces of ice, and smooth high rocks, which has often astonished polar navigators, has been found by Sir Everard Home to be owing to their hind feet, or flippers, being furnished with a cupping-like apparatus, similar, but on a gigantic scale, to those in the feet of flies, which enable the latter to walk on upright glass, or even on a smooth ceiling, supported by the atmosphere pressing against the vacuum they are enabled to form under the cavities of their feet. It is the same, also, with the Geco, a rat-like animal, which, in India, runs up and down the faces of the smoothest walls, in chase of flies and insects.—The bones of the walrus' flipper, in a surprising manner, represent a gigantic human hand, capable of spanning twenty-eight inches, or more. Although these animals sometimes weigh a ton and a half, there seems little reason to doubt their capability of supporting this great weight by pedalian suction, against a mass of ice.—*Phil. Trans.*

The *Process of Mummification*, by which the bodies of great numbers of the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who lived more than three thousand years ago, have been preserved until our day, and seem yet in no danger of decay through an equally long period, has been discovered and imitated by Dr. Granville, who, more than three years ago, prepared several specimens of imitative mummies, some of which bear the closest resemblance to the Egyptian, and have withstood putrefaction perfectly, though exposed to all the vicissitudes of our variable climate, without any covering, or other precautionary measures: and this he has effected, simply by the thorough impregnation of every part of the subject, hard or soft, with common *bees'-wax*! Besides which essential ingredient, myrrh, gum, resin, bitumen, and even tannin, were used occasionally by the Egyptian mummifiers, the priests, probably; but none of these ingredients, jointly or singly, appear to have sufficient preservative properties, without the *bees'-wax*, to make a perfect and durable mummy.

Sir A. Edmonstone brought from Egypt, in 1821, and presented to Dr. Granville, a very perfect mummy, which, on unwinding its very numerous bandages, presented the body of a female, so perfect, as to admit of measures being taken of its stature and proportions in every part, and which turn out to be, almost precisely, those which Camper and Winckelmann have assigned to the prototype of ideal beauty, the statue of the Venus de Medicis. This unique subject was also found capable of dissection by Dr. Granville, in the presence of several medical and scientific men, by which the age, and the disease of which the lady died (ovarian dropsy), after having borne children, were clearly demonstrated; and the heart, lungs, diaphragm, one of the kidneys, with the ureter, gall-bladder, and part of the intestines, and the sac that contained the morbid fluid, during the life of this most interesting subject, were shewn to the Royal Society of London, at the time of reading before it the very full account, which will, ere long, be published in the *Phil. Trans.*

By way of proof that *bees'-wax* formed the preserving principle in this mummy, the Doctor separated one of the nates, or divisions of the fleshy seat of his subject, and wholly deprived the same of the wax, by ebullition and maceration; and which, in consequence, soon after began to putrefy. This being stopped, it now appears like the preparation of a recent specimen of this part of the body.

That many *Sponges* consist in great part of *Silica*, in longitudinally-placed, transparent, fusiform *spiculæ*, has recently been discovered by Mr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum, and published in No. L. of the "*Annals of Philosophy*." And the interesting fact is established, that the few species of sponges which grow in *fresh water* are found to be composed of fine silicious *spiculæ*, united into fibres by a cartilaginous substance, equally with the *marine* sponges. The hard part (axis) or bone of *Gorgona flabellum*, and of *G. Briareus*, are also found to consist, in part, of *spiculæ of silica*: although, hitherto, silex was deemed to form no part of zoophytes, and considered as very rarely entering into the composition of animal substances.

Ammoniacal Chromate of Copper, in solution in water, of a clear and beautiful deep-green colour, unchangeable in strong sunshine, as in the show-window of an apothecary's shop, for any length of time, provided evaporation is prevented by a close stopper, may, according to M. Vuassart, be prepared, by adding the solution of chromate of potash to ammoniacal sulphate of copper. When evaporation takes place, and the ammonia escapes, a reddish-brown liquor is produced, in place of the green fluid above described.

The *Red Colour of Crystallized Felspar*, from some localities, as at the north end of the

the town of Caernarvon in North Wales, has been found, by a correspondent in Nos. 49 and 54 of the "*Annals of Philosophy*," to be changed into perfect white, by the application of a strong or white heat, without the apparent loss, or chemical change, of any of its component parts—the visible change being supposed to be merely optical, owing to the different action of the substances on light, from their different stages of aggregation, occasioned by the different degrees of heat to which they have been exposed.

The *White Precipitate of Mercury* has lately, and rather unexpectedly, been found, by Mr. Hennel, to consist of

Per-oxide of mercury	80
Muriate of ammonia	20

Phil. Mag. No. 323.] 100

Titanium Metal may be extracted from the minerals which contain it, and completely separated from its combinations, by processes which M. Peschier has described in the *Journ. de Phys.*; a translation of which appears in the *Phil. Mag.* No. 323; but it is incapable of a short abridgment here.

Common *Blue Indigo*, according to recent experiments by Mr. Dalton, contains about 13 per cent. more of oxygen than the green solution of indigo in lime-water; and the weight of an atom of indigo is 55.5, nearly, in his scale of equivalent weights.

Native Oil of Laurel, when pure, is colourless and transparent, volatile, and evaporates without residuum; inflammable, and burns entirely away; yielding, except it be mixed with alcohol, a dense smoke. Its specific gravity hardly exceeds that of alcohol. If one part of this oil be mixed with two parts of sulphuric ether, they combine, and form, perhaps, the lightest liquid which is known. Neither acids or alkalies appear to act on this very curious natural product (the oil of laurel) of a large tree, growing in Spanish Guiana, between the Oronooko and Panine Rivers. The Indians eagerly search for indications of vesicles, in the internal layers of the bark, which contain the oil, which they let out by the chop of an axe, and dexterously apply a calabash to catch it. Its taste is warm and pungent, and its odour aromatic, something like spirits of turpentine; and the wood affords the same smell, and is brown. Dr. Hancock, who writes this account, says, the tree yielding this oil is not the *Laurus sassafras*, but probably belongs to one of the genera *Ocotea*, *Persea*, or *Litsea*. It has considerable medicinal virtues, in rheumatic and other cases.—*Phil. Mag.* No. 323.

Spirits from Potatoes are now extracted in considerable quantities, in the foreign distilleries, and one such work is established in London, using potatoes, chiefly imported
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from Ireland. Steamed potatoes are broken down into a fine paste by stirring, while hot; adding boiling water and a little potash and quick-lime, to dissolve the vegetable albumen, and complete the conversion of the mass into fluid starch—from which the spirit is drawn, and its peculiar flavour removed by chlorate of potash; when a very pure spirit results.

The *Essence of Beer*, in a dry powder, is said, in various publications, to have been invented by a German quack, inconsiderately called a chemist; who pretends that from a cheap vegetable, which is to be had every where, his powder may be prepared—to which water only being added, ale or beer, of any strength between the weakest small-beer and the strongest ale, may be instantly produced!—and for the wholesomeness and agreeableness of which beverage, himself and his puffers pledge themselves.

A *Composition for preserving Iron from Rusting* has long been used in the French Navy, applied to wrought and cast-iron water-tanks, as also to preserve the iron hoops of casks, &c. Bricks, of good quality, and free from imbedded stones, or large grains of sand, are pounded and ground to a very fine powder, and this is mixed with resin and olive-oil, into a very soft paste, which is spread or brushed over the clean surfaces of iron intended to be preserved; and then the iron is heated sufficiently partially to liquefy and spread the composition, like a varnish, on all the surfaces of the iron. This varnish is found not liable to decomposition, or to scale off.

Cathartic Physic for a Horse has lately been discovered, in the dried seeds of the plant *Croton tiglium*; or even the husks thereof will serve, after the oil has been expressed—in doses of twenty or thirty grains for a strong animal, and less for a weakly one. Aloes, alone or mixed with calomel, have hitherto been the usual purging medicine of the veterinary surgeon. Half a grain or a grain of these seeds is a dose for the human patient.

Fused Charcoal.—At length a specimen of fused charcoal (supposed artificial diamond) has been examined. The specimen was obtained by Professor Macnevin of New York, by means of Hare's *deflagrator*; who sent it to Dr. Cooper, and by him it was submitted to the examination of Professor Vanuxem; who found it to consist only of a large and small globule connected by a thread; colour black, without lustre; opaque. When struck, it yielded without breaking, receiving a polish like iron; when filed away, it gave—as iron or soft steel would do. It was attracted by the magnet; and, when hammered, was malleable. Nitric acid, when heated, acted violently upon it, and, ultimately, gave per-oxide of iron, and a little silica. The proportion was about 11 to 5. But Messrs. Silliman and Hare

Hare deny that Mr. Vanuxem has operated on a proper specimen.

Plumbago.—A mine of plumbago, in Sweden, which a Lubeck company began to work above a century ago, in the hope of meeting with silver, in which expectation they were disappointed, has lately been re-opened by a retired Swedish officer, who is satisfied that it contains vast quantities of pure lead. The recent discovery of coal-mines in Sweden will very much facilitate his operations; which will probably prove a new source of wealth to Sweden.

N. B.—A *Lead Mine* is often, in reality, much more profitable than a *Silver Mine*.

"*The Impressions of Radiant Heat* diminish as the squares of the distance from the fire, and consequently extend, so as to be effective, to a short distance only. This

suggests the expedient of employing a moveable screen, to receive the impressions of heat, and protect the family-circle from the influx of cold air from the distant parts of the room. Such a screen may be contracted or expanded, according as the weather is more or less severe, and entirely removed in summer. The Chinese or Japanese screen is partially used for this purpose, but the taste of our fair countrywomen is capable of giving it more appropriate ornaments, and of rendering it as interesting as it is useful."—*Tredgold*.

The *Wear of Bricks, Mortar, &c.* about fire-places, by the action of the air, is much more considerable than most people can have any idea of; and, besides the disagreeableness of dusty rooms, it is not quite desirable to inhale particles of brick-dust and mortar!

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

At a sitting, May 5th, Professor Barlow, F.R.S., in a letter to Mr. Herschell, communicated a paper "On the Magnetism imparted to Iron Bodies by Rotation." And on the 19th, "A Description of the Transit Instrument, by Dollond, erected at the Observatory at Cambridge," was read by R. Woodhouse, A. M. F. R. S. Professor Buckland communicated a paper "On the Fossil Elk of Ireland," by T. Weaver, M.R.I.A., &c.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

At a sitting, May 3d, the President, Sir J. E. Smith, in the chair; Professor Fr. A. Bonelli, and M. C. Sigismund Kunth, were elected foreign members; after which, the remaining part of Messrs. Shepherd and Whitear's paper was read; it contained a table of the times of migration of various species, as observed, at several places in Norfolk and Suffolk, for a series of years. The anniversary of the Society was held on the 24th, Sir J. E. Smith in the chair, when the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year—Sir J. E. Smith, M. D. F. R. S., &c., President; E. Foster, Esq., F. R. S., &c., Treasurer; J. E. Bicheno, Esq.; Secretary; R. Taylor, Esq., Assistant Secretary. The Vice-presidents of the preceding year were re-appointed; and the following gentlemen were appointed to fill up the vacancies in the council—J. E. Bicheno, Esq.; E. Horne, Esq.; C. König, Esq.; Rev. T. Rackett, and J. F. Stephens, Esq.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society lately held its anniversary meeting, for the election of a new council and officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, *viz.*, T. A. Knight, Esq., President; J. Elliott, Esq., Treasurer; J. Sabine, Esq., Secretary; J. Turner, Esq., Assistant Secre-

tary: the following members of council were appointed Vice-presidents, *viz.*, the Earl of Aberdeen; J. Elliott, Esq.; A. Henderson, M.D.; and R. H. Jenkinson, Esq.

SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

At the anniversary of this society, upon the ballot, the following elections, for the ensuing year, were made—President, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's; Vice-presidents, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, the Right Hon. C. Yorke, the Hon. G. Agar Ellis, Sir J. Mackintosh, and the Venerable Archdeacon Nares; Treasurer, A. E. Impey, Esq.; Librarian, the Rev. H. Hervey Baber; Secretary, the Rev. R. Cattermole.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a sitting, May 7th, Sir A. Johnston, V.R., in the chair; the following donations were reported—from the Horticultural Society, the continuation of their Transactions; from the Rev. S. Weston, a copy and translation of the inscription on the great gun, now in St. James's-park, from which it appears that it was cast, A.D. 961; from Major Tod, a native drawing, representing a Hindoo Deity—thanks were voted.—J. Melville, Esq.; J. Disney, Esq.; and Captain M. Grindlay, were introduced and admitted. M. Julius Von Klaproth was also introduced by Sir G. Staunton, and presented with his diploma as a foreign member of the society. Major J. Hunter Little, was elected a member. At a sitting of the 21st, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, the President, in the chair, among other donations reported, was a copy of a very curious Burmese book, the letters of which are in mother-of-pearl: it is of an oblong shape, and composed either

either of wood or pasteboard lackered; presented by Messrs. Bazett and Colville, of Calcutta. By Mr. Anderson, a Burmese book, consisting of several oblong leaves, enclosed in external boards of the same form; the leaves are ornamented with gilding, &c.: the subject is supposed to be religious, as the characters are of the sacred kind. It is but a fragment of a larger work, which endeavours have been made, at Rangoon, to obtain—thanks were voted. The secretary concluded the reading of Mr. Ross's "Essay on the Life and History of Firdousi;" after which Colin Campbell, Esq., and E. Parratt, Esq. were elected members, and M. Saint Martin a foreign member.—Adjourned till June 4th.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

On the 23d of April, George Earl of Aberdeen; T. Amyot, Esq.; N. Carlisle, Esq.; T. Coombe, Esq.; H. Ellis, Esq.; H. Gurney, Esq.; H. Hallam, Esq.; Sir G. Nayler, Knight; H. Petrie, Esq.; M. Raper, Esq.; Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, eleven of the council, were rechosen, and W. Ayrton, Esq.; the Lord Bishop of Ely; D. Gilbert, G. Gwilt, W. Hamilton, J. H. Markland, J. H. Merrivale, F. Palgrave, Esqs.; the Duke of Somerset, and Col. B. C. Stephenson, ten of the other members of the society, were chosen of the new council. The Earl of Aberdeen was elected president; Mr. Amyot, treasurer; Mr. Taylor Coombe, director; Mr. Carlisle and Mr. H. Ellis, secretaries for the ensuing year.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

The anniversary, which took place last month at Freemasons' hall, was attended by several distinguished persons, and a subscription of £410 was made at the table. Mr. Saville Onley, one of the vice-presidents, was in the chair—Sir J. Mackintosh being prevented by indisposition from taking it.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Paris Institute.—*Academy of Sciences.*—The usual weekly sittings were held in March; among other business, on the 7th, an instrument, called a *panorographe*, invented by M. PUISSANT, was reported on; it is especially meant for designing *panoramas*, was particularly described, and was thought well adapted to the object in view. On the 14th, M. DESYEUX made a report on M. OROIX's "Method of preserving Butter fresh." This method was disapproved; but other researches, on the subject, are instituted.—Baron Cuvier read a second memoir on the subject of certain species of fish found in the Equatorial Regions, and which have the singular property of living for a considerable time out of water. These fish are found in fresh water, and their flesh has a very agreeable flavour. When cut up into small pieces, each fragment continues to palpitate for a considerable time after it

has been separated from the rest of the body; and this quality renders them very useful to the Indian jugglers, who exhibit them as curiosities: some of them have been found at the height of ten feet from the ground, on palm-trees, on the borders of certain ponds and lakes.—The various academies held their usual sittings in April, but without eliciting much of general interest; we trust, therefore, that our readers will again accept our oft-repeated plea of "want of space," as a sufficient excuse for the very brief and cursory manner in which we pass over this part of our periodical labour.

Academy of Sciences.—On the 4th April, MM. Portal and Duméril reported "On the Ingenious Anatomical Figure," presented by M. Auzoux; saying, "Every one knows how great is the repugnance generally felt to the study of anatomy, and yet how desirable that many of its first principles should be early inculcated on the minds of liberally-educated youth." Many preparations have been made, with this view; "but the inconveniences resulting from their composition, and their expensiveness," have conspired to render them futile; it was thought, "that the labours of M. Auzoux had just claims to encouragement"—which was fully accorded.

On the 11th, M. Cordier requested that one or more members might be deputed to examine his moving globe, representing the increase and decrease of days, as well as eclipses of the sun and moon. And M. Arago communicated "Observations on the Celestial Phenomena, called Halos;" announcing, that as he, with an instrument of his own invention, was observing the sun's morning "halo," he perceived unequivocal signs "of polarization by refraction;" which he had also witnessed some years before. It excludes all explication on the hypothesis of reflection; and appears to favour that of the theory of Mariotti, that these phenomena are produced by frozen water, carried along by the clouds, and refracting the light of the sun. By means of an apparatus of his own invention, he is able to distinguish polarized light from that which is not so, and that the light of these halos is a refracted and not a reflected light; as must be supposed by those who refuse to allow the explanation given by M. M.—M. Arago seems to think that his instrument will also assist in determining the laws of increase and decrease in the warmth of the atmosphere.—M. Partie read a memoir on the geography of plants; the principal object of this memoir is to establish the opinion, that to acquire a knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants, it is much more necessary to direct the attention to the nature of the soil, in which they grow, than to the genus to which they belong, or even to the chemical principles that enter into their composition—he remarks, that all plants which grow on high grounds,

grounds, and in dry and cold places, are of a tonic and stimulating power, while those which grow in low and moist grounds possess quite the contrary qualities.

The *Geographical Society*, at a general annual meeting on the 25th March, proposed eight prizes (in medals) for different geographic and statistic essays; and another (in francs) for *A Voyage to Tombucloo, and into the Interior of Africa*.

The *Anniversary Meeting of the Four Academies*, instituted by the late king to celebrate his return to France, and the union of these ancient academies, now con-founded in the brilliant glories of the *Institute*, took place on the 28th April.

In the *Academy of Inscriptions* and "*Belles-Lettres*," it has been determined to use effective means to re-excite the spirit of antiquarian research, in France.

The *Society for the Encouragement of National Industry* (Arts and Manufactures), held its usual winter meeting on the 27th April; two gold medals were accorded—the first, to M. Crespel (of Arras, Pas-de-Calais), for the manufacture of red-beet sugar. This gentleman annually disposes of 150,000 lbs. of this sugar: he has contrived many methods of abridging labour; and, actuated by a noble disinterestedness, throws open his factory to all who wish to examine its regulations: he even supplies workmen acquainted with all his proceedings. It is remarked, that a prince of the Ukraine left his country, to put on a labourer's frock, and learn of M. Crespel to make sugar. The second, to Messrs. Manby and Wilson, who have introduced, into France, the greater part of English machinery. These two merchants have been subjected to a fine of £200, which, out of respect to the laws of their country, they have paid. They both bear strong testimony to the intelligence of French

workmen; and particularize one, a simple carman, who, in a very short time, rendered them all the services of a smith, to whom they had paid nearly £1 a day. The society then proceeded to an entire renovation of its committee, &c. &c. But all its members were re-elected.

RUSSIA.

Moscow.—The Secretary of the *Agricultural Society* (which held its annual meeting on the 17th of last February) announced, that the Emperor had conceded, to the Society, a large tract of land near the gate of Moscow, where the farm of the Society is established.

St. Petersburg.—The *Academy of Sciences* have formed a valuable collection of 200 volumes of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian manuscripts.

NETHERLANDS.

Brussels.—At a meeting of the *Academy of Sciences*, in 1823, the following prize-question was proposed—"To determine what alteration, as to temperature and salubrity of air, would be produced, in neighbouring countries, by the destruction of extensive forests, particularly with regard to the fall of rain, whence results the source of running streams, and the direction and violence of prevailing winds?" This question excited much interest in different parts of Europe: but no satisfactory solution being obtained, the same Society proposed it again; and, on the 7th May, unanimously adjudged the prize to the author of "*Researches concerning the Physical Changes occasioned by the Destruction of Forests*." This is M. Moreau de Jonnés, who has before been mentioned in our Miscellany (p.p. 505-6 of the present number), and whose labours have been now, in the space of four years, five times crowned with success by some of the first academies in Europe.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOHN ARROWSMITH, of Air-street, Middlesex, for his DIORAMA, or Mode of publicly exhibiting Pictures or Painted Scenery, by Distributing or Directing the Day-light upon or through them, so as to produce many beautiful Effects of Light and Shade: partly invented and communicated from abroad.—10th Feb. 1824.

THE principle of novelty, in this invention, consists in a new mode of throwing day-light upon or through painted scenes, and of varying the brilliancy of the light, as well as giving different tones and tints to the picture, by the intervention of several screens or shades, of different colours: by the moving of which screens, the light may be thrown upon, or gradually withdrawn from, any parts of the picture, to represent the effect of passing clouds,

storms, &c.—the colours of the several screens being such as will throw the desired tint upon the scene, and may be made of thin silk or cotton, dyed.

In the much-frequented exhibition in the south-east corner of the Regent's Park (described in p. 263 of our present volume), two distinct subjects are exhibited in the same building, in stationary pictures; and instead of the company having to move from one room to another, to view these pictures in succession, the spectators' part of the theatre is there mounted on a pivot, central to a circular rail-way, whereon it can be turned part round, backwards and forwards, by means of rack-work and winch-handles, situated beneath, for the viewing of each picture alternately; but these arrangements, regarding the mobility of the spectators'

spectators' part of the theatre, and the sky-lighted transparent cieling thereof, though the objects of great wonder to many of the visitors, is not claimed in the specification as the invention or exclusive property of the patentee.

The dioramic pictures or scenes are transparently painted on canvas stretched on frames, or else by weighted rollers attached to the lower edges of the pictures; these last being hung before very large windows in the back of the building, but at sufficient distances from those windows to admit of several transparent-coloured, or dyed screens being occasionally let down by cords and pulleys, or drawn aside, in the manner of curtains, as often as a moving or changing scene is intended to be represented.

In the roof of the proscenium, or space between the spectators and the picture, there are large sky-lights, furnished with transparent-coloured curtains or screens, moving upon hinges, by means of cords and pulleys, so as to throw or exclude, and to modify, the light on the front of the picture, according as any moving or changing scene is intended to be represented by the artist.

The open front of the amphitheatre for the spectators, towards the picture, is contracted, by fixed partitions and opaque screens, so as to conceal the margins of the pictures, and the several screens and windows described above.

To WILLIAM A. JUMP, of Middlewich, and WILLIAM COURT, of Manor-hall, Cheshire, for their improved Method of manufacturing Salt.—15th June 1824.

THE improvement here consists in feeding the salt-pan, or concentrating boiler with heated instead of cold brine, for supplying the waste of evaporation, until a painful of brine is sufficiently concentrated, for being drawn off to cool, and crystallize its salt. The mode which the patentees adopt for first heating the brine is, by causing it to descend from an elevated reservoir in a metal pipe, and pass across the upper parts of the several fire-places under the salt-pan—this pipe then turning up, for discharging, at intervals, the brine thus heated, into the pan. A stop-cock on the pipe, between the reservoir and the fire-places, enables the attendant to keep the feed-brine in the heated part of the pipe, until it has acquired a boiling heat, and then to expel the same into the pan, by letting down cold brine into its place.

The care and attention of the workman to turning the stop-cock, at the proper intervals, might be superseded, by placing a pyrometric bar of tin or zinc in contact with the feed-pipe, just after it has emerged from the last fire-place: the expansion and contraction of which bar might, by a system of levers (such as the writer hereof has sug-

gested for a distillery purpose, in p. 406 of vol. lv.), be made to open the stop-cock, whenever the brine, in the pipe, reached or nearly approached a boiling temperature; and to shut again such cock, whenever the said brine was at or somewhat above the temperature of that in the brine reservoir. The invention above described is, in the patent and specification, expressly confined to the making of salt (meaning the *muriate of soda*), but it seems not less applicable to alum-making, and some other processes of manufacture; wherein the same might be adopted, without infringing this patent.

To GEORGE S. HARRIS, of Knightsbridge, Middlesex, for his Ambulatory Advertizing Machine, for giving Publicity, by Day and by Night, to Proclamations, Notices, or Advertisements intended for Universal Information, without the Defacement of Houses and Walls by Bill-sticking or Chalking.—21st October 1824.

THE patentee, in stating his claim, generally to the principle of exhibiting placards on a moving vehicle, seems not to have been aware of the practice, for some years past, of the parcel-carts from the metropolitan coach-inns, its errand-carts, &c., in exhibiting large coach-bills, lottery puffs, &c. &c. pasted upon them. The machine, particularly specified by Mr. Harris, consists of a low four-wheeled carriage, whose bed has, centrically between the wheels, a vertical hole for receiving a large bolt or pin, on which, as a centre, the octagonal lantern, about fifteen feet in height, for receiving the placards, may be turned round, at short intervals, by the attendant, whilst the machine is being slowly drawn through the town, in order that persons, on both sides of the streets, may (if they will be at the trouble) see and peruse all the different placards contained in four or more compartments in height, and eight in circumference: the large and conspicuous opaque printing, or painting of the placards facilitating their perusal by day, and the transparent preparation of others of such placards fitting them for perusal by night, by means of the lamps which are to illuminate them from within. The directions are very minute, as to how this wonderful machine is to be constructed, and the rain-water conveyed off its roof; how air is to be admitted to its internal lamps; how the placards are to be attached, &c.; but on these we shall not enlarge: remarking only, in conclusion, that had this patent been taken a few years earlier, the "lottery nuisance" might thereby have been rendered a more intolerable one than it has been and still is; and the frightening of horses in our streets by these "Royal" puffing machines, might have been superadded. If Mr. Harris's projected monopoly of moving placards were to succeed, what but the work-house or the tread-wheel could find employment for

for the many men; old and young, who now carry placarded boards, on poles, through the street? or who, more humbly, enclose themselves between two immense paste-boarded bills hung from their shoulders? The ingenuity of *puffers* has of late even gone nearly to Mr. Harris's invention, and enclosed horsemen between placards which reached from their shoulders nearly to the ground, and thus sent them out to traverse the streets.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in July 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.

July 2.—To Sir H. DOUGLAS, of High Wycombe, Bucks: for an improved reflecting circle or semicircle, to measure angles. (See specifi. Mon. Mag. vol. xxxiii. p. 151.)

2.—To R. SUTTON, of Birmingham, Warwickshire: for an improved self-acting rack, for curtains or window-blinds. (Mon. Mag. vol. xxxiii. p. 258.)

3.—To R. DAWSON, of Clifton, Gloucestershire: for a mode of applying and increasing the power of machinery, in variable degrees.

11.—To J. BAGNALL, of Wallsall, Staffordshire: for an improved mode of attaching reins and straps to bridle-bits, snaffles and other hooks and rings of saddlery, so that they can readily be detached. (Mon. Mag. vol. xxxiii. p. 150.)

19.—To J. TROTTER, of Soho-square, Middlesex: for an improved double pump (called in the title, a suitable apparatus for applying steam or other power) for air or water, applicable to propelling vessels, &c. (Mon. Mag. vol. xxxv. p. 157.)

22.—To C. C. MONNOYEUR, of Chelsea, Middlesex: for an improved mode of rectifying spirits, without heat.

24.—To J. BADSTONE, of Bridgewater, Somerset: for an improved joint or joining of the parts of bedsteads, or other furniture or articles. (Mon. Mag. vol. xxxiii. p. 151.)

26.—To D. CUMMING, of Rothbury, Northumberland: for a reaping machine, for cutting corn, grass, &c.

26.—To H. JAMES and J. JONES, of Birmingham, Warwickshire: for the improved manufacture of gun barrels.

31.—To M. J. MAYER, of Pentonville, Middlesex: for an improved instantaneous light machine.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in April and May, 1825.

April 23.—To A. L. HUNOUT, of Brewer-street, Golden-square: for certain improvements in artillery, musketry, and other fire-arms.—Six months.

23.—To T. A. ROBERTS, of Moulford-place, Kennington-green, Surrey: for a method of preserving potatoes and other vegetables.—Six months.

28.—To S. RIDER, of Gower-place, Eus-

ton-square: for an improvement in carriages, by affixing the pole to the carriage by a new-invented apparatus.—Two months.

30.—To D. DUNN, of King's-row, Pentonville, Middlesex: for an improved apparatus, for beneficially separating the infusion of tea or coffee from its grounds or dregs.—Six months.

May 7.—To W. DAVIS, of Leeds, Yorkshire: for improvements in machinery for reducing or converting wool into slivers or threads of any desired length, unlike worsted.—Six months.

10.—To T. HILL, the younger, of Ash-ton-under-line, in the county of Lancaster: for improvements in the construction of railways and tram-roads, and in the carriages to be used on them.—Six months.

14.—To E. ELLISS, of Crexton, near Rochester, Kent: for an improved brick, or substitute for brick, manufactured from a material hitherto unused.—Six months.

14.—To S. PRATT, of New Bond-street: for an improved method of combining wood and metal, so as to form rails or rods; adapted to the manufacture of bedsteads, cornices, &c.—Six months.

14.—To J. C. C. RADDATZ, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street: for certain improvements on, or connected with, steam-engines.—Six months.

14.—To J. F. GRAVIER, of Cannon-street, London: for a method of regulating the emission of flame of gas from portable reservoirs, and increasing their safety or security.—Six months.

14.—To T. PYKE, of Broadway, near Ilminster, Somerset: for an apparatus to prevent the overturning or falling of carriages.—Two months.

14.—To A. GALLOWAY, of West-street, London: for machinery for forming and moulding bricks and other bodies, usually made from clay plastic, or any of the usual materials from which building or fire bricks are commonly made.—Six months.

14.—To W. GRIMBLE, of Cowcross-street, Middlesex: for certain improvements in the construction of apparatus for distilling spirituous liquors.—Six months.

14.—To E. Garsed, of Leeds, Yorkshire: for improvements in machinery for hackling, combing or dressing flax, hemp, and other fibrous materials.—Six months.

14.—To H. O. WEATHERLEY, of Queen Ann-street, Marylebone: for an apparatus for splitting or cutting wood, and securing the same in bundles.—Six months.

14.—To G. GURNEY, of Argyle-street, Hanover-square: for an apparatus for propelling carriages on rail-ways or on common roads.—Six months.

14.—To J. YOUNG, of Wolverhampton: for improvements in the construction of locks for doors, and other purposes.—Six months.

14.—To J. FOX, of Plymouth, Devon: for an improved safe, to be used in the distillation of ardent spirits.—Two months.

14.—To C. MACINTOSH, of Crossbasket, Lanarkshire, Scotland: for a new process for making steel.—Six months.

16.—To J. BADAMS, of Ashted, near Birmingham: for a new method of extracting certain metals from their ores, and of purifying them.—Six months.

20.—To J. RIVIERE, of Oxford-street, Middlesex: for an improved construction, arrangement and simplification of the machinery by which guns, pistols, and other fire-arms are discharged.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

MEMOIR on the Roads of Cefalonia, by Colonel NAPIER. 8vo.*—Although this (*pending*) publication belongs to the class of statistics, and, as the title indicates, to the state and projected improvements of the roads by which communication between the different parts of the island may be facilitated, and culture and civilization extended, its interest is by no means confined even to those important subjects. The very name, indeed, in the title page will have led the reader to anticipate a much more extended sphere of amusement and instruction, in which the gratifications of taste are to be mingled with those of practical utility and intelligent research: and he will not be disappointed. It presents us, at the very outset, with a fair anticipation of the interest that is to be given throughout to this apparently not very promising subject; and prepares us to expect that, though we are to be travelling along the roads of this Ionian island with Mr. McAdam's steining implements in our hands, our path is not to be unstrewn with flowers, nor the eye, either of sense or intellect, prevented from expatiating on many a varied and extended prospect.

"Section I. Formation of the Island:—Cefalonia is said, by the inhabitants, to be about one hundred and thirty miles in circumference." "It is divided into several great valleys, formed by the under ridges of the Black Mountain, the height of which, above the level of the sea, is five thousand three hundred and eighty English feet, by barometrical measurement. Although the ridges have mule tracks across them, they are difficult to traverse, and, in many places, not only extremely dangerous, but for loaded animals quite impassable.

The consequence of this is, that many of the great proprietors seldom visit their estates, although only a few hours' distance from Argostoli. Men will not

risk their safety by travelling on a bad mountain road, where, should their mule make a false step, they would be thrown down a precipice of many hundred feet into the sea. Their country-houses are therefore allowed to decay, are generally destitute of furniture, and if the owner has energy enough to take the journey, instead of the comforts and pleasures of an English country residence, he finds himself in the midst of filthy ruins, and without a single comfort, except such as he may have brought with him for the few days he remains; and all this in an island producing every thing calculated to make the country delightful. On the Black Mountain a gentleman might build a villa, and pass the heats of summer in the midst of woods and the most beautiful scenery, and from his windows would have one of the most extensive and interesting views in the world; would see the whole of Cefalonia, Ithaca, and St. Maura, with the small islands spread like a map beneath him; and, beyond them, all Acarnania, Mount Pindus, the gulf of Corinth, Patras, Clarence, and the Arcadian mountains. His ice-house might be filled as late as the end of May, his table furnished with the finest fruits and vegetables; and the height of the situation would give him an atmosphere many degrees cooler than in Argostoli, to which place he might drive in two hours, and return in three. Not only the Black Mountain, but many parts of Cefalonia afford similar advantages; yet with all these comforts and pleasures within their reach, the gentlemen of Cefalonia are huddled together in Argostoli, where they describe any thing uncomfortable by saying, "*it is like being in the country.*" The effect of this is, that the proprietor orders his tenant to come to Argostoli with his rents, and rarely goes to see his country possessions; his money is spent in town, and the peasants remain uncivilized and poor; so slight indeed is the intercourse between the latter, that a countryman, of the valley of Samos, considers his neighbour of the valley of Pillero as much a stranger as if he belonged to some distant country.

Such being the state of the island, it became a matter of importance to make roads, that men might know each other, that the rich might visit and improve their estates, by bringing the produce to market at much less expense, and that the valleys of Cefalonia, instead of being unknown to many of their own inhabitants, might pour their produce into the capital, giving to this large island its proper vigour and station in the Ionian states."

* This work is not, in reality, as yet before the public; but will be so, in all probability, within a few days from the date of our publication. We have been favoured with a copy in sheets, as far as it was printed, containing the whole of the Memoir, and a part of the Appendix, which consists of Thermometrical and Statistical Tables; and we have thought it well to lose no time in the announcement of so valuable an addition to the small stock of public information relative to so interesting a dependency of the British Empire as the Ionian Isles.

We have marked for quotation a variety of interesting passages, not only illustrative of the state and capabilities of the island, and the condition and habits of the people, but also of more general appliance to the views of the intellectual inquirer, and the purposes of social economy. For these, however

however, we must refer to the pages of our forth-coming Supplement such of our readers as may not previously have leisure or opportunity for the perusal of the work itself.

The Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons, comprizing the Sepulchral Antiquities of Great Britain, Engraved from Drawings, by EDWARD BLORE, F.S.A. With Historical and Biographical Illustrations.—Parts I., II., and III., of this very splendid work, now before us, contain the Monuments of Edward the Black Prince (1376)—from Canterbury Cathedral; Effigy of the same; Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham (1381)—from Durham Cathedral; Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas (1438)—from the church of Douglas; and Gervase Alard, Admiral of the Cinque Ports (time of Edward III.)—from the church at Winchelsea; Effigy of Elinor, Queen of Edward I. (Ob. 1290)—from Westminster Abbey; Monuments of Edward III. (1327)—from Ditto; Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (1439)—from the Beauchamp-chapel, Warwick; Sir James Douglas (1331)—from Douglas; and Archbishops Peckham (Ob. 1292), and Warham (Ob. 1532), joined together—from Westminster Abbey; Monuments of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland (1425)—from Staindrop-church, Durham; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1446)—from St. Alban's; Brian, Lord Fitzalan, of Bedale (1301)—from Bedale-church, Yorkshire.—The plates are beautifully executed, in the very best style of architectural engraving, with sufficient relief of light and shadow, without any of that heavy blackness, or those abrupt lamp-light-contrasts with which our eye has frequently been offended in embellishments of this description. The florid ornaments of the gothic sculpture are brought out with a light, but effective touch; and there is generally enough of the broken line in the trace of the *graver*, to give the semblance of antiquity to the objects, without degenerating into slovenly roughness, or an affectation of detail, inconsistent with the scale of the representation. The historical and biographical compilations which accompany the plates will increase their interest, in the estimation of those who do not consider such publications as mere furniture; and the typographical part (though we think the letter somewhat too slight and delicate to be in accordance with the monuments of antiquity it illustrates) will be regarded as in the best style of fashionable printing: and the paper is equally superb in size and texture. The work, when complete, promises to be worthy of a place among the splendid quartos which adorn the libraries of the luxurious, and gratify the pride of the antiquary. The price, considering the execution, would be far from immoderate, even for the plates alone—12s. 6d. a part, with five plates in each,

besides occasional vignettes (of which we have a large one, in the third part, of the subterranean vault of Duke Humphrey, at St. Alban's). For those who would further enhance the luxury "of books by far too splendid to be read," there are copies in royal quarto, with proofs on large paper, price 20s.; and, for the optimates of bibliographic epicurism, a few impressions are drawn off on India paper, price 30s.

The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London, with Memoirs of Royal and Distinguished Persons, &c. &c., from Records, State Papers, and other Original and Authentic Sources. By JOHN BAYLEY, ESQ., F.R.S. F.S.A. Part II. 4to.—This is one of those truly valuable works, which do more towards giving us a true conception of what is really important in the history of past times, than all the flourished volumes of the Humes and pseudo-historians, who deck out the pretended records of reigns and national achievements, the details of sieges and battles, and the contentions of parties for dominion and power. That it constitutes a valuable appendage to the volumes of State Trials, is the smallest part of its merit. It lets us know, in many striking instances, what power is—the power of rank and station, as well as of acknowledged sovereignty and office; and how, when not restrained by equal laws and diffused intelligence, through the means of publicity, and a popular power, organized and acknowledged, to give efficacy to those laws, and enforce responsibility, it will inevitably be abused; swelling to hideous amount the sufferings of oppressed humanity. And what makes the work so much the more valuable is, that it accomplishes all this without design; being written and compiled, as all history should be, with no other apparent view than that of preserving, and rendering accessible, the faithful record of events that have occurred; not as matter of argument, but as authentic narration. The materials, however, are too interesting, and the sympathy which, in many instances, they excite, too vivid, not to superinduce such reflections in the mind of the considerate reader.

History of Paris, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. 3 vols. 8vo.—Among the very few works of general interest that have lately been presented to the public, this history may take some lead. Paris has become so familiar to all classes, that the bare mention of the name is sufficient to attract attention; and any work that serves to recall old associations; and to give new and curious information, tends to enlarge the ideas, and strengthen the bond of amity between nation and nation. Paris, even more than London, abounds with objects worthy of the notice of the inquirer; and the description of various public buildings, churches, monasteries, and palaces, with their history, joined to anecdotes, tradi-
tionary

tionary miracles; and brief sketches of the many illustrious personages that have figured in the annals of France, render these volumes a compilation of most that is valuable to be learned, relative to that metropolis.

We regret that our space in this number is too limited to permit us to subjoin a few extracts—but our readers will probably find, in the ensuing Supplement, the defect, in some degree supplied.

The Negro's Memorial, or Abolitionist's Catechism; by an Abolitionist. 8vo.—Agreeing with the concluding observations of this pamphlet, that among the duties of an abolitionist are—

“To make himself [and others] acquainted with the history and facts of this great moral question. And, generally, to oppose all schemes which are calculated to strengthen the hands of the upholders of the West-Indian system, and render them independent of public opinion; but to favour all projects of an opposite description, and upon all occasions diligently to circulate useful information relative to the subject”—

we feel ourselves called upon, in the name of humanity, to thank the author for the labour and diligence with which he has collected and arranged the facts and materials it contains. And although we do not perceive the likelihood of much efficacy in another of his propounded duties—

“To abstain, as much as possible, from consuming West-Indian produce, such as sugar, rum, coffee, &c.: in proportion to the demand for which, the value of the slaves is enhanced, and the difficulty, which that value interposes in the way of abolition, is augmented”—

yet, in general, we admit the soundness of his principles, and the discretion and judiciousness of his propositions, as well as the correctness of his arguments. We, also, would proceed (for to us it appears the only mean) to the abolition of the Slave Trade by the abolition of Slavery; and we admit that the best, the most temperate, and the least hazardous mode of proceeding to that abolition, is by declaring all the children that may henceforth be born of slaves to be free-born; and providing for their education, &c.: seeing, especially, that no evils have resulted from this measure in the countries or settlements where the experiment has been tried.

Second Report of the Committee of the Society for the Mitigation and gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions. Read at the General Meeting, &c.—The melancholy details which have recently come before the public, proving but too clearly that not one atom of benefit to the negroes, or mitigation of the horrors of the atrocious Slave Trade, has resulted from our legislative abolition of the traffic, casts a gloom over this subject. We are happy, however, to see that the society, whose report now lies before us, so far from relaxing their efforts, are straining their eyes still more intensely towards the

only rational antidote to this commercial cannibalism—the abolition of slavery. The expedient recommended is, that of national purchase of the imagined right or property of the slave-holders. The following quotation (p. 44), will explain our meaning:

“If we look narrowly into the question of compensation, we shall find it far from being attended with all those formidable and apparently insuperable difficulties with which the exaggerated claims of the West-Indians have invested it. Mr. Barham, however, who is not likely to undervalue those claims, and who, in some points of view, exceedingly overrates them, estimates the annual net income derived by West-India proprietors, from their property in the West-Indies, at £2,100,000. If we suppose this estimate not to be excessive, and value it at sixteen years' purchase (which, in a country where interest is at six per cent., and property exposed to much comparative hazard, is a high valuation), it would amount to £33,600,000. At three and a half per cent. this sum would be completely liquidated by a perpetual annuity of £1,176,000; a sum less than what the nation is now made to pay to the West-Indians, in consequence of the mode of regulating the drawback on Sugar, independently of the protecting duties, and exclusive of all other charges, whether civil or military. What we now pay, however, we pay to uphold and aggravate Slavery. A less sum, if Mr. Barham be right in his estimate of the annual income of the Colonies, would be sufficient to buy out the whole system. And even if this were thought too large a step to take at once, yet, by the appropriation of less than a third of what we now pay, we might redeem from their bondage the whole of the female population, and thus extinguish Slavery in a single generation.”

The statistical facts alone contained in this tract, if it had no other interest, would entitle it to general attention.

The Actual State of the Mexican Mines, and the reasonable Expectations of the Shareholders of the Anglo-Mexican Mine Association; being the Substance of a Letter addressed to the Directors of that Company; with a Supplement, containing additional Data, confirmed by recent Intelligence from Mexico; and an Appendix of original Mexican Documents. By SIR WILLIAM ADAMS. 8vo.

An Inquiry into the Plans, Progress, and Policy of the American Mining Companies.—The subject of these two pamphlets is worthy of more investigation than we have time to give them. We must be satisfied, therefore, with little more than announcing that they are both of them on the same side of the question—in favour of the Mining-company speculations.

“His reasons for undertaking so laborious a task, (says Sir W. Adams), were, to afford to the public, in some degree, the means of forming a judgment for themselves, and thereby of escaping a repetition of the ruinous losses consequent on the excessive fluctuations in the prices of the Mine-shares, occasioned by the inaccurate statements which appeared about the period when he commenced his Pamphlet, and also from the circumstance, that several of his friends, who had purchased Mine-shares at his instance, were, from panic and the want of detailed information, induced to part with them far below their intrinsic value.”

The following remark, at the commencement of the anonymous "Inquiry," attaches some moral interest to the subject:

"A century has not elapsed since the natives of England were known to America only as bold and ruthless buccaneers; and blazing cities and affrighted Viceroy's testified, at the same time, our brutality and our daring. By one of those revolutions which the most prescient politician dare not contemplate, we have now become legally interested in the very mines which formerly excited our cupidity and our courage. The capture of a Manilla galleon will no longer afford either a peerage or a pension, and future Gondomars will no longer scare the royal presence with brief but bitter denunciations of Piratas Ingleses."

The author regrets

"That no attempt has been made to afford the public accurate data, from which they might be enabled to form an opinion as to the nature of these undertakings, as to the grounds on which they have been formed, the prospects which they hold out, the individuals by whom they are promoted, and the progress of their plans."

The plan of inquiry by which he professes to supply this desideratum, is—

"First, By ascertaining the average annual net produce of the American mines under their former management, and the means by which that produce was obtained. And, secondly, By examining the plans of the Companies at present established for working the American mines, and by ascertaining, as far as we are enabled, the progress of those plans."

The documents accompanying the former pamphlet, are:—1. The report of the master of Assay, on the causes of the decline of the Guanaxuato mine—2. Table of the bullion, coined in the royal mints of Mexico, from 1690 to 1823—3. Existing force of armies of Mexico, veterans and provincials (amounting to a total of 30,000)—4. A general estimate of the annual military expenses of the Mexican nation (amounting to an aggregate of 9,922,783 dollars)—and 5. The amount of the National Debt, which is stated at 44,714,563 dollars.

An Essay on the Absolving Power of the Church; with especial Reference to the Offices of the Church of England for the Ordering of Priests and the Visitation of the Sick. With copious Illustrations and Notes. By the Rev. T. H. LOWE, M. A., Vicar of Grimley, &c.—The Catholics occasionally reproach us, that while we ridicule the pretensions of their Popes to be considered as the lineal spiritual descendants of St. Peter, and as inheriting, by a series of successive consecration, the power and attributes of the apostle, and the keys of remission and acceptance, &c. bestowed upon him by Jesus Christ; we still, in the ordination of our bishops, &c. acknowledge the same principle of descent by successive consecration: the imposition of hands by a bishop, deriving his consecration by like imposition, in uninterrupted series from the Pope, being still, in our Protestant Church, indispensable to constituting the episcopal, or clerical cha-

acter. They reproach us, also, with equal inconsistency on the subject of absolution: affirming, that whereas their general absolutions remit only the penalties of the church; and that even that of extreme unction, implied only a *conditional* pardon—that is, "that if their repentance be sincere, then the sins of the confessionalist are forgiven;" our church, in the established formula of the *Communion of the Sick*, goes still further—assumes to itself the knowledge whether the repentance be sincere; and upon that assumption proceeds to pronounce, without reservation, a positive absolution: the words being expressly thus—

"And by his authority [the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ] committed to me,* I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The present Essay, which, the Rev. Author informs us, contains

"The substance of a discourse preached June 30th, 1824, in the cathedral church at Worcester, at the triennial visitation of the Lord Bishop of the diocese; and now published by his Lordship's suggestion;"

Though it does not professedly enter into any controversy with the Catholics, or even allude to any such source of objection, goes immediately to the subject of these two difficult points of orthodox Church of England doctrine—the descent of consecration and spiritual authority from the Apostles, "conferred," through ordination, to "the priests" of our church; and the apparently unreserved absolution prescribed in our ritual.

"If," says the reverend and learned vicar, p. 2,— "if the power of remitting absolutely the future penalties of sin neither is, nor can be, given to ignorant and sinful men, in what sense are we to understand these words of our Lord to his apostles: 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained?' The inquiry is one of great importance; for as the same words are used in the ordination of our priests; and as it cannot be supposed, that those venerable and pious men, by whom our Liturgy was reformed, designed to mislead, by an equivocal sense, when they retained, in this form of ordination, without any restriction or qualification of their meaning, the identical words which our Lord employed in the consecration of his apostles; the necessary inference is, that they meant them to be taken strictly in the same sense; and designed to claim, for the ministers of our church, the same gift of the Holy Spirit, the same divine authority to absolve and to bind."

It is by no means our intention to enter into the merits of this controversy. We have stated impartially the question and its bearings. To those who may feel themselves interested in it, we recommend the perusal

* Progressively be it remembered, through a line of Popes, from St. Peter to the English Bishops, consecrated by Popes, to the time of the Reformation; and through them, in like succession, to the Bishops of the present day.

perusal of this temperate and well written Essay; together with the very learned notes appended, in which Mr. L. with as much truth as modesty observes, "the younger student in theology will find some valuable matter, collected from works of higher price, and more difficult attainment, whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Essay itself."

Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire: with a Glossary of Words now in use there; and Poems and other Pieces, exemplifying the Dialect. By JAMES JENNINGS, *Honorary Secretary to the Metropolitan Literary Institution.* 12mo.—Among modern publications, this is a sort of phenomenon—a little book, with a good deal of valuable information. To the *English scholar* (that rarest of all scholars in England) it will be particularly acceptable; and if ever we should have a rational revision of Dr. Johnson's very imperfect, and frequently-misguiding dictionary,—or, what is still more desirable, a *real English Dictionary* substituted in its place,—this will be, or ought to be, one of the helps appealed to in the compilation of such a work: for though we neither expect nor wish that *Zummerzetzshire* pronunciation, nor *Zummerzetzshire* orthography, should be *set* up as the standard of polite conversation, or elegant composition, yet we scruple not to pronounce, that a genuine etymological and proper standard dictionary of the English language never can be produced, without, at least, as intimate an acquaintance with our own provincial dialects, as with the lexicons and idioms of the Greek and Latin. The errors of Johnson, the incongruities and absurdities which resulted from his deficiency in this species of lore (the *lex non scripta*, as it might be called, of our lingual jurisprudence,) are innumerable. If other lexicographers should proceed, from time to time, in the same pedantic path—neglecting our native sources, and torturing our language into a dialect of Greece and Rome, we may expect, at last, a most learned and elaborate dictionary of the English tongue, by means of which all our old, and many of our most valuable, English authors may be rendered as unintelligible to English students as the clucking of Hottentots, or the jargon of gypsies. As our space does not permit us to indulge in any length of quotation, we must satisfy ourselves by recommending to the curious reader, the attentive perusal of the introductory observations, and a frequent reference to the glossary, and the remarks that are interspersed; and with observing, that the poems subjoined will be found amusing, from their inherent merit, as well as valuable for the exemplification of the dialect they are intended to illustrate. That dialect itself, is very far from being unpleasant to ears that are accustomed to it; and, although compositions so completely pro-

vincial can only be acceptable as specimens of local idiom; yet, if any attempt should be made for reviving a taste for pastoral eclogue, we should not scruple to recommend a sprinkling, at least, of the local phraseology of the district in which the scene is laid. We think it would be found that a doric grace might occasionally be borrowed from our western, as well as from our northern dialects.

Zoné, a Levantine Sketch, and other Poems. 12mo.—The author of this little volume has evidently some poetry in him, and some sense of poetic rhythmus; but both sadly disfigured by the affectation of the cockney school—so called, we suppose, from its disciples appearing to have culled their flowers, not from the garden of nature, but the bough-pots in Covent Garden, and therefore neither to know where to plant them, or to what stems, or soils they belong. In the very first stanza we have "the bloom of music-breathing flow'rs," whose "hue, bright as the wing of Iris, was the love-smile of her eye, that beam'd upon the chords," &c. In the third, the poet congratulates himself, that "still memory may entwine youth's rosy thoughts of his own valley." In the fourth, he gazes

"Upon that crescent light,
Smiling the requiem of yon orb of gold;
The idol of her ever chaste delight
Embedded in the ocean's purple fold,"

and, "dropping her dewy pearls in ethereal cold," till a "gorgeous lustre" breaks "over her empyreal dream." As we proceed we have "laborious ecstasies!" "enamoured lilies opening their genial *nests*," and "witcheries of a life-breathing bosom falling like a sunbeam on the panting sense," &c. &c. &c. And then a little farther on we have sixteen lines of twelve syllables each, to tell us that the rose would not have been red, if Zoné's cheek had not imparted the bloom; and the lily would not have been white, if it had never kissed Zoné's white bosom; nor the violet blue, if Zoné had never smiled upon it; nor the carnation either beauteous or sweet, if Zoné had never kissed it. We have a sort of Scotch-reel of kisses here, by the way:—the lily kisses Zoné, and Zoné jigs round and kisses the carnation.

But where then is the author's poetry? our reader exclaims: this is not poetry, but poetic language run mad, because it can find no meaning to apply itself to! We answer, that there are gleams of poetry occasionally breaking through all this nonsense. The following lines of this very song (the only two, however, out of the whole sixteen, of which so much can be said), if disentangled from the nonsense with which they are coupled, would have been poetical:

"When Zoné is smiling with joy in her eye,
'Tis a violet encircled with spangles of dew,"

The eleventh stanza of the poem, also, though not without its blemishes of cockney

ney affectation, has the germ of poetry in it.

"She is love's idol—oh! the wanton boy
On beauty's breathing lilies pants to lie,
To brush them with his wing, and wild with joy
Through her dark waving tresses' maze to fly.
And he will bathe in beauty's liquid eye,
 Wooing its silken fringe to fan the while,
And on her ruby velvet lip will sigh,
Till pleasure sparkles in her languid smile,
Then waft her to the groves of Cytheræ's isle."

And stanza viii, but for "*symphony glowing* along chords," and the "*adamantine* chain of *harmonizing* life," would be genuine poetic description—

"Hark! 'tis the tinkling of the village chime,
The knell of labour, herald of repose;
As weary shepherds up the mountain climb,
Of song and pipe the blended music flows.
Oft as the echo faint and fainter grows,
The *symphony* of Philomela's strain
Along the chords of recollection *glows*,
With sounds of joy and pleasure, that sustain
Of *harmonizing* life, one *adamantine* chain."

A translation of the Twenty-second Ode of Horace, p. 96, might, one would have thought, have satisfied the author, even in his own example, that language may become most poetical when it emanates merely from the thought, and is most remote from strained conceit and meretricious affectation.

Fashion, and other Poems. By JOHN BLUNT FREEMAN, *Gent. Cr. 8vo.*—The name is evidently assumed; and the title poems (by the way) is a sort of assumption. The author would have been more correct if he had imitated "An East Anglian" (see M.M. p. 356, No. 409) and had used the word Rhymes. In other respects, however, the volume before us is what it pretends to be; for the author tells us very plainly that he only aims at a merry sort of mediocrity, because that brings present *peace*, while the higher flights of poetic inspiration are only rewarded by *posthumous* reputation. He gives us, therefore, (*the very reverse of the preceding author!*) good sound sense, in versification that generally (though not without exception) runs glibly enough off the tongue to give accordant tune to the thought; but without much affectation of poetical ornament. The longest production (not often the case) is decidedly the best. From that, therefore, we will give our readers a taste or two of the "*blunt freeman's* quality"—

"What makes Priscilla, with that grace and air,
So near her heart Time's gaudy symbol wear?
Is it an useful moral to impart,—
'Time should be precious to a lady's heart?'
Or does her watch proclaim the general liking
Of 'ladies fair' to what is smart and striking?
Or does it dare imply a common trick,
With some, to take up baubles upon *tick*?
Is it worth to teach the beaux, and say
'Speak while 'tis time, there's danger in delay?'
No thoughts like these inspire Priscilla's breast,
Unconscious she of satire or of jest;
Fashion alone the brilliant toy applies
To make her look so fine, and *seem* so wise."

"Misled by Fashion, without voice or ear,
Lucinda takes her harp, and makes you stare,
Rolls her blue eyes, that all spectators charm;
Then Phidias never formed so fine an arm,
Or gave so lovely a bosom to the view,
True to the touch, nor less to nature true.
'Oh, what a noble picture!' exclaim some;
'I wish it were,' cried others, 'twould be dumb.'
Envy in vain the heart's warm praise denies,
For few can boast an ear, but all have eyes."

"Jack, with a visage which has no pretence
By form or feature e'en to common sense;
Of stature short, and lumpish in his make,
Yet Jack assumes the coxcomb and the rake;
Buries in whiskers each pale hollow cheek,
His chin in bristles, growth of many a week.
In tones a pigmy, yet in language big,
Jack struts at once a ruffian and a prig;
But hopes that in so picturesque a face
The ladies will excuse the want of grace.
But all excess disgusts, some less, some more;
This we can smile at; but we all deplore,
When, in pure Nature's spite, 'tis Fashion's plan
To shew that monstrous thing—a female man,
With painted cheeks, tight stays, and mincing gait,
And locks that imitate a lady's *tête*:
Warm indignation bids us then pursue,
And drive these dandies from the public view;
These master-misses, who no sex compose,
Yet to the "fairer" are the worst of foes.
Though satire scorrs, whatever she may feel,
'To break these butterflies upon a wheel,'
Fears to disgrace the vengeance of her pen
On those who can't be women, won't be men."

We venture to prognosticate that of the two volumes we have thus contrasted, the less presuming will have most readers; we are sure it will have most *understanders*.

To the Departed. Stanzas to the Memory of Lord Byron.—The author, in a lament of twenty-six stanzas (which should be Spencerian, but occasionally want a foot in the last line) spread through a whole sheet of beautiful white-wove 8vo., mingles some rather odd ideas with his eulogy; and, among the rest, seems to be a little apprehensive about what has become of the poet's soul.

"Thou, too, art gone from earth—oh *whither!*—
none can tell!!!"

He is so anxious about his fame in this world, however (notwithstanding that he thinks that he has been "worshipped," as well as reviled, "perchance too much!") that he hopes we never shall have so great a poet again—

"Never may it be—

It is too painful to believe that e'er
Another hand shall sweep so thrillingly,
Those mingled chords of beauty and of fear:
Oh, never more! can any wish to hear
The awful cadence of a Byron's lyre—
Snapt be the strings above their master's bier!
And burned the harp within his funeral pyre!
And let the accents wild for ever there expire!"

Now, for our part, we should have no objection to see a phoenix rising from the poet's ashes; and as for the harp, whether it were *within*, or *without* the funeral pyre, or *upon* it (which would be rather more classical), we should certainly be glad to snatch it from the flame; though we cannot promise that

that we should trust it to the hand of this rather ambiguous eulogist.

The Arabs, a Tale, in Four Cantos. By HENRY AUSTIN DRIVER—is a poem, the production, we understand, of a young Cantab, with which we have been more than ordinarily pleased. It is dedicated to TOM MOORE, and will do no discredit to him, nor to the author: it is, in truth, one of those occasional flashings of genius, which, amidst so much poetical mediocrity, now and then appear, to revive and solace us. The story is amatory, but it is, nevertheless, mixed up with considerable pathos, and some vivid description, which entitle it to the epithet *Byronic*. There is also a graceful terseness in the numbers, that possesses an irresistible charm, and encourages us to hope, as we believe it is the first, that it will not be the last effort of this elegant writer's muse. We have little room for extract, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of presenting our readers with the following description of evening from the third canto:—

“When she had breath'd her orisons, and told,
With pious frequency, her beads of gold,
Invited by the beauty of the hour,
Whose parting light still linger'd in her bower,
She enter'd on the trellis'd gallery
Which fac'd the vale; and, with enthusiast eye,
Look'd forth upon the scene. The earth and sky
Embrac'd—like those who part in amity:
The lovely world beneath her was besprent
With flowers of beauty, like a firmament
Of blooming stars; and glowing o'er her head
Hung a celestial garden, richly spread
With blushing clouds, resembling, in their hue,
Myriads of roses in a field of blue.”

The whole of the third canto, indeed, is beautiful, and some passages of it even exquisitely so. The description of “the dome-crown'd palace of the Pacha,” for example, “High on a rock, above Al Kolzom's flood,” with its “black and scowling precipice”—its waters moaning, “in cavern'd solitude,” beneath—its “huge trees” stretching, with their “entwined boughs,” in rank luxuriance, down “the steep and yawning cliff,” which formed the “dusky bay,” &c., has a poetry of imagery and feeling, which, as we have purposely shewn by the very mode of our quotation, requires not the assistance either of the typographical arrangement of its lines, or the felicitous succession of its rhythmus, to give it poetic semblance; and the conclusion of the stanza gives a vital spirit and sentiment to the whole, that links the solemn sympathies of humanity with the picturesque sublime of inanimate nature, in a way that nothing but the genuine fervour of poetic inspiration could suggest.

“So wild, so perilous, uncouth and drear,
Did that repulsive solitude appear,
That even the flowers which had been train'd above,
To soothe its aspect, serv'd but to bestow
Such look as Madness wears when he hath wove
A garland to adorn his moody brow.”

Of passages of pith and comprehensive import, happily and harmoniously expressed, we might select abundant instances. The following allusion to the devotional feelings of Otho, the hero of the love-tale, shall suffice:—

“He lov'd not temples foul with bigotry;
His was the vast cathedral of the sky,
'Neath whose blue arch the mountain-altars stand—
The noblest, being rais'd by God's own hand.”

The poem is evidently formed upon the model of Lord Byron. But the author has caught much of the poetic spirit of his original; and if he rivals not, as yet, the force and power, he has the merit of being free from the bitterness and misanthropy, of that great master of the British Lyre.

Bulls from Rome and British Mastiffs; a Poem.—A few lines at the commencement led us to hope for something like vigorous and pointed satire, with something of the sting of Juvenal.

“Rome!—wond'rous Rome!—who has not heard of Rome?”

God's chosen footstool—and a Nero's home,—
The Throne of Grace where sins are all forgiv'n;
Saint Peter's See, the porter-lodge of heaven;
Wedded for better and for worse to fame,
Men's throats are hoarse with syllabing her name.
One while—the *Queen of Nations*; and anon—
The *Beast*—the *Harlot-Queen of Babylon*.”

But the horned god, with his grin of merry malice, quickly gives place to certain well-known nymphs, who haunt a region not very like either to Parnassus or Arcadia, though in general not less eloquent of vituperative song: nymphs long held in awe, if not in veneration, for that never-failing fervour of the inflatus which gives energy to their tropes and metaphors. In short, the author, who seems to have some talent, has not yet learned the difference between poignancy and scurrility, between satire and lampoon; and sinks the poet in the prejudiced slanderer and the scold. The bigotry of the purpose is even worse than the rancour of the language.

Letter to Mr. Coleridge, the Editor of the Quarterly Review, on his late Review of Mr. Campbell's Theodric, and other Poems.—A very angry tirade upon a very poor criticism of a very indifferent work. The letter-writer, however, serves but little the cause he advocates, since he neither detects any specific misrepresentations in the critic, nor quotes any striking beauties from the poet, to nullify the censure. He scolds, and scolds, indeed: but scolding proves nothing but the anger of the shrew that vents it. We wish Mr. Campbell a better vindicator. The whole worth of these sixteen pages is the publicity given to the fact, that the nephew of S. T. Coleridge now holds the responsible situation of Editor of the Quarterly Review. We think it good for the literary public that mysteries of this description should be laid open as much

much as possible; for though, in compliance to established custom, we wear the mask ourselves, we think the custom would be much "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

Scrapiana Poetica. Part I. By the Author of "Juan Secundus." 8vo. pp. 53.—Those readers and critics of exquisite taste, who can relish (understand is out of the question) such super-poetical ideas—phrases we should say, as "strains wrapping tender youth in bliss and harmony," "hearts guiding the tender wings of fancy on," and "rays of memory being free to hallow dark tombs," &c. may, perhaps, wish for a second part, another fifty-three pages, of the *Scrapiana* of *Juan Secundus*.

Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreations. By JOHN HOWISON, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.—The general fault of the sketches of foreign countries, manners, customs, &c. is, that they are too apt to be painted in all the glowing colours of first impressions—and thereby the mind is misled, and reality falls far short of expectation. Mr. Howison may be said to have been fully aware of this; and perhaps, in an over-anxiety to be correct, has, to a certain degree, gone into the opposite extreme. Nevertheless, his two volumes contain more real information than we usually meet with in works of this description. There is more of actual locality in the manners and characters he delineates—and his descriptions are natural and finished. His reasoning is, in many instances, pertinent: and, upon the whole, it is a work that will afford to the reader both amusement and information.

The Novice, or Man of Integrity. From the French of L. B. PICARD. Author of the Gil Blas of the Revolution, &c. 3 vols. 8vo.—Between Paris and London there appears, at present, a mutual struggle for pre-eminence in the art of novel-writing—and the readers of both nations are made arbiters between them. As fast, almost, as a work is produced in one city, it is translated into the language of the other.

We mentioned, in our number for March last, that L. B. Picard was an author of no little merit, and that he was looked upon with much pride by the French, and with reason; for he is a man of considerable judgment and genius, and a severe scrutinizer of the fashions and opinions of the world. Whilst reading him, we are apt to say, "Is the world really as it is here represented?" But, if we look around, we find it so. We should have no reason to complain of our English publishers, if they never presented us with worse novels than the translation now before us. We do not mean to say L. B. Picard is equal to our Great Unknown; for he wants two very great requisites for the highest mastery of his art—taste and feeling. But then, he has judgment in an eminent degree; and the unusual merit of making his moral striking and interesting, without the osten-

tation of parade or sermonizing. This work, unlike the "*Gil Blas of the Revolution*," contains the adventures of a youth passing through the world with the persevering determination not to forsake the path of integrity. Of course, he has many temptations to encounter. Through his career he moves, however, with undeviating integrity, though frequently impeded or embarrassed, by love, by false opinion, and the customs of the world. He gets through the adventures of ten years, however, with little vicissitude of fortune, and finishes, in point of rank and station, just where he began—with the respect and love of the moralist, and the contempt, the pity, or the dread of the worldling, or *Gil Blas*: which is the best (and it ought to be enough to satisfy him) which the man of uncompromising integrity, especially in public life, can generally expect.

London in the Olden Times, or Tales intended to Illustrate the Manners and Superstitions of its Inhabitants from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century. Post 8vo.—The title-page to this well-written, interesting and, we may add, erudite little volume, is so explanatory of its object, and of the species of instructive entertainment to be expected from it, that we need only say, that the reader will not find the expectation disappointed; that, while the tales themselves have a romantic interest, accordant with the real history of the age to which they refer, and the mystifying influence of the superstitions which assumed the name of religious devotion in those days, they exhibit human nature under the modifications of the customs, ceremonials, and moral and intellectual habitudes, which the superstitions and institutions of the period had a natural tendency to produce; and that the volume may therefore be regarded as a collection of dramatic illustrations of a portion of the genuine history of the state and progress of human character, as it occurred in the centuries referred to, in the metropolis of our own country.

Dramatic Table-Talk. 3 vols. 12mo.—A jest-book in three volumes! and that made up altogether of theatrical anecdotes and *bons-mots*!!! And yet there are more readers, we suspect, than ever the divine Milton had in his life-time, to whom a voluminous collection of such table-talk will be acceptable; and who will treasure, more devoutly in their memory than they would the sublimest passage in the *Paradise Lost*, the precious paragraphs shewing how *Maister Kuhe*, with Richard's hunch upon his back, when a small glass of whiskey was presented to him by a Scotch manager, said that "it would not hurt him if it was vitriol;" and how *Jemmy Boswell*, the lexicographic bear-ward,* imitated

* Boswell, who had introduced Dr. Johnson to Macpherson, as to other literary Macs in Scotland, called upon him the next day to know how he liked the

tated a cow in the pit of Covent Garden theatre; &c. &c.

We must resign the work, however, to the more elaborate criticism of those to whose taste such collections are more congenial; and, as we have only looked into it, will not attempt any quotations, lest not having read the whole we should not do the compiler the justice of selecting the best.

Truth and Fashion; a Sketch, by F. B., in 2 vols. 12mo.—These two volumes contain a Sketch of the unhappy results from an early initiation into the World of Fashion, whereby the object (who is naturally gifted with a disposition attuned to the best feelings of our nature) becomes a complete heartless votary and victim of folly.

It is contrasted with the quiet and straight-forward life of retirement—to shew the contentment and happiness to be found in the paths of peace and simplicity.

The modern Greek Grammar of Julius David, formerly one of the Professors in the Greek College of Scio; translated from the original French, by the Rev. GEORGE WINNOCK, A.B., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Chaplain to the Forces in the Ionian Islands, 8vo.—If Mr. W. has translated the language of Mons. David's grammar, he certainly has not the types; for the letter, and the press-work too, are most assuredly as good French still as ever they were in the printing-house at Paris; and the same may be said of the paper. In other words, notwithstanding the imprint of the title-page, this is obviously a production not of the English, but of the French press. It is none the worse for that, however, except to the eye,—for the press has evidently had an English over-looker. To those who are desirous; or who may have occasion to make themselves acquainted with the Romaic or modern Greek, it will be an acceptable present; and the translator is entitled to their thanks for having shortened their road by a new turnpike, which precludes the circuitous route through the French, and opening a direct communication between the English and Hellenic tongue. Even classical scholars, and some classical teachers, seem to be recovering so much of their senses, which for centuries had been lost, as to be ready to give general application to the concluding sentence of the translator's brief advertisement.

"If, however, the work be of any value to an Englishman, it is most certainly worthy of appearing in an English costume, for as, in sound logic, it is a manifest error to explain one term by another, more, or equally obscure or difficult; and it is the perfection of illustration to use the easiest and most explicit—so, in a science materially connected, as grammar is, with sound reasoning, it is at length

the great wonder? expecting, of course, vast thanks for the raree-show. "O!" replied Macp., "I like your great bear vastly—so here's half-a-crown for you, for I ought to reward the showman."

fortunately, deemed an absurdity to teach one foreign language through the medium of another, whenever the master can avail himself of the language of his pupil.

There is, however, another discovery which we wish to see in like progress, namely, a perception of the importance that those who write upon the subject of grammar, or any other science, should define, with correct discrimination, the terms of instruction they make use of. When, for example, will our grammarians learn to confine the term accent to one simple and direct signification—that signification which old Ben Johnson, in his grammar, so accurately defines, "the lifting of the voice up, or letting it down in the musical scale;" and which Steele, in his *Prosodia Rationalis*, has so well and so amply illustrated.

"The accent of the Greek," says our author, "is an elevation of voice, communicated to one of the syllables of a word, so that that syllable, striking the ear in a more sensible and emphatic manner, appears to predominate over the rest."

According to which, it should seem that there was but one mode of accent, and that acute; it was by elevation of the voice alone, that any syllable could be made emphatically predominant over others: whereas it is a demonstrable fact, that such emphasis (as it is here called) can be given as easily with a grave as with an acute inflection; and the author himself says, a little further on (in terms, by the way, not a little contradictory and confused), "three signs are in use to indicate the accent or elevation of the voice on a syllable, the acute ('), the grave ('), and the circumflex (-)." A grave elevation of the voice—that is to say, a falling ascent—ought, one would think, to belong only to the grammar of a much nearer country than Greece. Equally difficult it would be to understand the meaning of what immediately follows.

"The acute and the grave have always been equivalents, though they have affected different parts of a word; but it is highly probable that the circumflex originally served to indicate a different elevation of voice from that signified by the other two."

But these observations apply rather to the general confusion of grammatical terms in this department of philology, and the want of prosodial analysis, imputable to almost every writer upon such subjects. If the grammarian hopes to convey any written instruction relative to prosody and orthoepical inflection, he must analyze the complicated phenomena they involve, and give to each separate property and action defined, its contradistinguishing and un-deviating name.

Tales of the Crusaders, by the "Author of *Waverly*," &c., in 4 vols. 8vo.—From some cause, probably connected with the fire in Edinburgh, in which the printing-office of Ballantyne and Co. was consumed, these tales, promised by advertise-

ment for the beginning of January, have been delayed to what may be called the fag-end of the publishing season; and the gossip public have accordingly been long looking forward to the time when the tardy midwife, the Press, would usher the expected progeny into the world. They have at last made their appearance; and, as usual, with their peculiar merits, they possess all the glaring faults for which this most prolific of writers may be said to be renowned. Still all his characters are principals, but his hero—all his best situations are, in some degree, sacrificed, and the progress of his narrative delayed, by laboured attempts at characteristic dialogue and dramatic effect; and his description overlaid by an anxiety to entice the notice of the artist, and to rival the picturesque of art upon the printed page. Still, à l'ordinaire, he brings his heroes into such scrapes, that, even in our present days of consideration, and relaxed notions of chivalry and honour, we should find it difficult to get out of; and, as usual, the explanation or winding-up of his story is hurried over in the most inexplicable and unsatisfactory manner, similar to new-stage fashion of dropping the curtain, when the author has brought his characters into a dilemma, from which he knows not how to extricate them.

These are great faults, which require great merits to counterbalance them. Such merits are, however, to be found. The four volumes under the present denomination of the *Crusaders*, contain two tales—the *Betrothed*, and the *Talisman*—each filling out two volumes. The scene of the first is laid on the borders of Wales, and contains the trials of a young lady, who, from feelings of gratitude, betrothes herself to a gallant knight and noble, much older than herself, who is obliged to leave her for the Holy Wars, where he is absent three years. On his return, he finds that she has not only fallen in love with his nephew, a young and handsome knight, whom he had made guardian to his betrothed; but that her castle is besieged by the king himself, to whom she had refused to deliver up the person of her lover, though attainted with high treason. Reports, of course, have gone abroad, confirmed by the belief of the lady's own vassals, not very favourable to her character; and ambiguities and difficulties become so complicated, as seemingly require both time and space for their unentanglement. But, as the author feels himself tied to the limits of two volumes—two having already been devoted to the former story; and four being an established golden number with the trade,—although for the honour of manhood, a fair and virtuous dame must not be left in the terrible dilemma, and the loss of character, into which her knight of the quill has brought her, he feels himself called upon to do the best he can to mend the matter; and, being satisfied that the reader is con-

scious of her innocence, he makes his subjects, all of a sudden, become as easily credulous, and dispense with all proofs which their former suspicions would seem to have required in troop; and patches up the matter by marrying her to the object of her affections.

In the *Talisman*, here we are altogether among the *Crusaders*—in the very heart of the camp; and yet without a battle. The action takes place during the truce with Saladin. Who has read *Madame Cottin's* "*Matilda*," and not been delighted? She, like the Author of *Waverley*, and the other Scotch novels, has trodden this ground; she appeared to have left no room for another in the same path: and to us, we confess, the present tale seems comparatively flat and insipid after her's. But comparisons are particularly odious, when another nation and another sex appear to have the preference; so we will say no more on that subject.

The *Talisman* is, from beginning to end, a masquerade. It is crowded with characters, three of whom are under disguises, and shift their garments and their functions as rapidly as Mr. Mathews, in his monodramatic speaking pantomime, at the Lyceum. We have not space to enter into the detail of the story; but must confine ourselves to the observation, that, notwithstanding the unrivalled pretensions of the author in many striking respects, and notwithstanding that in this tale, as in all that he has produced, there are highly interesting parts and scenes, there is little unity of action, and comparatively little interest, in the main conduct of the *Talisman*.

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

Résumé de l'Histoire du Brésil, &c. A Summary of the History of the Brazils, followed by an Historical Sketch of Guiana. By M. F. DENIS. Paris, 1825, 1 vol. 18mo. The two parts of this work are executed on the same plan, and commence with valuable statistic and geographic details: what notices could be collected concerning the aboriginal and ancient inhabitants of Brazil and Guiana—more certain and detailed accounts respecting the period that has elapsed since the conquest of these countries, and the definitive settlement of Europeans therein, conclude the volume. The kingdom of Brazil, more powerful and more important than that of Guiana, afforded a much wider field of inquiry, and on it M. Denis has bestowed a more particular degree of attention; adding some well-drawn conclusions as to its future prospects, and the advantages that should follow its successful assertion of independence; and the smiling picture thus presented is necessary to efface the dolorous impressions of a long series of struggles and massacres of the unhappy Indians. At the head of the volume

volume is found a statistic table of Brazilian population, which proves the diligent research of the author; but from which we can only offer a short extract:—

Whites.....	843,000
Natives	259,400
Mixed and Free People of Colour	426,000
— Slaves.....	202,000
Blacks, Free.....	159,500
— Slaves	1,728,000
Total	3,617,900

Of which more than one-half is slave population.

ITALY.

D'più Antichi Marmi, &c.—Concerning the Ancient Statuary Marbles, used for Sculpture by the Italians. Turin, 1824. 4to.—The learned author thinks that he has proven to demonstration, that, long before the time of the orator Crassus (so much commended by Cicero, who introduces him as chief speaker in the treatise *de oratore*, as combining to great abilities—as an orator and man of letters, the wisdom of a senator, the intrepidity of a soldier, and the integrity of a magistrate), the Italians wrought a marble, brilliant and white as that of Greece, with which their own soil abounded; and that to the Italians, and not to the Greeks, as has been too generally, but thoughtlessly admitted, belong the honours that have been attributed to many of the *chefs-d'œuvres* of this magnificent art.

Poeticæ Aristotelis, &c.—The Poetics of Aristotle, with a new translation, into Latin, from the original Greek of the last edition, with Notes and additional Corrections. To which the Author has added two Dissertations in Latin; the one on the Laws of Tragedy, —the other on the Origin of Dramatic Poetry among the Greeks. Palermo, 1825. 4to.—This volume, ushered into the world without name of author or publisher, is evidently the production of a man of learning and taste, and is confidently ascribed to Count du Haous.

GERMANY.

[We have just seen a catalogue of no less than twenty-seven periodical works on Chemistry and Medicine, or Collateral Subjects, published in this country, and each preferring strong claims to support and patronage.]

Teutschland und die Teutschen, — Germany and the Germans, from the most Ancient Times to the death of Charlemagne; by Aloyse Schreiber. Carlsruhe (in Suabia). 1825. 4vo.—This is the third part of this work, and treats principally of the establishment of Christianity in Germany, with notices of the different superstitions prevalent before its introduction; and terminates with the constitution and manners of the German people. Like the former parts, it is ornamented with six engravings by Oberthür, from designs by Meclenleiter.

Ausführliches Lehrgebäude, &c. — *Con-*
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tinuation of the Researches of M. BOPP, on the Grammar of the Sanscrit. First Part. Berlin, 1824. 4to.—Containing information concerning the writing, speaking and pronunciation of the Sanscrit; and on the roots, nouns and prefixes of this language.

Gostfried von Stratsburg Verke. Works of Godfrey of Strasburg, published from the best MSS., accompanied by an Introduction and complete Glossary; by F. H. VON DER HAGEN. Breslau, 1823. 2 vols. 8vo., with an Engraving.—The German literati have, for the last twenty years, been ardent in the study of their chief national poets. Godfrey of Strasburg was one of the most distinguished in the 13th century. There remain of his works (in old German) lyric and didactic poems, and an epic-romantic poem, entitled *Tristan et Isolde*; which last occupies the first volume of the present publication, together with a poetical tradition of Thomas of Bretagne, which Godfrey seems to have had in view, and other poems and interesting fragments. The second volume contains all the other poems of Godfrey.

Complete Works of Bürger. 7 vols. 12mo. Berlin, 1824.—M. Bürger is one of the classics of the German language; the present edition of his works is published by a friend, and contains many heretofore unpublished articles; together with a proposal concerning impostures (which is a subject now much in agitation in Germany).

NETHERLANDS.

Considerations, &c.—*Observations on the Nature of National Revenue; by H. STORCH. Brussels, 1824. 8vo.*—To pretend that the researches of political economists have been productive of no public benefit, would be as unjust as absurd; but ill-timed assertions, absolute maxims, chimerical hypotheses, fantastical abstractions, and above all, the vain arguments of metaphysical obscurity, have done much to render them valueless in the estimation of men who make good sense, and the dictates of “sage experience old,” the unvarying models of their conduct. This new work by M. Storch is not free from these faults; but it nevertheless affords details of facts and remarks, that cannot be read without advantage; the book manifests profound acquaintance with the subject; but we cannot help considering, that truths the most incontestable, are sometimes stated with such careful attention to minutiae, as greatly to lose the effect which, naked and unadorned, they cannot fail to produce. The author occasionally rebuts the arguments and axioms of Adam Smith, but always with modesty and temper; he reserves all appearance of bitterness and venom for M. Say; concerning whom, his manner of writing not unfrequently betrays a degree of pedantry and bad taste—but we are not now to learn that anger is a bad counsellor.

SWITZERLAND.

Première Helvétienne. Geneva, 1825. 8vo. pamph.—The spirit of poetry seems to revive among the Helvetic youth. We know not if the author of the present article be young—we know not his name even; but it is sufficiently apparent that he too enters deeply into that noble feeling which prompts the *nation*, by its wise, noble and independent course, to bury in oblivion former faults, baseness and treasons; a feeling which may well revive the slumbering virtues of the patriot. In every age, poetry has been associated with the generous raptures of the human heart, and with the efforts it has made to preserve or to regain its dignity.

The subject of this poem is Helvetic Emancipation: many memorable events are vividly recorded, and William Tell is not forgotten. We cannot, however, say that the *execution* of the poet has been always equal to the subject; though the *neatness* of some of the thoughts will excuse the wild enthusiasm of other parts.

Mémoire sur la meilleure Marche à suivre dans l'Enseignement, &c. Memoir on the best Plan of Instruction in Elementary Geometry; by E. DEVELEY, Professor of Mathematics at Lausanne, 1824. Pamph. 8vo.—M. Devey has felt the necessity of deviating from M. Legendre's elementary system of tuition in this science. With every demonstration of respect towards M. Legendre, a question, which has long been agitated elsewhere, is discussed—it may be thus stated: "Is the *analysis* of the modern, or the *synthesis* of the ancient school, to be preferred?" The Lausanne professor decides for the former, and will find few to contradict him.

UNITED STATES.

The Sixth Number of the *Annals of the Lyceum of New York* contains a notice of the *Hirundo Fulva*; or, as its habits have occasioned it to be called, "The Republican Swallow"—which frequents the borders of the Ohio, where it usually arrives about the 10th of April. These birds are only beginning to venture near the habitations of men, and still preserve the social habits which distinguish them in solitudes, where they live in numerous flocks, lending mutual assistance in the prosecution of joint and common labours, or, in concert,

attacking and defending themselves from the approaching foe. These flocks sometimes contain many hundred couples, and every thing combines to show by how close a *social link* they are connected. Another article by the same author (M. Audubon) contains facts and remarks on the permanent abode of swallows in Louisiana. He mentions, that they are found in such heaps in New Orleans, that a single shot will bring down fourteen; and that the markets are abundantly supplied with this *game*, which the "gourmands" greatly bemoan, finding it tender, succulent, and of exquisite flavour. The fourth article presents some observations on the *Trilobite*, a kind of animal of which the species is lost, but of which remains are found in formations of chalky rock in both continents; and the description of (apparently) a new family of this class: to which are added some geological notes, by Professor Renwick, on the *Waterfalls at Trenton*; where the waters have opened a passage through the chalk-rocks, nearly two miles long, and form a succession of falls, of which the total height is about 300 feet. The fifth and last article is "on the Porcupine (*Hystria Dorsata*) of North America."

A System of Universal Geography, &c.—and Rudiments of Geography, on a New Plan, designed to assist the Memory by the Comparison and Classification of the Countries; with Prints representing the Manners, Customs, Curiosities, &c.; and an Atlas, describing the prevailing Religions, Forms of Government, &c. By W. C. WOODBRIDGE. 4th edit. Hartford, 1823. 12mo.—These two works are not, as at first glance they may appear, the one a mere transcript or abridgment of the other. In the preface of the first, the author explains the reasons that had induced him, in concert with a lady residing at Troy, in New York, who had conceived the same plan, to write a *System* much more extensive than his *Rudiments*. This lady (Mrs. WILLARD), the principal of a female seminary, had formed her views respecting the instruction of young persons in geography on experience and precise observation; which accorded with those of Professor Woodbridge. The similarity, however, of the plan of these works and several on the same subjects that have appeared lately in Europe, cannot fail being remarked.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMESTIC.

THE *Private Bills* before the present Session of Parliament do, or have, amounted to the unprecedented number of 383:—in the four years ending with 1794, there were only 112 bills on the average. Only a small proportion of the 228 Joint-stock speculations enumerated in our 407th

number, p. 146, have made their *début* in St. Stephen's chapel; and a still less proportion of them seem likely to obtain acts of incorporation.

The exports of Liverpool exceed those of London, or any other single port, not only in Europe, but in the world. Last year they amounted to not less than £20,662,557.

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The exports of all Scotland are calculated not much to exceed one-fourth of this; their amount, in the year 1823, being £5,474,734.

That the *Six Wet Docks* existing in the Port of London are either exorbitant in their demands, or vexatious in their regulations, when ships seek their accommodation, or else that they are more capacious than necessary, will, we think, appear from the following Parliamentary Return, lately printed, viz.

DOCKS.	Will hold Ships of 300 Tons average.	Greatest Numbers at one time in 1824.		Numbers on 5th April 1825.	
		Ships	Tons.	Ships	Tons.
West India ..	478	95	32,013	25	8,424
Commercial .	330	62	16,141	4	1,457
Grand Surrey	300	19	4,429	none	none
London	250	167	30,762	73	11,897
East India ..	246	25	17,103	10	10,776
East Country	28	8	1,987	none	none
	1,632	376	102,435	112	32,554

It is to be observed, that April is the busiest month of shipping business in the port of London; which thus appears to want no further accommodation, such, at least, as it now receives from docks—except, perhaps, removing the coal-ships out of the River, but against which change, the opinions of the most experienced lightermen seem decidedly made up. What, then, is to become of the interests of the subscribers of more than six millions, for the forming of eight new docks, as stated in p. 148 of this volume?

Prayer Book of Charles I.—This relic of the martyr-king, used by him at his execution, was lately sold by Mr. Thomas, of King-street, Covent Garden. The work is in folio, partly black letter, bound in Russia, originally purple, but now much faded, with arms and cover in gold, in good preservation, said to be those of the Elector Palatine. The title-page is wanting. On the leaf of the preface is written, “King Charles the First’s own Prayer-Book.” On the title-page of the psalter is “Carolus R.,” supposed to be the autograph of the unfortunate monarch. On the lower-part is, “imprinted by Robert Barker, printer to the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, for the Assignees of John Bill, 1634.” Mr. Thomas, in commenting on the book, declared, that if its authenticity should be invalidated within a month, the purchase-money would be returned. No doubt of its being genuine appeared to be entertained; and the biddings, which commenced at forty guineas, rose to one hundred, at which sum it was bought by Mr. Slater.

Glastonbury Abbey.—The Rev. R. Warner (who is arranging materials for a “History of the Abbey and Town of Glastonbury,” intended, however, only for private circulation), together with some gentlemen of the place and vicinage, lately made a curious and interesting discovery, within the fine old ruins of this once celebrated monastery. Directed in the search of antiquities, by a report of under-ground steps, towards the south-eastern corner of the beautiful ruin of St. Joseph’s chapel, and by the appearance of a nearly choked-up arch under the crypt, a pit, four yards square, was sunk; when the tool was suddenly obstructed by a compact mass of stonework, which afterwards appeared to be the crown of a nearly semicircular (Anglo-Norman) arch; similar to, and evidently coeval with, the elegantly ornamented windows, &c. of the chapel. A flight of winding steps, leading to this subterranean arched recess, was afterwards found; and the labour of a few more hours uncovered a pavement, ten or twelve feet below the surface; and displayed a small circular well, the waters of which were caught in a stone trough, and discharged through a channel of masonry, under the pavement of the crypt, and supposed to empty itself into the great drain that surrounds the whole abbey. This was originally covered with a splendid groined roof, and entered by the pilgrims, who resorted to this secret chamber for purposes of *miraculous cure*, through a door-way in the southern wall of the chapel, which was surmounted by an elegant arch of mixed Gothic and Saracenic architecture. Tradition speaks of the *holy water*, as well as the *holy thorn*, of Joseph of Arimathea: but no certain evidence of its existence had appeared till this discovery took place; which may yet be carried further, the present possessor (J. F. Reeves, esq.) having, with praiseworthy zeal for the preservation of every part so fine a memorial of times gone by, ordered the complete clearing out of this subterraneous chamber.

A chartered company is about to be formed for raising Silk in this country, and forming plantations of Mulberry-trees. Mr. Agar, of Camden-town, has already eight thousand mulberry-trees growing in his plantations.

The valuable and extensive collection of Coins and Medals belonging to the late King, which his present Majesty, with such munificence, bestowed along with the library, has been removed from Carlton House to the British Museum, and fills nearly 500 drawers.

Musical Phenomenon.—Master Mendelssohn, of Berlin, pupil to Professor Zelter, under the patronage of the celebrated poet Goëthe, has, at the early age of sixteen years, written several operas, eight full symphonies, fifty fugues,—and a multitude of lesser compositions for the piano-forte—on

which instrument he is a most astonishing performer.

Mr. Bucke's *Tragedy of The Italians*, which made so curious an impression four or five years since, having been some time out of print, and the author having several times declared his resolution never to republish the prefaces, a copy of that tragedy, with its several prefaces, was sold, the other day, at an obscure sale-shop near Covent-Garden market, for £2. 17s. 6d.

Amongst the *Paving and Road Quackeries* of the present day, a Mr. Deykes proposes that a floor of planking should be formed under our streets, and fine gravel strewn thereon, on which to bed the granite paving-stones! between each of which stones he proposes to drive wooden wedges, for fastening the pavement into one mass! This projector seems to have left out of view the necessity which exists, of frequently taking up the paving-stones, to lay, repair, or alter the water and gas-pipes, and sometimes the sewers, coal-cellars, bakers' ovens, pastry-cooks' ice-houses, &c.:—and that, provided, after each of such disturbance of the paving, the same be twice or three times relaid with care, for which relayings the Water and Gas Companies, Commissioners of Sewers, and builders, &c. are legally compellable to pay, the pavement should afterwards be nothing whatever the worse for such local taking up.

The chief evils prevalent in our street-pavement system, until lately, were, *the unequal size and depth of the paving-stones*; and, also, the almost *pointed or wedge-shape of them downwards*, instead of the stones being nearly as broad and long, and equally flat, at bottom as at top, to prevent their unequally pressing down into the gravel and soil beneath; and the using, under the stones, of clayey mixtures, instead of the sand and very small stones in the siftings of gravel, called *hoggins*, which will not soften by being wetted, like clay. As to the paving-stones being liable, at present, to constant motion, amongst themselves, when carriages pass over them, by which the dirt from beneath works up through their joints, on which Mr. Deykes so much insists, and proposes to remedy by his wedges, except in extreme cases of clay beneath the stones, and wet weather, he is wholly in error: the stones have no such motion; nor is this the usual origin of the dirt and mud which so quickly accumulate in our busy streets—a great part of this dirt being swept out of the shops and passages of the inhabitants, or illegally and privately thrown out into the carriage-way.

Astonishing Increase of Brighton.—It appears from the overseers' accounts of the parish of Brighthelmston, for the year ending at Easter 1744, that there were then but nine short streets or places in the town, and no more than 120 houses, rated to the poor, valued at only £184, and the lands in the parish at £423; on which rental

four levies were made, amounting to five shillings in the pound; the earnings of the poor in the workhouse was £57, and the total expense of maintaining the poor that year £205. 10s. 7d.

City of London Institution.—Mr. MacCulloch has delivered his three promised lectures at the London Coffee-house; which have been numerous attended, and received with the applause merited, at once, by their utility and importance, and by the liberality with which they were gratuitously tendered; and although, perhaps, the inaugural discourses of an institution professing objects of such general and extensive utility ought to have taken a wider glance at the various departments of literary and scientific instruction, rather than to have been almost specifically confined to the individual topic of political economy, yet we are happy to hear that they have answered, in a considerable degree, the purpose for which they were designed. The establishment of the institution is, we understand, no longer doubtful—more than 500 subscribers being already obtained.

Committals, Convictions, &c. of offenders. It appears, from the official returns lately printed, that in the five years ending with 1823, there were committed to prison, for various offences, in England and Wales, the gross number of 71,730 persons! every 1,000 of which, on the average, have been disposed of as follows, viz.

Convicted	613
Acquitted	174
Bills found and not prosecuted...	127
Sentenced to death.....	79
Executed.....	7
	<hr/>
	1,000

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The beautiful column, in the Place Vendôme, Paris, is covered with 378 distinct pieces of bronze, cast from Egyptian cannon. They are fixed by about 3,400 tenons, cranks and iron pins.

A French writer on the "Regal Office in a Representative Monarchy"—(M. C. Hiss)—takes considerable pains to prove that *Gentleman* ("*Gentilhomme*") is derived from *Gentis homo* (a man of the people), and not *Gentilis homo*, as generally understood.

Paris has its *Navigation Bubbles* as well as London: a M. Montgomery has lately published a treatise on rendering Paris a seaport!—"Only let," says he, "the Seine be deepened to twelve feet water throughout its whole length below Paris, and then sea-vessels of burthen can come up to that city." This *savant* not appearing to be aware, that no degree of deepening, throughout the whole length of the inclined plane which the bed of the Seine forms, can add

to the depth of water running down that plane. Very numerous weirs and side-locks would be necessary, to render this river navigable for any much larger vessels than at present navigate it with great difficulty.

M. Auzoux, a physician, has presented to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a piece of artificial anatomy, representing the body of a man according to natural dimensions. The solidity of the material employed, permits this piece of mechanism to be taken to pieces and put together again, with such scientific accuracy, that a student, with an anatomical book in his hand, may find out, and trace into the most minute particulars, every portion of the human frame.

GERMANY.

Rare MSS. in the Library of the Abbé Götting, in Austria.—Among the valuable MSS. in this valuable library, are the following:—1. Ciceronis Cato Major, a MS. of the 12th century, on parchment, in 12mo., marked K43.—2. Ciceronis Lælius, Paradoxa, somnium Scipionis.—3. Priscianus Grammaticus; making, with the preceding, a volume in 4to., MS. of the 14th century, on parchment.—4. Senecæ Proverbia, in 4to. parchment, d. 17.—5. Valerii Martialis Epigrammata, f. 19.—6. Quintilianus, De Officio Discipulorum ex Præcepto, in folio.

SWEDEN.

Stralsund.—The Consul-General and Director of the Posts of the King of Norway and Sweden has just published a History of Charles X., better known by the name of Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden. This work is interesting, as it throws new light upon the reign of Queen Christiana, and the Thirty Years' War, in which the Swedes took so active a part.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.—M. Rask is about publishing a Grammar of the Language spoken by the Natives of the West of the Duchy of Holstein. This language derives directly from the Anglo-Saxon, and presents an exceedingly curious affinity to other Germanic and Scandinavian languages. Many men of letters have united to publish an edition of all the historical and fabulous works of the middle ages that are written in this language.

ST. HELENA.

The sepulchre of Napoleon has occasioned a discussion that has much occupied the attention of Government and the East-India Company. Mr. Torbet (proprietor of the earth where repose the remains of the man who, at one time, grasped the empire of the world) speculated that he should gain £300 or £400 a-year, by imposing a tax on the curiosity of the numerous visitors of the spot. The authorities of the island attempted to do away with this degrading monopoly, when Mr. Torbet

demanding that the body should be exhumed, and placed elsewhere. The Government put a stop to this scandalous proceeding, and ordered the East-India Company to pay a sum of £500 to Mr. Torbet, on condition that the body of Napoleon be suffered to remain in its present place of interment. This has been accepted; and the celebrated tomb may now be visited without charge.

BRITISH INDIA.

Calcutta.—An *Ourang-Outang*, or man-like ape, of the unprecedented height of seven feet, and of proportionate bulk, has lately been described by Dr. Abel; to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. It was, after many attempts, killed under a tree, from which it had fallen in consequence of several bullet-wounds, at Ramboon, on the western coast of Sumatra; having, as is supposed, wandered from the large and almost impenetrable forest, situated about two days' journey inland. The skin of this extraordinary creature is preserved in the Museum of the Society; it is of a dark leaden colour, covered, unequally, with brownish-red, shaggy and glossy hair, which is long on the flanks and shoulders. The head was well proportioned to the body, the nose prominent, the eyes large, and the mouth rather larger in proportion than that of man; the chin was fringed with a curling beard, reaching from ear to ear, and the visage by no means disgusting. His chest was wide and expanding, and waist rather slender; his legs rather short, as compared with his arms; the feet and hands had very nearly the human form, except that the thumbs were smaller, and situated higher towards the wrists, than in man. His walk was erect, but waddling and not quick, unless when his hands were used to assist, or a branch of a tree, to push himself along—his chief agility being shewn in climbing trees, and springing from branch to branch, when pursued. The perfect state of his teeth shewed that he was young, and in full vigour. He was without any vestiges of a tail.

SOUTHERN OCEAN.

Captain Hunter, of the *Donna Carmelita*, has discovered an island in the Southern Ocean, situated lat. 15° 31' S., and lon. 176° 11' E. from Greenwich, named *Onacuse*, or *Hunter's Isle* (briefly mentioned in p. 275 of the April number of the M.M.) The complexion of the inhabitants nearly resembles the Malayan, but their expression of countenance approaches more to European. Both men and women have the little finger of the left hand cut down to the first joint. Most of them are tattooed with red, and wear armlets. The women have their faces cut, and daubed with blood. They are excellent swimmers. In their traffic they shew great probity, and a politeness very uncommon. The island is, for the most part, composed of lava, which, in some places, resembles metal.

THEATRICAL REVIEW; AND MUSIC.

IN the present instance, we shall confine ourselves to the criticism of a single character—

RICHARD THE THIRD.

On Monday, 20th June, Mr. Kean returned to Drury-lane boards to "complete his engagement," and resumed the character of *Glo'ster*, in *Richard the Third*. His mode of performing this character never was accordant to our apprehension of it, and our opinion of it was not changed by this repetition—at least not for the better. We cannot but regard it, especially through the first three acts, completely a misconception. When, from the *Richard* whom Shakspeare presents to us in our study, we go to the representation at the Theatre, we find little or nothing of it in the *Richard* of Mr. Kean. In the former we see a high-minded towering spirit, mingled with a peculiarly-characteristic species of *humour*, making a proud jest of the machinations and crimes that are to be steps of his ambition; and in the conscious superiority of mental power, dissimulation and art, exulting in those impediments and deformities of outward shape, *with which* the caprice of nature seems vainly to have endeavoured to thwart the aspirings of that intellectual shrewdness and ruthless determination of purpose *with which* she has inwardly endowed him. We image him to ourselves (as Shakspeare has, in fact, described him) as one—who, though he is prepared to "hew his way out with a bloody axe," is equally competent to all other modes of extrication;—who

"Can smile, and murder while he smiles;
And cry content to that which grieves his heart;
And wet his cheeks with artificial tears,
And frame his face to all occasions;"—

who can frolic in hyperbole; and caricature his own ruthless presumption—

"He'll drown more sailors than the mermaid shall;
He'll slay more gazers than the basilisk;

but who, at the same time, can

"Play the orator as well as Nestor,
Deceive more slyly than Ulysses could;"—

and who in the infinite versatility of a pliant and imaginative mind,

— "can add colours to the camelion," and
"Change shapes with Proteus for advantages,"

as well as

"set the murderous Machiavel to school;"

but who shews himself, on every apt occasion, the jocolator as well as the politician; the man of as high accomplishment as ambition; the hero as well as the villain; and who, after enumerating, with most extraordinary wit and eloquence, as well as with wonderful depth of penetration and vividness of fancy, all the difficulties in his way, and the daringness of the "over-

weening" presumption with which he resolves to encounter them,—while yet

"between his soul's desire and him
(The lustful Edward's title buried)
Were Clarence, Henry, and his son young Edward,
With all the unlook'd-for issue of their bodies,
To take their place ere he could seat himself,"

could sportively conclude, with the exulting resolute levity of one who prides himself in the conviction that every thing to him is practicable and easy,

"Can I do this, and cannot get a crown?
Tut! were it further off, I'd pluck it down."

This we see in the *Richard* of Shakspeare; and to us, it is utterly astonishing that any one, who has read that very extraordinary soliloquy at the end of the second scene in the third act of the Third Part of Henry VI., from which these quotations are taken, can fail to see it also: or to detect the covert exultation of the great dramatist, in his exhibition of one of the most wonderful combinations of power and versatility that ever received the authentic stamp of nature from the creative and assimilative hand of genius.

This extraordinary combination of humours, powers and attributes never fails to present itself to us, from the first appearance of Richard in the fifth act of the Second Part of Henry VI., where he menaces at once and banters *Clifford* with the simile of a barking cur, clapping his tail between his legs, and yelping from the bear's assault,—

"Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld;
Who, being suffered in the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapp'd his tail between his legs and cry'd,"—

to his courtship of *Lady Anne*, in the earlier—and his cajolery of the Queen, whose children he is represented as having murdered (for in Shakspeare, and in history, he does really cajole her) in the latter scenes of the play before us.

In Mr. Kean's *Richard*, on the contrary, we see, from beginning to end, one jaundiced, discontented, gloomy vein of rankling malignity, relieved by no lighter touches of the fancy;—sneering where he should insinuate, and sarcastic even where he should soothe. We hear, perpetually recurring, the same monotonous surly growl, when he talks to *Lady Anne*, of "his proud heart suing in sweet soothing words for her beauty's fee," and when he is soliciting the Queen to "prepare her daughter's ear to hear a lover's tale," as when he mistakingly snarls, instead of laughing, at the "dogs," for "barking at him as he halts by them." The only reliefs, are sudden stops, perpetually recurring, without cause or meaning—frequently, even, between adjective and substantive—as if, after having stumbled upon an epithet, he was obliged to knock at his breast with the

the points of his fingers for half a minute or a minute together, to be informed to what object he should apply it; abrupt transitions from the loud vehemence with which he had pronounced the beginning of his sentence, to the inaudible whisper in which he is to utter the more important conclusion; and occasional bursts of the hurry and storm of passion.

In these last, and in the latter part of the fourth and whole of the fifth act, he used to be grand and masterly; but his mannerisms and affectations have broken even into these, and marred, in a considerable degree, the effect which, in the final scenes, he used so preeminently to produce.

Even the gladiatorial display, in his combat with Richmond, wanted, on this occasion, its usual éclat. The very mode of combat was injudiciously altered; and with the glave, or cross-sword, in their hands, the combatants tilted at each other as with the foil or rapier; and *Richard*, as if already exhausted, suffered himself to be quickly mastered: an exhibition equally inconsistent with the poetical and the historical idea of the character (neither of which are at all ambiguous as to the provess of the tyrant), and with the fierce and convulsive struggles which Mr. Kean still retains after the death-wound has been received. Is the mode of combat thus changed and the conflict shortened, because Mr. Wallack has notoriously become as accomplished a gladiator as himself, and consequently must be an equal sharer in the applause, which, heretofore, was all his own?—In this respect we confess we were disappointed. We did expect to have seen a fine display of the old athletic mode of chivalrous struggle, between these two great theatric masters of the weapon. In the present state of histrionic talent, we must learn to be content with these subordinate gratifications: but if we cannot have the *drama*, we ought not to be disappointed of the *spectacle*.

Upon the whole, even independently of our objections to the general conception, we cannot but pronounce Mr. Kean's present *Richard* a very inferior performance to that of several years ago.

He was received, as usual upon his entrance, with considerable applause; the effect of which was, however, very much spoiled, by the blunder of a great portion of the clappers; who mistook Mr. Younge, when he came in as *Tressel*, for the Roscius they were to hail, and kept the poor messenger in a maze of moveless wonder for four or five minutes, before he could begin to deliver his dismal tidings to the captive *Henry*.

There was likewise, as has also become usual, when the curtain had dropped, a vehement clamour, kept up for a most immoderate time, almost exclusively by the catealls of the galleries, for Mr. Kean to come forward and give out the play. This

at last he did, and said something about acknowledgment and exhaustion, of which we could catch only a few words; and then retired amidst the applause of his admirers.

We are perfectly aware that, to those who are familiar with the character of *Richard* only through the medium of the stage-representations of late years, and the stage-copies of the play, our animadversions may appear morose, and be almost suspected to be personal. But the truth is, that we should speak little better of any of the representatives of the part whom we have seen for many years; and, upon reflection, it will be obvious that the general principle and larger portions of this criticism apply, equally, to them all. Cooke, in fact, (admirable actor as he was,) corrupted the taste of the town with respect to so much of the character of *Richard* as Cibber's vulgarisms had not already obscured. He made of it, in the place of Shakspeare's, a character of his own—powerful, energetic, shrewd and sarcastic indeed—and he preserved, in all their malignity, the deeper shades and more desperate passions of the original; but he lost the buoyant humour, and vulgarized the whole. He gave us (it has been said somewhat coarsely, but not without some shew of truth,) “Dick the butcher of St. Giles’s,” in place of *Richard Plantagenet*, the most shrewd, the most specious and the most profound, the bravest and the most accomplished, as well as the most sanguinary, treacherous and remorseless, of all the illustrious and royal house of York. Cooke, however, knew what he was about. He knew too, and in his cups could boast, “that he never understood the character of *Richard*,” and he could laugh, among his familiars, at “the stupid public who admired him in it.” Let our readers trace the entire character through the succession of Shakspeare's plays, and they will be convinced that, *off the stage*, Cooke was entirely right.

At Covent-Garden Theatre, on the 15th June, Miss M. Tree made, it is understood, her last appearance, preparatory, as it is confidently expected, to her marriage with a gentleman of very considerable property. With a delicacy and prudent reserve that cannot be too highly commended, she perseveringly refused to announce it as a farewell benefit: thus precluding all occasion for future appeal or explanations to the public—even in the event of any possible misunderstanding or disappointment,—such as have sometimes lessened the respectability, however they may have increased the popularity of individuals of the like profession, less guarded and scrupulous in their demeanour. The unblemished correctness of Miss M. Tree's deportment ever since she has been known to the public, will occasion her to carry into private

private life the esteem of those whom she has so often delighted; and while they lament the diminution of their own sources of gratification, they will rejoice in the good fortune of her who *for them* is to charm no more; and who was a Syren only in the harmony she breathed; and in the innocent fascination of her deportment.

NEW MUSIC.

VOCAL.

"*Adelgitha*," a *Grand Scena*, as sung by Mr. Braham. J. Blewitt. 2s. 6d. Clementi. — Considering this song merely as an orchestral composition, we are of opinion that it would rank with the works of the very first masters; but the adaptation of the poetry is worse than we ever recollect to have met; and we have occasionally been blessed with the sight of some glorious absurdities. The constant repetition of a sentence is most wearisome to the hearer, and utterly destroys the possibility of a proper expression. Of this the two first phrases of the First Part form a striking illustration. Nor is it confined to these instances: the lines, "*And sad and pale fair Adelgitha came*," are evidently descriptive, but the iteration of the word *Adelgitha*, gradually rising on the chord of the seventh, paints an impassioned invocation as strongly as music can depict; and, to complete the sense, there is a full pause before the next word "*came*" between the nominative and verb. Setting aside the propriety of a polacca movement to the sentiment conveyed in the last stanza, the effect of the words "*foreign far land*" is really ludicrous. We are sorry to be obliged to criticize an able musical production so severely; but we have no doubt Mr. Blewitt will be able to re-adapt his composition to some more congenial poesy.

"*She ne'er was heard of more*. Ballad, W. Fitzpatrick. 1s. 6d. *Eavestaff*. — This is an exquisite little song in the true style of feeling—every fresh effort of this composer gives us greater pleasure than the last. We, perhaps, trace a little too much resemblance to a song in the Haunted Tower, but we believe it to be accidental.

"*Not a Drum was heard*." J. Braham. 2s. 6d. Hawes and Welsh. — "*They left him alone to his Glory*." T. Emden. 2s. Goulding and Co. — These beautiful lines seem to have excited an emulation almost universal. We, at last, find our highest composers entering the lists; and we have little doubt, from what we have seen, that every author's portfolio, of any eminence in the metropolis, could furnish a MS. In despite of Mr. Braham's well-known taste and celebrity as a composer, Barnett's composition still bears the palm. In some few points we should give the preference to the song before us. "*No useless coffin!*" "*But we steadfastly gazed*," are

most effective; but in unity of design very inferior. The first symphony is excellent; the opening stanza ineffective. The third page, "*By the struggling moon-beam's misty light*" good; but not equal to Barnett. Fourth page, second and third lines, vide Overture to *Zaira*; "*Lightly they'll talk*," &c., very similar to a Scots jig played in slow time: at the same time, with all these objections, the song is very effective. Mr. Emden's composition is elegant and correct, but too heavy and monotonous to become a general favourite: the C flat is made too frequent use of.

Thompson's *Scots Songs*, arranged by Beethoven, Haydn, &c. Vol. 6. 12s. Preston. — The octavo size in which this edition is brought out, is most elegant and convenient: the embellishments are fine, and the arrangements too well known for their excellence to require any observation. This edition is not more than half of the original price.

"*Let each one Toast his favourite Lass*." Bacchanalian Song. A. Le Jeune. 2s. 6d. Chappel. — A particularly spirited table song for a bass voice—the passages are easy, and the compass does not exceed fifteen notes. We may safely recommend it to gentlemen amateurs, as a useful addition to their stock.

The Rose of the Desert. Ballad. J. C. Greene. 1s. 6d. Mayhew and Co. *The Sentinel*, Romance. ditto. 1s. 6d. ditto. *Scenes of Home*, Ballad, ditto. 1s. 6d. ditto. — There is a pleasing simplicity in Mr. Greene's compositions, which will give them a greater circulation, when works of a higher calibre lie neglected on the shelves. The three songs of the publisher before us are all of them pleasing: the first particularly so. It purports on the title-page to have been sung by Miss Tree; and in such hands must have been truly delightful. We should wish to call Mr. G.'s attention to some observations we have made, relative to the reiteration of words, by which we conceive his songs, as well as Mr. Blewitt's, might be advantaged.

"*Who'll buy a Heart?*" Ballad sung by Mad. Vestris. J. Blewitt. 2s. Clementi. — It appears strange, that two songs composed by the same party, within a short period, should in all respects be so directly opposed in character. The poetry is here adapted with great taste and judgment; and if we cannot compliment Mr. B. very highly on the originality of this little air (which is borrowed very closely from a song of Moore's), we can certainly give him the meed of elegance and feeling.

"*The Light Guitar*." J. Barnett. 2s. Mayhew. — Mr. Barnett has acquired a well-earned fame by his Scena "*Not a Drum*;" which this little air, though in so light and different a style, will not tend to diminish: the air is simple, pleasing, and appropriate; and the symphonies, &c. al Espagniola, are highly characteristic.

PIANO-FORTE.

Grand Concerto, for Piano-forte. Op. 59. J. Moschelles. 8s. Chappel.—This is truly a glorious effort of science; the tutti are highly wrought, and exhibit a thorough knowledge of orchestral effect. The admixture of the accompaniments (the wind instruments in particular), with the solos, is managed with great judgment, and produces a most delicious effect. The first movement in B flat (somewhat à la Marcia) is particularly bold and spirited. The Adagio in the same key is fine and brilliant, but not so strikingly beautiful as some we have met with: and the Rondo in E flat, à la polacca, is worthy of the preceding movements.

Eighth Grand Concerto for the Piano-forte. Op. 70. J. B. Cramer. 8s. Boosey and Co.—We cannot, generally speaking, rank this Concerto so high, as a scientific performance, as the last, though interspersed with passages of the highest ingenuity and beauty; but they are both of so superior a grade, that it is almost presumptuous to estimate their relative merits.

The first and last movements are in D minor, the Larghetto in D major. The orchestral introduction is more in the style

of the old masters, and consequently heavier than that of Mr. Moschelles. The solos are elegant and flowing; the passages much less complex and awkward. The Larghetto we consider much more interesting, though of a simpler nature, and decidedly give it the preference. The Rondo al Espagniola is original, but not particularly pleasing.

Mozart's Concerto in F., performed by Cramer this Season. Reprint by Preston. 5s.—This, as the reprint of an old work, does not altogether with propriety come under our notice; but it is curious to compare it with the last concerto, of the present day. We must have a humble opinion of Mozart's abilities as a performer, notwithstanding the lofty commendations of his biographers, when we see a production, which in the present day would merely rank with juvenile sonatas, designated a grand Concerto, and performed as a chef-d'œuvre of execution.

Rondeau Mignon, pour le Piano-forte. Piss. Boosey and Co.—Mignon, as far as beauty and delicacy are concerned, but too scientific and difficult to bear that title with propriety. The subject is particularly elegant.

MEDICAL REPORT.

MARVELS are not to be met with every day, even in a Medical Report. It is possible, as the present generation experience, even in such a variable climate as Englishmen dwell in, for extraordinary changes daily to take place in the atmospheric temperature, without any permanent inconvenience to health.

Although, during the past month, we may truly say that we have been subjected to extremes of heat and cold, yet the health of the body of inhabitants of London has continued good. Ophthalmic and catarrhal affections, and also painful inflammations of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands have principally come under the notice of the Reporter;—cases of fever have been few, and those of mild form.

The following interesting facts are extracted from a pamphlet which has just been published on Small-pox and Vaccination, in the town of Cambridge, by Mr. J. J. Cribb, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons:—

1. More than 300 have probably died in Cambridge, in the course of twenty-five years preceding the summer of 1824—i.e. 1 in 7 of those who have had the disease.

2. Ten have died in the same period of small-pox from inoculation—i.e. 1 in 113.

3. Three have died of small-pox after vaccination; or 1 in 1318 vaccinated.

4. From the joint influence of vaccina-

tion and small-pox inoculation, it is very probable that 713 deaths from natural small-pox have been prevented.

5. If all who have been affected, within the given period, with either of these diseases (*viz.* inoculated small-pox, and natural small-pox, or cow-pox) had been inoculated with small-pox, 64 only would have died.

6. Had all undergone vaccination, five or six only would have died of small-pox.

7. Where one person has died of small-pox after vaccination, 11 or 12 have died of inoculated small-pox.

8. In several parishes of Cambridge, in proportion to the diffusion of vaccination, has been the prevention of small-pox.

9. Two hundred and twenty-four cases of small-pox have occurred after supposed vaccination.

10. In these cases (see 9) the disease was slight in 163; more severe, but not dangerous, in 33; dangerous in 9, and fatal in 3.

11. The supervention of small-pox in persons previously vaccinated, has been incomparably more frequent of late than in former years.

12. The lapse of time does not impair the protecting influence of cow-pox, in the persons of those who have once undergone the disease.

13. The vaccinated virus has lost none of its efficacy from the time which has transpired, and the number of individuals through whom it has passed, since it was first taken from its original source.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITHIN the last five or six days, we have had an unwelcome return of the north-easterly winds, inducing a lower and unfavourable degree of temperature, at a most critical season, when a genial warmth in the atmosphere is of the utmost importance. Wheat, on the best lands, is now in the height of the blooming or flowering process, and the well filling of the kernel and weight of the grain is at issue. We apprehend, these alternations will characterize the season throughout—trusting, however, from the past, that the blighting change will not be sufficiently rigorous or continued, to affect the corn in any considerable degree. But it is certain that, thus far, the fruits are defective in the flavour of a genial season. Of apples, a modicum crop is expected: of pears and plums, less hope. Nothing has transpired, since our last, to detract from the luxuriant and promising appearance of the crops on warm and dry soils: on such, wheat, barley, oats, beans, rye, wear the promise of an abundant harvest. Of peas, the report is less favourable. The swathe of the artificial grasses, clover, lucerne, tares, &c. is the heaviest that has been known during some years, and the seeds and pasture-grounds are highly productive; but the crop of meadow hay, it is supposed, will not be generally heavy. Potatoe plants appearing: the vast breadth of the present season will prove a saving appendage to the wheat crop. Some Swedish turnip plants above ground, blighted, here and there. The common turnip-sowing in progress. Much nonsense and quackery published of late, about transplanting and drilling Swedish turnips, as though that were a recent discovery. The practice will scarcely become general, from the extra labour, time and expense, and the equal certainty of a good crop from sowing and judicious drilling. Considerable appearance of blight and vermin on the hops, of which, it is already decided, the crop cannot be large. Prices continue high of all kinds of live stock, fat or store. Some vestiges of the rot in sheep remain, but the fall of lambs has been so generally successful, as to afford the prospect of full amends for the partial misfortune of the late season. The

excessive price of cart-horses, particularly, has inspired a spirit in the breeders, who are every where extending their studs. The demand, from France, for our saddle, carriage and stud horses increases; whence it would seem that the French supply other parts of the Continent. In consequence, certain of our sages of the old school are publishing their apprehensions, lest we should lose our national superiority in that most important animal, and that the nations of the Continent should find it. We recommend to these gentlemen a few lessons in political economy. The more horses we export, the more and the more valuable shall we be enabled to raise. A capital saddle or carriage-horse cannot be bred and reared in this country, until fit for use, under the cost, at least, of £190. Sheep-shearing in activity—the fleeces good and heavy. The wool-growers and staplers, as usual, hot at the *carté and tierce* of controversy—the former, probably, to succeed in raising the price, from the immense and growing demand for our national manufacture. Tup and sheep-breeding, in the midland counties, has experienced a most extraordinary stimulus, from our general and manufacturing prosperity; and the *Astræa* of social entertainment and plentiful dinners, diluted with the choicest wines and the most potent *October*, has returned. The farmer is himself again! May he continue so! The liberation of the bonded corn and flour has been far enough from depressing the price, which will prove a successful test of what may be farther attempted. The coming harvest, it is said, will not be so early as the last; yet a considerable surplus of the bread-corn of last year will be found at the close of the present.

Smithfield.—Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Veal, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb, 5s. 8d. to 7s.—Pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s.—Raw Fat, 2s. 2d.—Bath Bacon, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Irish, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.

Corn Exchange.—Wheat, 48s. to 52s.—Barley, 32s. to 42s.—Oats, 22s. to 32s.—Bread (London), 10½d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 55s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 60s. to 120s.—Straw, 36s. to 56s.

Coals in the Pool, 28s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.
Middlesex, June 20.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—The buyers of British Plantation Sugar have this week not shewn so much inclination to purchase; but holders evince no disposition to relax in their demands. Grocers' Sugars have been bought rather lower, and at full 1s. per cwt. under our quotations; but strong qualities are much sought after, and fully command former prices.—On Tuesday, 172 hhds. Barbadoes Sugar were sold at 61s. 6d. to 72s. per cwt.

Refined Sugars have been very dull the greater part of the week; but the last account from the Continent being favourable, the prices recovered the depression, and therefore may be quoted at our statement.

East-India Sugars.—The parcels lately offered for sale by auction have been withdrawn for higher prices.

Foreign Sugars.—The demand still continues: Fine Havannah, 52s. to 54s.; Middling and Soft, 50s. to 51s.—The demand for Foreign Sugars continues increasing, and few parcels offering for sale.

Coffee.—The public sales this week have been very extensive, consisting of 1,200 casks and 200 bags Plantation, and 1,850 bags of Foreign. The demand has been brisk, and choice sorts have sold at an advanced price. Foreign and Ordinary Plantation are not in demand, but there is no reduction of prices.

Cotton.—In this article, little or no business has been done, and prices are at our present quotation. But it is impossible to state the prices correctly, in consequence of limited transactions.

Rum, Brandy and Hollands.—The market remains rather dull at present, and prices are at our quotations.

Teas.—Teas remain steady since the sale. Common Congous, that cost 2s. 5½d. have been sold at an advance of ¾d. to ¾d. per lb.

Spices.—The limited demand for Spices occasions nominal quotations. Pepper is in demand, at higher prices. Cinnamon, Nutmegs and Cassia are without alteration.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 10.—Paris, 25. 20.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 9. 54.—Madrid, 36½—Cadiz, 36½—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 50—Genoa, 45¾—Naples, 41—Lisbon, 51¾—Oporto, 51—Dublin, 9½—Cork, 9½.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 92½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93¾; 4 per Cent. 1822, 106½; New 3½ per Cents., 101½; Bank Stock, 233¾.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 18s.—Silver in bars, standard, 5s. 0½d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley Canal, 325l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 120l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 338l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 540l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,000.—Neath, 385l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 900l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 16l.—Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light Chartered Company, 67l.—City Gas-Light Company, 160l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 315l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—Jordan, per cwt. 13l. to 13l. 5s.

Valencia..... 5l. to 6l. 5s.

Bitter..... 4l. to 4l. 5s.

ALUM:—English..... per ton 15l.

ASHES:—Canada Pot..... per cwt. 34s.

— Pearl..... 33s.

United States Pot..... 42s.

— Pearl..... 41s.

Russia Pearl..... 36s. 6d.

BARILLA:—

Carthagena..... per ton 22l. to 22l. 10s.

Teneriffe..... 17l. to 18l.

Sicily..... 18l. 10s. to 19l.

East India..... 14l. to 15l.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough..... per ton 9l.

COCOA:—

Grenada (*in Bond*).. per cwt. 76s. to 95s.

Trinidad..... 78s. to 98s.

West-India..... 60s. to 80s.

Guayaquil..... 45s. to 50s.

Brazil..... 42s. to 48s.

COFFEE (*in Bond*):—

Jamaica..... per cwt. 57s. to 62s.

—, good..... 63s. to 66s.

—, middling..... 71s. to 80s.

—, good and fine..... 81s. to 98s.

Demerara, &c..... 64s. to 66s.

Dominica, &c..... 68s. to 75s.

Mocha..... 100s. to 160s.

Ceylon..... 52s. to 62s.

COFFEE (*continued*):—

Cheribon..... 60s. to 68s.

Sumatra..... 56s. to 62s.

St. Domingo..... 61s. to 64s.

Havannah..... 61s. to 66s.

Brazil..... 60s. to 65s.

COTTON WOOL (*in Bond*):—

Bengal..... per lb. 8½d. to 10½d.

Madras..... 9d. to 11½d.

Surat..... 9½d. to 13d.

Bourbon..... 20d. to 24d.

Georgia, Upland..... 15d. to 17d.

—, Sea Island... 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

—, Stained.... 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d.

New Orleans..... 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7½d.

Pernambucco..... 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.

Maranham..... 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.

Bahia, &c..... 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.

Demerara, &c..... 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d.

Common West-India.. 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.

Carthagea..... 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 2¾d.

Egyptian..... 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d.

Smyrna..... 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

CURRENTS:..... per cwt. 96s. to 102s.

FIGS:—Faro..... 42s.

Spanish..... 42s.

Turkey..... 45s. to 60s.

FLAX:—Riga..... per ton 53l. to 55l.

Petersburgh, 12 head..... 49l. to 58l.

Archangel..... 46l.

GINGER (in Bond):—

Jamaica, White . per cwt. 120s. to 160s.

HEMP:—Riga Rhine per ton 44*l*. to 45*l*.Petersburgh, clean 41*l*. to 43*l*.—, half clean 36*l*. to 37*l*.East India (in Bond) 28*l*.**INDIGO:—**E.-India, fine blue, per lb. 11s. 6*d*. to 12s. 6*d*.—, fine violet 10s. 6*d*. to 11s. 4*d*.—, ordinary 7s. 6*d*. to 9s. 4*d*.

Caraccas & Guatemalas	{	Floras 12s. to 13s.
		Sobres 10s. to 11s.
		Cortes 7s. to 9s.

IRON:—Petersburgh, per ton 21*l*. to 22*l*. 10s.Swedish, 15*l*. to 17*l*.British 15*l*.**OILS:—**Galipoli . . per tun 236 galls. 52*l*. to 58*l*.Provence 60*l*. to 62*l*.Barbary 45*l*.Lucca per jar 24 galls. 9*l*.

Florence per half-chest 27s. to 29s.

Linseed per tun 23*l*. to 24*l*.**PEPPER:—**Black per lb. 6*d*. to 6½*d*.PIMENTO 9½*d*. to 10*d*.**PITCH:—**British per cwt. 6s.

Stockholm 8s.

Archangel 7s.

American 5s. 6*d*.**RICE:—**Carolina, new . . per cwt. 35s. 6*d*. to 36s.

—, old 35s.

East-India, fine Patna 22s. to 23s.

—, Bengal White 20s. to 21s.

SPICES:—Nutmegs . . . per lb. 5s. to 5s. 6*d*.Mace 7s. to 7s. 6*d*.Cloves 3s. to 3s. 3*d*.Cinnamon 3s. to 8s. 3*d*.**SPIRITS (in Bond):—**Rum, Jamaica . . per gall. 1s. 10*d*. to 3s.—, Leeward Island . . 1s. 6*d*. to 2s. 6*d*.Brandy, Cognac 3s. 2*d*. to 3s. 3*d*.—, Bourdeaux 2s. 1*d*. to 2s. 4*d*.

Geneva, Dutch 2s.

SUGAR:—

Jamaica per cwt. 61s. to 62s.

Barbadoes, fine 65s. to 70s.

Antigua, &c. 50s. to 62s.

East India (in Bond) 28s. to 40s.

Havannah 32s. to 53s.

Refined, on board:—

Large Lumps 43s. to 45s.

Single Loaves 43s. to 46s.

Fine Patent ditto 48s. to 58s.

TALLOW:—Petersburgh . . . per cwt. 35s. to 35s. 6*d*.Archangel 33s. 6*d*. to 34s.**TAR:—**Virginia per barrel 17s. 6*d*. to 18s.

Stockholm 17s.

American 15s.

TEA (E.-India Company's prices):—Bohea per lb. 2s. 3½*d*. to 2s. 5*d*.Congou 2s. 5½*d*. to 3s. 9*d*.Souchong 3s. 9*d*. to 4s. 10*d*.Campoi 3s. 4*d*. to 3s. 10*d*.Twankay 3s. 3½*d*. to 3s. 4*d*.Hyson-skin 3s. 3½*d*. to 3s. 9*d*.Hyson 4s. to 5s. 10*d*.Gunpowder 5s. 8*d*. to 7s. 4*d*.**TOBACCO (in Bond):—**Virginia per lb. 3*d*. to 6*d*.Maryland 3*d*. to 6*d*.**WINE (in Bond):—**Cape . . . per pipe 110 galls. 14*l*. to 25*l*.—, Red 16*l*. to 30*l*.Old Port, per pipe 138 ditto 42*l*. to 56*l*.New ditto 24*l*. to 36*l*.Lishon . . per pipe 140 ditto 28*l*. to 35*l*.Sherry . . per butt 130 ditto 28*l*. to 68*l*.Bucellas, per pipe 140 ditto 40*l*. to 45*l*.Calcavella ditto . . . 38*l*. to 44*l*.Spanish Red 252 ditto 16*l*. to 30*l*.Benecarlo 112 ditto 9*l*. to 12*l*.Bronti 110 ditto 10*l*. to 22*l*.Madeira ditto . . . 26*l*. to 95*l*.Claret 56 ditto 18*l*. to 58*l*.Mountain, per butt 126 ditto 25*l*. to 45*l*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of May and the 19th of June 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

B LUNDELL, P. Liverpool, distiller
 Carling, P. Union-street, Bond-street, tailor
 Phillips, H. Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, hatter
 Warwick, J. Austin Friars, wine-merchant
 Young, J. G. Austin Friars, merchant

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 64.]*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

A RCHER, W. Fetter-lane, merchant. (Arnott, West-street, Finsbury-circus
 Argent, J. Church-row, Bethnal-green, carpenter. (Williams, Copthall-court
 Backhouse, H. Leeds, druggist. (Granger, Leeds; and King, Hatton-garden
 Blundell, R. Liverpool, distiller. (Radcliffe and Duncan, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row
 Boyes, J. Scarborough, grocer. (Thornton, Scarborough; and Lever, Gray's-inn

Brooks, J. Bath, victualler. (Crutwell and Evans, Bath; and Frowd and Rose, Serle-street
 Brown, P. Scarborough, draper. (Foden, Leeds; and Makinson, Temple
 Brownless, C. Leeds, brush-maker. (Burra and Neild, King-street, Cheapside
 Bruce, J. Sweeting's-alley, stationer. (Hurst, Mark-street
 Clay, T. Size-lane, wine-merchant. (Fisher and Spencer, Walbrook-buildings
 Clunes, D. Goodge-street, upholsterer. (Houbel, Clifford's-inn
 Cook, C. and J. Booth, Manchester, merchants. (Whitehead, Manchester; and Appleby and Charnack, Gray's-inn
 Cowper, W. Millbrook, scrivener. (Minchin, Gosport, and Minchin, Gray's-inn
 Craven, T. and J. Parker, Heckmondwike, scribbling-millers. (Carr, Gomersall; and Evans and Shearman, Hatton-garden
 Crossley, T. Nicholas-lane, tea-dealer. (James, Bucklersbury
 Dean, G. Bridgewater, chinaman. (Reid, Bridgewater; and Pain, New-inn
 Eccleston,

Eccleston, R. Bristol, wine-merchant. (Webb, Bath; and Clowes and Co. Temple
Elen, P. Woburn, draper. (Spencer and Desborough, Size-lane
Folkard, W. King-street, Cheapside, victualler. (Cocker, Nassau-street
Fox, J. Birmingham, plater. (Wills, Birmingham; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane
Frampton, G. Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis, merchant. (Arden, Weymouth; and Bridges and Mason, Red-lion-square
Gascoigne, R. Richmond, tailor. (Sutcliffe, New-bridge-street, Blackfriars
George, H. Bedwelty, Monmouth, shopkeeper. (Bigg, Bristol; and Bigg, Chancery-lane
Goldscheide, J. London-wall, merchant. (Wright, Allie-street
Goodwin, J. Holt, Worcester, miller. (Hill, Worcester; and Becke, Devonshire-street, Queen-square
Griffiths, S. Liverpool, tea-dealer. (Gunnery, Liverpool; and Maughan and Fothergill, Great James-street
Hall, C. Egham, innkeeper. (Brown and Martin, Mincing-lane
Hayden, J. Southampton, boot-maker. (Martell, Portsmouth; and Platt, New Boswell-court
Hazard, W. Liverpool, nail-manufacturer. (Leather, Liverpool; and Leigh, Charlotte-row
Hills, J. High-street, Mary-le-bone, farrier. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone
Hope, H. A. Mark-lane, dealer. (Faithfull, Birchin-lane
Jeffery, W. Davis-street, Hanover-square, horse-dealer. (Horlebar, George-street, Hanover-square
Jerman, S. Lambeth, tea-dealer. (Williams, North-place, Gray's-inn-road
Johnston, T. jun. Liverpool, tailor. (Mason, Liverpool; and Willis and Co. Tokenhouse-yard
Knowles, T. Cheltenham, warehouse-man. (Hodgson and Ogden, Mildred's-court, Poultry
Lawrance, C. Drury-lane, tallow-chandler. (Hall, Dorking; and Great James-street, Bedford-row
Lawton, T. Greenacres More, near Oldham, publican. (Claye and Thompson, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row
Livingston, T. Stepney-causeway, baker. (Templar, John-street, America-square
Mansel, W. (otherwise Sir W. Mansel, bart.) Downing-street, picture-dealer. (Ledwich, John-street, Blackfriars-road
Mercer, W. Manchester, iron-founder. (Barker, Manchester; and Barker, Gray's-inn

Miles, J. Old-street-road, oilman. (Pownall and Papps, Old Jewry
Morley, W. Stapleford, lace-manufacturer. (Williams, Nottingham; and Capes, Gray's-inn
Newnham, W. Bognor, builder. (Freeman and Calhour, Arundel; and Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street
Oldfield, H. Devonshire-buildings, New Dover-road, gas-light-manufacturer. (Bassett, Poultry
Phillips, T. Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent, merchant. (Phillips, Narberth; and Clark and Co. Chancery-lane
Phillips, W. Chepstow, coal-merchant. (Evans, Chepstow; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn
Robinson, J. Manchester, copperas-manufacturer. (Chetham, Stockport; and John, Paisgrave-place
Sharp, G. Leeds, cordwainer. (Granger, Leeds; and King, Hatton-garden
Sherwin, J. Burslem, bookseller. (Harding, Burslem; and Walford, Grafton-street
Sloan, A. and M. Frideberg, Paternoster-row, dealers. (Hughes, Trinity-square
Standen, C. and W. German, Long-lane, West Smithfield, tailors. (Bousfield and Pitcher, Chatham-place
Stones, D. and T. Ashworth, York, turners. (Davies, York; and Lever, Gray's-inn
Swift, W. and T. Swift, Aston, near Birmingham, toy-makers. (Lee and Hunt, Birmingham; and Alexander and Son, Carey-street
Thomas, J. Stepney, master-mariner. (Blunt and Co. Liverpool-street, Broadstreet-buildings
Thornley, T. Manchester, pawnbroker. (Clay and Thompson, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row
Unsworth, J. Liverpool, tailor. (Towers, Castle-street, Falcon-square
Vickery, J. Bristol, brush-manufacturer. (Meredith, Bristol; and Wigglesworth and Ridsdale, Gray's-inn
Walsh, J. Norwich, linen-draper. (Jones, Size-lane
Warwick, J. and J. G. Young, Austin-friars, wine-merchants. (Sandan and Fendall, Dowgate-hill
Williams, J. Twyford, butcher. (Hunt, Gray's-inn
Williams, W. H. Old-street, corn-dealer. (Tomes, Lincoln's-inn-fields
Wood, G. Manchester, tailor. (Taylor and Son, Manchester; and Robinson and Hine, Charter-house-square
Woodward, J. Nottingham, machine-maker. (Foxcroft and Parsons, Nottingham; Yallop, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall
Yandall, E. Wynyatt-place, Clerkenwell, horse dealer. (Wright, Little Allie-street

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOTT, T. Knaresborough, July 7
Allen, A. Pall-mall, June 25
Barlow, J. J. Sheffield, June 29
Barratt, A. Newport Pagnell, June 21
Bayley, J. Ipswich, July 6
Belesario, A. M. Size-lane, July 12
Boswell, P. S. Strand, July 12
Boswell, T. Surrey-street, June 18
Bowen, W. Warrington, July 9
Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Bond-street, July 12
Capes, G. Barton-upon-Humber, July 12
Capling, J. Holloway, July 2
Clift, H. Painswick, July 11
Congdon, T. Torquay, July 4
Cooper, B. W. Wrexham, July 4
Cooper, F. East Dereham, Norfolk, July 9
Cooper, J. Eyam, York, July 5
Cox, C. St. Martin's-lane, Aug. 9
Croxford, C. Uxbridge, June 26
Cruikshanks, J. Gerrard-street, Soho, June 25
Darby, D. Halesowen, July 6
Dauncey, J. Coaley Mills, near Uley, Gloucestershire, June 28
Dinsdale, G. Richmond, July 5
Dobson, T. and G. Thompson, Darlington, Durham, June 28
Dudman, R. and G. Winter, Jerusalem Coffee-house, July 5
Eade, C. Stow-market, July 9
Edgington, T. Wells-street, Oxford-street, June 25
Evans, W. Albany-terrace, Old Kent-road, June 21

Flower, T. Castle-street, Holborn, June 28
Fox, R. Great Queen-street, July 9
Francis, R. Wellclose-sq., June 21
Giani, A. New Cavendish-street, June 21
Gibbons, T. Hollywell-street, July 2
Giles, J. and G. Dennis, Bow-street, July 2
Golding, H. Philpot-lane, June 18
Good, W. sen. and W. Good, jun., Hythe, June 25
Greetham, T. Liverpool, June 14
Griffith, T. Liverpool, July 2
Halmarack, J. sen. Madeley, June 28
Hamelon, P. Vauxhall, June 18
Hardisty, G. and J. Cowling, Bedford-court, Covent-garden, June 25
Heaton, J. Scoles, Rotherham, June 15
Hedge, J. Star-court, Soho, July 2
Helling, E. Bedford-street, June 18
Helm, G. Worcester, June 23
Hill, T. and H. Wood, Queen-hithe, July 5
Hitchen, C. and T. Westenholme, Sheffield, June 16
Hitchin, C. Sheffield, June 21
Holmes, J. Lambeth, June 25
Howell, J. Cheltenham, July 12
Howe, R. Haymarket, June 18
Howkins, J. Penny-fields, and Fel-lorris and W. Constable, Regent-street, Blackwall, July 2
Hall, C. G. and H. B. Grosvenor-street West, Piccadilly, July 9

Hatfield, W. and J. Morton, Sheffield, July 9
Jagger, J. East Stone-house, June 18
Jameson, W. York, June 1
Johnson, W. Grange-road, June 23
Jones, E. Newington causeway, July 2
Keeling, E. Hanley, June 27
Kelsey, W. and T. Misterton, Nottingham, July 12
Kent, H. Lawrence-lane, June 14
Lamb, G. Jerusalem Coffee-house, June 25
Leach, J. Manchester, June 27
Le Comte, J. R. St. Helen's-place, June 21
Lloyd, T. and J. Winter, Bluebell-yard, St. James's-street, July 2
Lush, W. and J. High Holborn, June 28
Marshall, R. Jury-farm, near Ripley, June 28
Marshall, J. Gray's-inn-lane, July 5
Middleton, W. Liverpool, June 30
Mitchell, W. Norwich, June 21
Morgan, A. Redwelty, Monmouth, June 21
Murcott, A. Warwick, June 21
Mure, H. and Co. Fenchurch-street, June 14
Nerse, M. G. Parliament-street, June 25
Newcombe, C. Holles-street, June 28
Newell, J. Beaconsfield, July 16
Orme, W. Southwark, June 21
Parker, W. Oxford-street, June 28
Parkin

Parkin, W. Nafferton, York, June 28
 Parsons, J. Long-acre, July 9
 Rackham, J. Strand, June 25
 Railston, J. North Shields, June 28
 Rawlinson, S. Manchester, July 6
 Renolds, W. Tadcaster, June 15
 Roberts, P. P. H. High Holborn, July 2
 Robertson, E. French-horn-yard, High Holborn, June 21
 Rowe, W. Plymouth, June 30
 Ruffy, J. D. Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, July 12
 Ryall, W. and T. Upper Berkeley-street, June 14
 Salter, T. Manchester, July 8
 Sandison, W. Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, June 28
 Shawcross, J. Manchester, July 12
 Shillito, W. Leeds, July 16
 Spendelow, R. Drayton-in-hales, June 20

Stodart, J. and F. Carlisle, June 22
 Stokes, H. Throgmorton-street, June 25
 Stracey, J. H. Berners-street, June 28
 Stoneham, T. Little Chelsea, July 2
 Stott, S. and J. Rochdale, June 29
 Tankard, R. J. Birmingham, June 21
 Tee, J. Hensworth, York, July 5
 Todd, E. Charlton, Lancaster, July 7
 Tomkinson, S. Burslem, June 27
 Tonge, G. W. B. Leadenhall-street, June 4
 Tosley, R. Hamptonwick, July 12
 Vierra, A. J. L. and A. M. Braga, Tokenhouse-yard, June 25
 Wagstaff, D. and J. H. Skinner-street, June 18
 Welch, T. Great Tower-street,

Welford, J. Old South-sea-house, June 18
 Wells, J. and W. Hamilton, Liverpool, June 22
 Westbrook, J. St. Alban's, July 5
 Whitaker, J. St. Paul's-church-yard, July 9
 Whitley, J. and T. Edmonton, July 9
 Whyte, M. and J. Great Eastcheap, July 5
 Wilson, J. Rathbone-place, June 14
 Wise, R. and Co. Wood-street, June 21
 Wood, J. Great Russell-street, June 25
 Worthington, H. J. Lower Thames-street, July 2
 Wotton, T. Bristol, July 5
 Young, W. Bernard-street, July 2

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Mrs. Hemans has in the press a Poem, entitled "The Forest Sanctuary; with Lays of other Lands." It is the tale of a Spanish exile, who flies from the religious persecutions of the 16th century, and takes refuge in the wilds of America, where he relates his own story.

Mr. T. S. Davies, private teacher of Mathematics, Bristol, has ready for press, a course of "Studies in Plane Geometry." This work is intended gradually to initiate the student into the different methods of geometrical investigation, and to form his mind to habits of self-dependence. At the same time that the plan is entirely new, a great number of theorems (some derived from sources open to very few, and many of them original) will form a condensation of important propositions, not to be found in any prior work. We understand that Mr. D. has also in preparation, "Some Illustrations of the Common-Sense System of Philosophy."

The eighth volume of the British Anthology, with Mr. Westall's designs, will be completed early this month.

"The Rising Village," a Poem, by Oliver Goldsmith, a descendant of the family of the author of "The Deserted Village," is just printed.

Mr. Westall's Designs for Cowper's Poems are newly engraved; they are (with the Poems) nearly ready for delivery.

Mr. Holland has in the press a New Tale, entitled "Moderation."

The author of the Picturesque Promenade round Dorking, has in the press a volume of Tales, Essays, Sketches and Readings.

Excerpta Aristophanica, with Prefaces, Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and occasional Translations; and Excerpta Oratoria, or Selections from the Greek Orators, intended to confirm and illustrate the views offered in the preceding volumes, of the Politics, the Philosophy, Drama, Customs, Manners and State of Society of

Ancient Athens, are preparing for publication.

A Gardener's Quarterly Register and Magazine of Rural and Domestic Improvement, is announced—London's Encyclopedia of Gardening is just ready.

Literary Dissections of Medical History, in 3 vols. small 8vo., are nearly ready for publication.

Another new Quarterly Magazine is about to be started: it professes to avoid politics; and to be the production principally of young scholars who have left the universities, and are preparing for other pursuits.

The "Complete Servant" will be published in a few days.

Lady Morgan's volume, entitled "Ab-senteism," will be ready in a few days.

The lately-discovered work of Milton is just ready for publication.

In the course of July will be published, a Manual of Classical Bibliography; comprising a copious detail of the various Editions, Translations into the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and, occasionally, other Languages; Commentaries, and Works, Critical and Illustrative, of the Greek and Latin Classics, by Joseph William Moss, B.A., of Magdalen-Hall, Oxford.

The new volume of Poems, by the author of the Improvisatrice, will be published in a day or two.

Mr. Nash's Views and Illustrations of His Majesty's Palace at Brighton are now just ready.

Suggestions on the mode of determining the degree of Security to be placed on Vaccination, as a preventive of Small-pox, published in the form of a Letter to the Secretary of the Home Department, will speedily be published.

Watts's Poetical Album, or Register of Modern Fugitive Poetry, is now just ready.

The Poetical and Dramatic Works of Christopher Marlowe, 2 vols. crown 8vo., are nearly ready.

The Letters of Marshal Conway, from 1744

1744 to 1784, embracing the period when he was Commander of the Forces, and Secretary of State, will be published in a few days.

Mr. Moore's *Life of Sheridan*, so long announced, is expected to appear in a few days.

Mr. Charles Mills has in the press the *History of Chivalry, or Knighthood and its Times*, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The *English Flora*. By Sir James E. Smith, President of the Linnean Society, &c. &c. Vol. 3 is just ready. The work will be completed in 5 vols.

A *Memoir of the Life of the late John Bowdler, esq.*, with some Account of the late Thomas Bowdler, esq., 1 vol. 8vo, will be published in a few days.

Mr. Christie, a Member of the Society of Dilettanti, has in the press, *Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases*, and their probable connexion with the Shows of the Eleusinian and other Mysteries.

Sermons of the late Rev. John Jortin, D.D., Archdeacon of London, Rector of St. Dunstan in the East, and Vicar of Kensington, abridged by the Rev. George Whittaker, M.A., in 3 vols. 8vo., are nearly ready.

The *History of the principal Transactions in British India, during the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings*, by Henry T. Prinsep, of the Bengal Civil Service, will be published in a few days.

Sonnets, Recollections of Scotland, and other Poems, by a Resident of Sherwood Forest, are nearly ready.

A *Summer's Ramble through the Highlands of Scotland*, is announced.

A work entitled "*The Cheltenham Anthology* ; consisting of Translations from the Greek, Latin, Italian, French and Spanish ; and Original Poems ; edited by W.H. Halpin," is announced as being in the press.

The *Reminiscences of Michael Kelly, of the King's Theatre and Theatre Royal Drury-lane*, in 2 vols. 8vo., are just ready.

Legends of the North, or the Feudal Christmas ; a Poem, by Mrs. H. Rolls, authoress of "*Sacred Sketches*," &c., will be published within the month.

A *Panoramic View of the important commercial town of Liverpool*, is now in the hands of an eminent Engraver, and will shortly appear.

A *Series of Four Views of the ancient and important Fortress of Dover*, drawn from nature, on stone, from the picturesque situations, will appear in a few days.

The *Country Vicar, the Bride of Theybergh, and other Poems*, will shortly be published.

The *Pepysian Diary and Correspondence*, edited by Lord Braybrooke, is early expected. The *Diary* commences immediately before the Restoration, when Mr. Pepys sailed with the Earl of Sandwich to bring over the King from Breda, and is

continued almost uninterruptedly for ten years.

On the 2d of July will appear, the First Number of the *Scientific Gazette*, a Library of Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry and Discovery. Edited at the London Institution, by Charles F. Partington.

Historical and Literary Tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland, with Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons, visited by the author, in 2 vols., will be published in a few days.

A *Dumfries Monthly Magazine* is announced.

Forty Views on the Clyde and its tributary Streams, in numbers, by D. C. Hill, author of the *Sketches in Perthshire*, are announced for publication.

An extended and improved Edition of the *Naval Gazetteer and Chronologist* ; containing a *History of the Late Wars*, from their commencement in 1793 to their conclusion in 1801, and from their recommencement in 1803 to their final conclusion in 1815, when Buonaparte surrendered himself to Captain Maitland, on board the *Bellerophon*, and continued, as to the biographical part, to the present time ; is in the press, and will speedily be published, in a neat pocket size.

Part IV. of *Sermons and Plans of Sermons*, by the late Rev. Joseph Benson, are in the press.

Early in July will be published, in 1 vol. fsc. 8vo. with Frontispiece, "*The Broken Heart*," "*Legend of the Isles*," with other Poems, by Edmund Reade, esq.

The *History of Rome*, now first translated from the German of B.G. Niebuhr, is in preparation.

The *Gipse, a Romance*, by John Bowring, esq., from the German of Laun, is preparing for publication.

The Rev. Alexander Law, A.M., of Clatt, Aberdeenshire, correspondent Member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, is about to publish his *History of Scotland*, from the earliest period down to the middle of the Ninth Century.

The Rev. John Bruce has in the press, a volume of *Sermons on important Subjects* ; chiefly intended to aid the Devotion of the Closet, and the Religious Exercises of the Family.

Tales of the Wild and the Wonderful, Original and Translated ; containing, the *Prediction — The Yellow Dwarf — Der Freischutz — The Fortunes of De la Pole — and the Lord of the Maelstram*, will soon appear, in post 8vo.

On July 1st, will be published in Dublin, the First Number of a *Monthly Work*, entitled "*The Christian Examiner and Church of Ireland Magazine* ;" to be conducted by Clergymen of the Established Church.

Mr. Charles Waterton, of Walton Hall, has a 4to. vol. in the press, entitled, *Wanderings in South America, the North West* of

of the United States, and the Antilles, from the year 1812 to 1825. With original Instructions for the perfect preservation of Birds, Reptiles, &c. for Cabinets of Natural History.

Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England, Wales, and Part of Scotland, on the Plan of Reichard's Itineraries; containing an Account of all the Direct and Cross Roads; together with a Description of every Remarkable Place; its Curiosities, Manufactures, Commerce, Population and Principal Inns: the whole forming a Complete Guide to every Object worthy the attention of Travellers, is in the press.

The First Number of a work, to be continued Monthly, entitled, "Flora Conspicua," comprizing coloured Engravings of the most conspicuous Ornaments of the Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds; accompanied by Botanical Descriptions, and particulars of Treatment and Propagation, by Richard Morris, F.L.S., &c., is announced to appear in July.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The First Part of Mr. Nichols's Collection of "The Progresses, Processions, and Splendid Entertainments of King James the First." Illustrated by Historical, Topographical, and Biographical Notes.

The Eighteenth and concluding Number of the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth."

AGRICULTURE.

A Treatise on the Foot-Rot in Sheep; including Remarks on the Exciting Cause, Method of Cure, and Means of preventing that destructive Malady. By T. Peall, esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Finlayson's British Farmer. 8vo. 9s.

ARCHITECTURE.

No. I. of Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, by J. and H. Le Keux; after Drawings by A. Pugin, Architect. The Literary Part by J. Britton, F.S.A., &c. This number, containing Twenty Engravings by J. Le Keux, all of which are calculated to illustrate the true architectural forms and members of the specimens selected—and some of them serve to exemplify the exact uniformity that prevailed in the ecclesiastical architecture of Normandy and England, at the latter part of the Eleventh Century.

No. I. of Illustrations of Exeter Cathedral, being No. XXXV. of Cathedral Antiquities, by J. Britton.

No. XI. being the First of Vol. II. of Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, with Seven Engravings, and Accounts of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields; the Villa of Mr. Greenough; Somerset-place; &c.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Bridges's Testimonies of Antiquity. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Commercial Power of Great Britain; exhibiting a complete View of the Public Works of this Country. By the Baron Dupin. 2 vols. 8vo., with a 4to. atlas of plans. 28s.

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Letters of Horace Walpole (afterwards Earl of Orford) to the Earl of Hertford, during his Lordship's Embassy to Paris. To which are added, his Lordship's Letters to the Rev. Henry Zouch; forming Vol. IX. of Lord Orford's Work. 4to. £1. 11s. 6d.

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Corpus Poetarum, Part I. comprizing Catullus, Lucretius, Virgilius, Tibullus, and Propertius. 2s. 6d.

DRAMA.

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OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

THE EARL OF WHITWORTH.

AT Knowle Park, in the county of Kent, in the 65th year of his age, after an illness of a few days, the Right Hon. Charles, Earl Whitworth, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Lord of Trade and Plantations, High Steward of Stratford-upon-Avon, D.C.L. &c.; some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and representative of his late Majesty at the Courts; of Warsaw in 1786; Russia in 1788; Denmark in 1800; and France in 1802; in which latter situation, his prompt and dignified repression of the intemperate address, in full Court, of the Ruler of France, is celebrated throughout Europe. The first member of this family who was ennobled was Charles, the eldest son of Charles Whitworth, esq. of Adbaston, in the county of Stafford, who, after filling various important missions abroad, was created a Baron of Ireland by George I.; but dying without issue, the title became extinct, and the late Earl was a grandson of a younger brother of the first Baron. His Lordship was created Baron Whitworth, of Newport Pratt, in the county of Galway, in 1800; Viscount Whitworth, of Adbaston, in the county of Stafford, in 1813; Baron Adbaston, and Earl Whitworth, in 1815. In 1801, he married Arabella Diana Duchess of Dorset, widow of John Frederick, the third Duke, sister to the Hon. C. C. Jenkinson, and has died without issue, so that the title becomes extinct. His Lordship's loss is universally lamented by his neighbours, and especially by the poor, to whom he was a sincere, active, and judicious friend. It was his habit and delight to employ, in occupations suited to their strength, poor old men and women about his house, garden, park, and farm. In this useful charity he spent some thousand pounds a-year; and the aids, privately rendered to objects of compassion in other ways, by the Earl and his consort, the Duchess of Dorset, were very extensive. He was an amiable and kind-hearted man in all the relations of private life, and was considered by all who knew him one of the best examples of an English nobleman.

BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

John Fisher, late Bishop of Salisbury, was the eldest son of a clergyman of the same name, Prebendary of Preston, in the church of Sarum, and Rector of Calbourn, in the Isle of Wight. He was born 1748; educated at St. Paul's School, and entered at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In 1773 he was educated a Fellow of St. John's College in the same University. In 1780 he was appointed Preceptor to his Royal Highness Prince Edward, afterwards Duke

of Kent. In 1781 he was nominated Chaplain to King George III., and in 1786 a Canon of Windsor. In 1803 he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter. In 1805 appointed Preceptor to her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte of Wales; and in 1807 translated to the See of Salisbury, in the possession of which he died May 8, 1825, aged 77.

The principal feature in the Bishop's character was the command of his temper. Suffering during life under bodily indisposition, he was seldom heard to complain, but bore pain with a patient smile, well known to those about him. He seemed to make it his first study that the mind should not partake of the irritability of the body. If an expression of impatience escaped him, it was followed by instant placability; and a restlessness, discovered itself in a manner, until by some act of kindness, every unpleasant impression was effaced from the mind of the offended party. His anger was never provoked on his own account; seldom stirred, except when he heard the absent attacked; a practice in which he never indulged himself, nor was able silently to endure in others; it roused him in his most placid moods. From pride of place and person he was entirely free; and although he passed the larger portion of his life in the intoxicating air of a Court, was distinguished by the personal friendship of his Sovereign, and elevated to the highest rank of his profession, he preserved uniformly his natural character. Mild, quiet, humble, and unassuming, he was ready always to attribute his rise to the preference of his Royal Patron, rather than to his own deserts. If vanity ever discovered itself, it was when he related with honest pride the act of self-denial and integrity to which he owed his advancement. And this, he used to thank God, he had the grace to practise, and the King the goodness to appreciate. Of his piety and charity it is not meet to speak: excepting only this: that his unbounded benevolence was at once the ornament and fault of his character. He wished to oblige and serve every man that approached him; and by his urbanity and accessibility, led the over sanguine to entertain hopes he never intended to raise, and which no human means could realize. Such a disposition was incompatible with the vice of avarice. He expended a large portion of the revenue of the See in acts of benevolence, and left his Bishoprick as he came to it, the master only of his private fortune.

On Monday last his remains were interred with appropriate ceremony in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor. The body was conveyed in a hearse drawn by six horses, caparisoned with purple velvet covering and rich plumes of ostrich feathers, with escutcheons and armorial bearings. The hearse was followed

followed by five carriages of the Royal Family, one of which belonged to Prince Leopold; also by three mourning coaches with four horses each; the family carriages; the carriages of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Winchester, and Bishop of St. Asaph; the carriages of the Earl of Pembroke, Earl Nelson, Lord Bridport, Wadham Wyndym, Esq., and several others. The body on entering St. George's Church was met by the Rev. Dean and Canons, together with the Rev. Mr. Gossett, the Rector of Windsor, the Rev. Mr. Summer, and the surrounding clergy. The whole were dressed in their grand clerical orders. The body was placed in the centre of the Chapel. The burial service was read by the Dean; after which the body was deposited in a vault in the Church prepared for the purpose.

SIR J. C. HIPPLISLEY, BART., D.C.L., F.R. & A.S.

This venerable gentleman died at his house in Grosvenor-street, on Tuesday, at the advanced age of 79. He early entered as a Student, and became a Bencher of the Inner Temple. In the years 1779 and 1780, being in Italy, he was engaged in many important communications to Government. On his return in the following year, he was recommended by Lord North, then at the head of the Treasury, to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, by whom he was appointed to that service, with the advanced rank of four years. He resigned this employment in 1789, having held offices of great trust and importance in the kingdom of Tanjore, during the war with Hyder Ally, and his son Tippoo Sultan. In 1790 he was appointed Recorder of Sudbury, and in the same year was elected one of the Representatives for that borough, for which he served in five parliaments. From 1792 to 1795 he was employed in some important negotiations in Italy, in consequence of which his Majesty conferred on him the title of a Baronet. In 1785, he negotiated the marriage between the Princess Royal of Great Britain and the late King of Wurtemberg, who granted to him and his posterity the right of bearing the arms of the House of Wurtemberg; he was also appointed a Commissioner and Trustee of her Royal Highness's marriage-settlement.

The munificent act of his Majesty in favour of the late unfortunate representative of the House of Stuart, originated in the statement of his distresses made by Sir John; which transaction may be considered as forming an interesting epoch in the history of our country. Sir John served the office of High Sheriff for Berkshire in 1800; and in the same year was named one of the first Managers of the Royal Institution, and a member of the Government of the Turkey Company. He was for many years an active Magistrate of the

County of Somerset, in which capacity none exceeded him in the zealous discharge of his duties.—As a Vice-President and efficient member of the West of England Agricultural Society, he will long be remembered with esteem.—He was also a Trustee, and one of the principal promoters of the Literary Institution in Bath, in the prosperity of which he felt a lively interest, as well as that in which is established in Bristol.—He was the author of several political publications; and was anxious, at all times, to promote the welfare of his country—especially of the neighbourhood in which he resided, where his character is universally respected, and his loss deeply lamented. The title devolves on his son, now Sir John Stuart Hippisley.—His loss in the neighbourhood of his chief residence, which he much loved, and in which he was truly beloved, will be long and severely felt by every description of persons, as his kind heart—his ready hand—and his extensive influence, were never more pleasingly employed than in doing good; and the highest gratification of his life was, the successful result of his endeavours.

DR. JOHN TAYLOR, M.D.

In the 84th year of his age, at the house of Miss Manley, in Castle Street, Reading, John Taylor, M.D. a very eminent physician, who practised at Reading and its neighbourhood for upwards of half a century. He was distinguished for skill, attention, and success. To the poor his advice and assistance were gratuitously rendered, and his private charities were extensive and discriminating. He was born and educated at Manchester, whence he entered at Brazen-nose College, where he acquired a high character for deep learning and general knowledge. Dr. Taylor took the degree of M.A. in 1766; B.M. 1769; and D.M. 1780. In 1808, he sustained a severe loss by the death of his only child, Lieut.-Col. Taylor, who was rising by his bravery and meritorious conduct to the highest military honours, when his country was deprived of his services in a spirited charge which he made on the enemy at the battle of Vimiera. Lieut.-Col. Taylor was a Master of Arts and Student of Christ Church, and in that cathedral a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

MR. D. CORRI, THE COMPOSER.

Mr. D. Corri, well known as a composer and teacher of eminence for the last fifty years, lately expired suddenly, at Hampstead; at the age of 88. The opera of the *Travellers*, the *Bird Song* in the *Cabinet*, and the *Singer's Preceptor*, were the last efforts of his once great genius. During the last six years a very rapid decay of nature was visible, and within the last six months fits of insanity were rather frequent; the

the increasing infirmity of his mind had rendered it necessary to employ a medical person to have the care of him, and a doctor was appointed to whom the deceased was well-known. He was to have removed next week, when death instantly removed him from this world. On Sunday he appeared more hearty than usual, and said to an old acquaintance, who came to dine with him, "I am glad you are come, for I suppose I shall not see you so often after to-day, as I remove to Dr. — on Tuesday or Wednesday." He sat down apparently in the best health and spirits, and ate heartily, till he suddenly fell back in his chair; a rattling was heard in his throat, he attempted to grasp a jug of water, water was instantly given him, his neckcloth loosened, &c., but the jaw fell and he was no more. The nearest surgeon was instantly sent for, under an idea that he had choked himself, but it proved not to be the case: it is supposed to have been an apoplectic fit. He had been a remarkably abstemious man, and never had any illness but the gout during his life. An express was instantly sent off to his son, who resides in Hercules Buildings, but ere he arrived he was a corpse.

GENERAL SIR A. CAMPBELL.

This highly distinguished officer entered the British army as early as the year 1776. He was appointed an ensign in the Royals, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the same corps, 25th Dec. 1778. In the month of April 1780, he obtained a company in the 97th regiment of foot, and served in that corps at the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, in the year 1782. He was soon afterwards placed upon half-pay; but in December 1787 he was attached to the 74th regiment. He became major by brevet in 1794, and obtained a majority in the before-named regiment in the succeeding year. Soon after he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel (4th Dec. 1795), he accompanied the 74th to India, and rendered himself very conspicuous in the Mysore war, and at the capture of Seringapatam in the year 1799. One exploit which he performed upon this occasion, and which created great confusion in the Sultan's army, was an attack upon a circular work, from which he dislodged the enemy with great gallantry, pursuing them across the bridge of communication, and entering the island with the fugitives. He came upon the right of the Sultan's entrenched camp, where he bayoneted some of the enemy in their tents, and spiked several guns.

He attained the rank of colonel in the army in the month of September 1803; and when the present Duke of Wellington commenced his campaigns in Spain, Col. Campbell served in his army with the rank of brigadier-general, and greatly distinguished himself.

In Dec. 1809, Col. Campbell obtained the colonelcy of the York Light Infantry Volunteers; and in July 1810, he was advanced to the rank of Major-General.

In 1811 he was made com. in chief of the forces at the Mauritius, and in June 1814 made lieutenant-general. At the end of the year 1820 he was made com. in chief at Fort St. George, with the rank of full general.

In the month of November last, General Campbell suffered an attack of apoplexy; he partially recovered, and great hopes were entertained that he would be enabled to overcome the effects of it; but a further attack terminated the life of this distinguished and highly esteemed individual, on the 11th December, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

MADAME DU FRESNOY.

French literature and society have experienced a severe loss in the death of this distinguished literary lady, who combined all the graces of good breeding, and an amenity of disposition, with superior talent. The author of a great number of works, she never lost sight of the principle so often forgotten by our neighbours, that morality ought to form the basis of all education. Her compositions were chiefly for the rising generation; and if she does not rise to the dignity of Miss Edgeworth, she may be cited favourably after her. Her poem on the Death of Bayard was crowned by the Institute on the 5th of April, 1815. Her volume of Elegies are in the library of every person of taste and sentiment: they breathe all that delicious sweetness of melancholy which reminds us of the best models of antiquity. She was the author of the Abbé Sicard's affecting narrative of his sufferings during the massacres of September. The Abbé, it is said, disavowed the work, yet this did not lessen the friendship that subsisted between them. The author of this notice dined in company with them both, at the house of a common friend, a few years since, when there appeared to be a filial affection in Mad. D. for the virtuous teacher of the deaf and dumb.

It would be too long to cite all her productions here—they have all run through several editions. We may particularize—*La petite Menagère ou l'Education Maternelle*, 4 vols., 18mo.; *Etrennes à ma Fille*, 2 vols. in 12mo.; *Biographie des Jeunes Demoiselles*, as having become very popular. Her last work, and which was completed only a few months before her death, was the *Beauties of the History of Spain*, a performance replete with interesting anecdote, in which the history of Spain abounds more than any other nation. She appeared to possess a strong constitution; and promised a much longer career, when a disorder of the chest suddenly carried her off, on the 7th of last month.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MAY 23.—Between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in the spacious residence of L. Solomans, esq. of Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, which was entirely destroyed; Mr. Soloman's loss is estimated to be £30,000.

Another fire broke out in a grocer's shop, in Coram Street, Brunswick Square, which was entirely destroyed in a short time.

25.—At about half past two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the Cumberland Tea Gardens, close to Vauxhall Bridge, which entirely destroyed the buildings, but the gardens were very little damaged.

—, The seventh anniversary meeting of the Society for the "Enlargement of Churches," was held at the Freemason's Tavern, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the chair. The Secretary read the reports, and among other things stated, that his Majesty had forwarded to the Committee a donation of £1,000.

26.—Mr. Graham, accompanied by two gentlemen, named Adams and Parry, ascended in a balloon, from the gardens of the Golden Eagle, Mile End.

27.—The House of Commons went into a Committee on the King's message, for an increased provision on account of the Princess Victoria Alexandrina, the daughter of the Duchess of Kent; and the son of the Duke of Cumberland; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved two resolutions, to grant an increase of £6,000 a year for the education of the young Princess, and £6,000 to the Duke of Cumberland.

28.—A most alarming fire broke out, in the factory of Mr. Spratsley, coachmaker, of Long Acre, caused by the bursting of a body of oil gas, by which several houses are entirely destroyed.

June 2.—The Attorney-General brought a bill into the House of Commons to repeal the Bubble Act.

3.—As the workmen were digging for the foundation of a dwelling-house, in Benett Street, adjoining the Eagle, they discovered an earthen vessel, containing a considerable quantity of silver coins, principally of the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; and soon afterwards a great number of gold coins were found near the same spot. It is conjectured they were buried during the time of Oliver Cromwell.

9.—His Majesty held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace.

14.—The Recorder of London made a report to the King in council, of the prisoners lying under sentence of death, in Newgate:—6 for horse-stealing; 13 for burglary; 14 for stealing in dwelling-houses; 2 for highway-robbery; 1 for house-breaking.

15.—The first stone of the new London Bridge was laid by John Garrett, esq., Lord Mayor for the time being, his Majesty being prevented by indisposition. The Duke of York and a very numerous assemblage witnessed the ceremony. John Rennie, esq. F.R.S. is the architect. No accident whatever occurred, and the evening closed with a sumptuous entertainment at the Mansion House. The expense of the day's display exceeded £2,000.

20.—William Probert, the associate of Thurtell and Hunt, the murderers of Weare, underwent the sentence of the law, at the Old Bailey, for horse-stealing.

21.—A most destructive fire broke out, in the workshop of Mr. Cruzett, in Tichfield Street, Mary-le-bone, which rapidly communicated to Mr. Woolley's livery-stables in the same street, and from thence spread with the most alarming rapidity to Margaret Street, south; Mortimer Street, north; and Wells Street, east. Not less than thirty houses are entirely destroyed, and property to the amount of £200,000 consumed.

MARRIAGES.

The Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour, M.A. Secretary of the Clergy Orphan Society, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Rev. D. Jones, of Long Hope, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. J. R. Roberts, B.D. Rector of Rotherfield Grays, and late fellow of Trinity College, to Mrs. Ashton, of Mecklenburgh-square.

The Rev. N. Best, B.A. of Baliol college, youngest son of G. Best, esq. of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk, to Mary, eldest daughter of E. W. Mitchell, esq. of Wargroves, Sussex.

The Rev. R. Cattermole, to Maria Frances, eldest daughter of G. Giles, esq. of Enfield.

The Rev. T. Boykett, of Enderby, Lincolnshire, to Hannah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late W. King, esq. of Wood Street, Cheapside.

L. Hervey, esq. to the daughter of the late Admiral Wells.

Lieut. G. E. Balchild, Royal Marine Artillery, to Miss M. A. East.

The Rev. R. P. Blake, B.A. to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. Bissett, esq.

Mr. J. Wright, second son of J. Wright, esq. of Wallsend, to Frances, second daughter of the late J. Lawson, esq.

The Hon. E. G. Stanley, M.P., eldest son of Lord Stanley, to Emma Caroline, second daughter of E. B. Wilbraham, esq. M.P., Lathom House, Lancashire.

The Rev. J. Du Boulay, M.A. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Susan Maria, eldest daughter of S. Ward, esq.

A. Burrow, esq. of Henley, Staffordshire, and St. John's Wood, to Caroline, daughter of A. Gallassi, Carlisle Str. Soho.

Capt. R. Clifford, of the H.E.I.C. ship *Lady Melville*, to Catherine; and R. Clifford, esq. of the H.E.I.C. sea service, to Mary Jane, daughters of the late Rev. T. Williams, rector of Weybread, Suffolk, and chaplain to the forces.

The Rev. B. Poulter, M.A. rector of Buriton, Hants, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late J. Morley, esq. formerly of Kempshot, Hants, and Member of Council at Bombay.

W. Horne, esq. to Mrs. H. Davison, of Chandos Street, Cavendish Square.

J. O. Jones, esq. of John Street, Bedford Row, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late T. D. Pitman, esq.

J. Stilwell, esq. of Walton, Surrey, to Frances Charlotte, relict of the late Capt. Hales, of the Bengal Army.

W. Ellis, esq. of Weymouth Street, to Mary, daughter of S. Turner, esq. of Red Lion Square.

M. T. Gibson, esq. of Sigglesham, in the county of York, to Miss Clark, niece of B. Clark, esq. of Walworth, and daughter of the late Mr. Clark, of Skelton-Grange.

J. Clarke, esq. of Heathcote Street, Mecklenburgh Square, to Sarah, eldest daughter of J. Manfield, esq., of John Street, Bedford Row.

S. Collard, esq. of Minster, to Miss S. E. Webb, of the same place.

F. H. Wollaston, esq. B.A. of Trinity Hall, son of the late Archdeacon of Essex, to Caroline, daughter of H. S. H. Wollaston, esq. of Clapton.

The Hon. G. D. Ryder, second son of the Earl of Harrowby, to Lady G. A. Somerset, third daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

H. J. Pye, esq. of Pinner, Middlesex, to Mary Ann, third daughter of W. Walker, esq. of Everly Lodge, Herts.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Horsey, wife of the Rev. J. Horsey, of Northampton.

Phoebe, the wife of A. C. Boode, esq. and fourth daughter of the late Rev. T. Dannett, rector of Liverpool.

Lady I. Hatton, youngest sister of the late Marquis of Hertford.

Mr. M. Emery, father of the late celebrated comedian, J. Emery, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

Mrs. Everett, widow of the late T. Everett, esq. M.P.

Elizabeth Mary, wife of J. Birch, esq. M.P.

J. M. Herries, youngest daughter of the late Col. Herries, and sister of J. C. Herries, esq. M.P.

61, Harriet, relict of J. Hudson, M.D.

52, C Barber, esq. of Chancery-lane. In Russel Place, 80, Lieut.-Gen. T. Trent, of the H.E.I.C. service.

60, Sir J. G. Egerton, bart. of Egerton and Oulton Park, Cheshire.

At Prospect Place, Walworth, the Rev. B. Gerrans.

71, H. Hone, esq. of Dover Street, Piccadilly, A.R.A. and enamel-painter to his Majesty.

At Brompton, the Rev. W. Walker, chaplain of Lincoln's-Inn, and rector of Monksilver.

76, Euphemia, relict of the late R. Myddleton, esq. of Chich Castle, in Denbighshire.

Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. P. Lievre, vicar of Arnsby, Leicestershire.

30, Priscilla, wife of W. Tindall, esq. of East Dulwich.

18, Maria, daughter of the Rev. W. Morgan, of Writtle, Essex.

At Stockwell, 66, I. Cooper, esq.

Mary, the wife of C. Courtenay, esq. of Buckland House, Berks.

38, H. P. Isherwood, esq. of the Manor House, Old Windsor, Berks.

Maj.-Gen. G. Bridges, of the corps of Royal Engineers.

86, Sir W. W. Pepys, bart.

J. Hunt, esq. formerly captain in the 26th, and afterwards in the 87th foot.

The Hon. Col. W. Cooper.

85, Mrs. Lloyd, of Coventry.

20, The Right Hon. Lord S. A. Chichester, third son of Marquis Donegal.

82, G. Chalmers, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. Chief Clerk of the Offices of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, author of "Caledonia," and various other works.

Mary, wife of D. R. Warrington, esq.

Lady S. Heathcote, wife of Sir G. Heathcote, bart. and eldest daughter of the Countess of Dysart and J. Manners, esq. of the Grange, Lincolnshire.

76, The Rev. G. Andrews, D.D. dean of Canterbury, and rector of St. James's, Westminster. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, B.A. 1773, M.A. 1779, D.D. 1807.

22, J. Goll, eldest son of J. S. Walton, deputy registrar of the N. Riding, Yorkshire.

22, Caroline, eldest daughter of Colonel and Lady C. Wood.

22, John, son of J. S. Walton, esq. of Northallerton.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Hyderabad, W. Macdonald, esq. of the E.I.C. service, son of Col. Macdonald, to Miss Scott, daughter of — Scott, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At the Mauritius, Capt. I. F. Chapman, of his Majesty's ship *Ariadne*, to Miss Phillips.

At the Ambassador's chapel, at Milan (and in his presence), Capt. G. F. Bridges, R.N. nephew of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bridges, to Harriet, only surviving daughter of the Rev. D. D. Berguer, B.D. rector of Everly, Wilts.

At Bahia, — McKerrol, esq. to Seraphina Iibernia, third daughter of W. Pennell, esq. Consul of Bahia.

At Paris, in the British Ambassador's chapel, J. F. Forster, esq. of Seatonburn, Northumberland, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to Mademoiselle J. Jombert, of St. Germain's.

At Paris, at the British Ambassador's chapel, J. Morley, esq. of Murrick Park, in Yorkshire, to Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Wilson, of Corbridge, Northumberland.

At Rio de Janeiro, J. L. Macfarquhar, esq. to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. J. Dampier, rector of Codford, Dorset, and Langton Thraotraver, Wilts.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Wynne Belasyse, eldest daughter of the late Henry, Earl Fauconberg. This lady dying without issue, the eldest son of Sir G. Wombwell comes into possession of the fine old family mansion and extensive domains in the N. Riding, Yorkshire.

At Brussels, Sarah, the lady of Rear-Admiral Winthrop.

At Pisa, in Tuscany, 22, B. Pleydell, eldest daughter of R. Joyce, esq. of Teignmouth.

At Nice, 21, Mr. T. Sidgreaves, fourth son of the late J. Sidgreaves, esq. of Inglewhite Lodge, Lancashire.

At Jamaica, 19, Ens. H. Laye, 91st regt. Mr. H. F. Jauncey, (son of Capt. Jauncey, R.N., midshipman of his Majesty's ship Pyramus.

At a very advanced age, the Marquis of Villevieille, a relation of Voltaire, and one of the conservators of the library of St. Genevieve.

At Versailles, Jemima, second daughter of the late W. Currey, esq. of Southampton.

At Nice, Lieut.-Gen. M. Baillie.

At Poona, in the East-Indies, 29, Elizabeth, wife of J. Parish, esq. of Bombay, and eldest daughter of R. Fawcett, esq. of Scaleby Castle.

In the East-Indies, Capt. R. Calvert, of the 41st N.I. Madras Establishment, and son of Mr. Calvert, of Clark's Hill, near Brampton.

In the harbour of Bombay, Capt. W. F. Dunlop, of the 7th N.I. second son of J. Dunlop, esq. Ballanakiel.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. R. Greenside, B.A. to the perpetual curacy, of Seamer, Yorkshire.

The Rev. R. F. Elwin, to the rectory of St. Margave, Westwick, Norwich.

The Rev. T. K. Bonney, M.A. rector of Normanton, Rutland, is elected a Governor of Archdeacon Johnson's schools and hospitals, at Oakham and Uppingham, *vice* the late Rev. W. Pochin.

The Rev. J. Rudge, D.D. has been appointed, by the Duke of York, his royal highness's domestic chaplain.

The Rev. G. Vanbrugh, B.C.L. rector of Aughton, to a prebend in Wells Cathedral.

The Rev. E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A. to a minor canonry in the church of St. Peter's, Westminster.

A dispensation has passed the great seal, to enable the Rev. R. Roberts, D.D. to hold the rectory of Wadenhoe, with the consolidated rectory of Barnwell, All Saints, and St. Andrew, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. H. Thursby was instituted to the rectory of Isham Inferior, in the county of Northampton.

The Rev. R. Montgomery, B.A. was also instituted to the rectory of Holcot, in the county of Northampton.

The Rev. J. Hutchins, M.A. of Christ Church, is promoted to the rectory of Telscombe, and vicarage of Piddinghoe, in the diocese of Chichester.

The King has been pleased to order a congé d'élire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral church of Salisbury, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of

Dr. J. Fisher, late bishop thereof; and his Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. T. Burgess, Lord Bishop of St. David's, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Salisbury.

The Rev. R. Johnson, M.A. to the rectory of Lavenham, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. W. Butt, M.A. to the rectory of Southery, Norfolk.

The Rev. T. Mackreath, to the rectory of Halton, near Manchester.

The Rev. J. Roby, to the vicarage of Austrey, Warwickshire.

The Rev. J. B. Byers, vicar of Lamphey, in Pembrokeshire, and chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Caledon, to the vicarage of Nantmel, with Llanyre, Radnor.

The Rev. J. Timbrell, D.D. has been collated, and inducted to the archdeaconry of Gloucester, with the rectory of Dursley annexed.

Mr. P. W. Buckham, of St. John's College, is elected Hebrew scholar on the late Mr. Tyrwhitt's foundation.

T. G. Hall, B.A. and the Rev. W. Waring, B.A. of Magdalen College, were on Monday last elected Foundation Fellows, and S. W. Waud, B.A. a Wray Fellow of that society.

G. Burrows, esq. B.A. of Caius College, was elected fellow of that society.

The Rev. T. Brooke, B.A. minister of Lane-End, in the Staffordshire Potteries, has been instituted to the rectory of Wistaston, Cheshire, on the presentation of J. W. Hammon, esq. of Wistaston Hall.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ANTIQUITIES.—At the base of the old tower of Blenkinsop Castle, a stone was discovered, with a long and fair inscription, not easily decipherable it is true, but which plainly shewed that it was a monumental tablet, erected by the Centurion Aurelius Marcus, to the memory of his most revered (sanctissimæ) wife, Aurefaia, who lived 30 years “*sine ulla macula.*” Another stone, of the simple centurial kind, was at the same time discovered: these stones are supposed to have been brought from the station of Caer-voiran.

The Bishop of Durham has presented a liberal donation of books to the North Shields and Tynemouth Scientific and Mechanical Institution.

Married.] At Gateshead, the Rev. H. Murray, of the Scotch Church there, to Miss McConnell, only daughter of the late Rev. W. McConnell—At Kirkhaugh, W. Lee, esq. of Hawkuplee, to Mrs. Hodgson.

Died.] 21, Mr. T. C. Sykes, late of the Durham County Advertiser office, son of Mr. J. Sykes; Mrs. Lawton, relict of S. Lawton, esq.—H. Miller, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham—At his cottage, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 71, Sir C. Heron, Bart.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Bowness, J. Millican, esq. of Waddon-wood, parish of Abbey Holm, to Ann, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Watson, of Easton, parish of Bowness.

Died.] Mrs. Little, wife of Lieut. G. Little, barrack-master of Carlisle garrison—At Whitehaven, 69, Mrs. Fletcher, relict of H. Fletcher, esq.—76, Mr. H. Raitton, West Strand—Ruth, wife of Mr. Lawrence, Hilton-row—At Kendal, 85, J. Swainson, esq.; 86, Mrs. Cartmell, relict of T. Cartmell, esq.; 24, Mr. T. Clark; 43, Mr. Stuardson, of Wetherslach, near Kendal—65, Mr. W. Thompson, of Howes—At Shatton, near Cockermouth, 74, J. Hutchinson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

On Tuesday June 1st, the first stone of a new church was laid at Earls-Heaton, in the parish of Dewsbury, by the Rev. J. Buckworth, A. M. the vicar.

Married.] John Micklethwait, jun. esq. of Ardsley, near Barnsley, to Mary Ann, daughter of Miles Atkinson, esq. of Skipwith Hall, and late of this town—At Sculcoates, T. Clubley, esq. of Beverley, to Mrs. Green, widow of the late Capt. Green, of the East York Militia—G. Healey, esq. Major in the North York regt. of militia, to Miss

Elizabeth Hartley, sister of G. Hartley, esq. of Middleton Lodge, in the North-Riding—Mr. R. Bent, to Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. Richardson, Manchester—At Whitgift, Mr. G. Reeder, of Manchester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Laverack, Swinefleet—H. J. Firth, esq. of Tickhill, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. F. Parker, of Copt Hewick, near Ripon—J. Wilson, esq. of Endcliffe Hall, near Sheffield, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Alderson, A. M. Rector of Harthill, and Vicar of Hornby—At Hovingham, Mr. C. Robinson, to Mary Jessy Kirkby, only child of J. Kirkby, esq. of Acomb, near York—W. Booth, esq. of Thornton Hall, to Sarah, third daughter of T. Dolby, esq. of Cockin-lane lodge—At the Holy Trinity church, Hull, G. Eglin, esq. to Miss Craggs, niece to Mrs. Boys, of that place.

Died.] F. Hawksworth, esq. of Barm-brough Grange, near Doncaster—78, G. Milner, esq. of Attercliffe—Susan, wife of Mr. Turner, St. Peter's square, Leeds—27, James, son of the Rev. J. Lancaster, of Huddersfield—At Kirkheaton, Mrs. Brown, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Rev. H. Brown, curate of that parish—E. Brooke, esq. of Murfield—H. Denton, esq. of Hull—85, Mary, the wife of R. Waterworth, esq. of Bowthorp, near Howden—Marianne, youngest daughter of G. Paley, esq. of Bowling, near Bradford—Mrs. Hinchcliffe, relict of the late J. Hinchcliff, esq. of Holmfirth—21, Mary, second daughter of T. Brewer, esq. of Barlby, near Selby. This young lady was to have been married on the very day on which her funeral took place—Mrs. Bawn, widow of the late J. Bawn, esq. of Bradford—75, Alice, relict of the late A. Patten, esq. sen.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester.—Between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, 24th May, this town and neighbourhood was visited by one of the most severe thunder storms, although but of a short duration, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The electric fluid struck a high chimney of a steam engine, in Thomas-street, Shude-Hill, and a great part of the buildings beneath it instantly became a heap of ruins. One unfortunate man, who lay in the room immediately under the chimney, was driven through two floors into the cellar, and was completely buried under the rubbish.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Brown, wine-merchant, to Emma, only daughter of the late T. R. Price, esq. of Bristol—At Eccles, W. Hardisty, esq. of Buenos Ayres,

to Miss Lydia Langston, of Pendleton, near Manchester—At Preston, the Rev. J. S. Master, to Alice, fifth daughter of S. Horrocks, esq. M.P.—T. Appleton, esq. Banker, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, to Ann, youngest daughter of W. Barker, esq. of Chelwood-house, Sussex—At Prestwick, the Rev. H. Fielding, M.A. to Sarah Anne, second daughter of the Rev. J. Lyon, M.A. Rector of Prestwick—At Bury, Mr. R. Rostron, of Rio de Janeiro, to Susannah, second daughter to Mr. R. Riley, of Manchester—At Christ Church, Liverpool, Mr. Fridlin of this town, to Alice, daughter of the late Mr. E. Grayson, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Wigan, Alice, second daughter of the late J. Tennant, esq.—At Liverpool, Sarah, widow of the late T. Webb, esq. of Birmingham—At the Hasles, Lancashire, Elizabeth Mary, wife of J. Birch, esq. M.P.—At Manchester, Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry—At Liverpool, 41, Lieut.-Col. Kingscote, late 56th regt. and nephew of Col. Kingscote, of Kingscote, Gloucestershire. This gallant officer had highly distinguished himself in his military career, and on frequent occasions during the Peninsular war, his heroic conduct was conspicuous; he was likewise signalized during the time he commanded the 56th regt. in India—Lancaster, H. Miller, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham—32, suddenly, Mr. R. Williams, of Liverpool—At Newton-Heath, near Manchester, Rev. J. C. F. Whitehead—Mary Harriet, youngest daughter of the late T. Tipping, esq. Ardwick, Manchester—At Withington-House, T. Borron, esq.—H. Rowson, esq. of Prescott.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, Mr. Butcher, of Leicester, to Miss Downes, of the former place—At Tarvin, in the county of Chester, T. Dodson, esq. of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Ridgway, esq. of Duddon, near Tarporley.

Died.] At Rake hall, near Chester, the Rev. J. Cheesbrough, Vicar of Stoke.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Beedham, of Kimbolton, to Anne, daughter of J. Claughton, esq. of Hasland house, near Chesterfield.

Died.] Catherine, fourth daughter of J. Blackwall, esq. of Blackwall, Derbyshire—The wife of W. Statham, esq. of Green Bank, near Shottle.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Nottingham, 78, the Rev. C. Wylde, D.D. Rector of St. Nicholas's Church in this town, the living of which he had enjoyed ever since the year 1773; one of the Prebendaries of Southwell, and, for many years, the most active county magistrate residing in Nottingham. In every situation of life, the deceased was well respected, and his uprightness, diligence, and impartiality as a magistrate, not less than the suavity of his manners, procured him

general esteem—17, Ellen, youngest daughter of the late J. Blatherwick, esq. of the Poultry, in this town.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Denton, the Rev. F. Browning, M.A. Rector of Titchwell, Norfolk, and prebendary of Salisbury, to Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. of Denton Hall—At Ancaster, the Rev. J. Conington, to Sophia Christiana, eldest daughter of J. C. L. Calcraft, esq. of that place; also the Rev. C. T. Plumtre, M.A. Rector of Claypole, to Caroline, second daughter of J. C. L. Calcraft, esq.—At Coningsby, the Rev. T. Best, L.L.B. of Lufton, Somerset, to Sophia, youngest daughter of J. Burchem, esq.—At Crowland, T. Jackson, esq. to Ann, daughter of the late W. Pank, esq. of Borough Fen—J. Dods, esq. of Donington, to Hannah, second daughter of the late H. Smith, esq. of Cressy-hall.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Whissendine, H. Jackson, esq., son of the late J. Jackson, gent. of Oadby, to Rebecca, only daughter of T. Floor, esq. of the former place—At Countesthorpe, Mr. W. Ross, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Mr. J. Ilife—At St. Mary's, Lichfield, W. W. Patteson, esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of R. Scott, esq. banker, of Lichfield.

Died.] At Gilmorton Lodge, 76, Mary, widow of the late W. Bent, gent. of Gilmorton, in this county—76, J. Morpott, esq. of Langton Grange, near Market Harborough—71, Sir W. Walker, knt. one of the aldermen of this borough, and a magistrate for the county. He was chosen mayor in the year 1813, and high sheriff for the county in 1823—Mrs. Markland, of Spa Place, relict of the late S. Markland, esq.—At Leek, 22, Jane, wife of Mr. Robins.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Burton-upon-Trent, W. Perkins, esq., of Sutton Coldfield, to Sarah Penelope, daughter of R. Chawner, esq. M.D.—At Lichfield, R. Greene, esq. banker, to Mary, eldest daughter of R. Scott, esq. of Lichfield—At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. Anderson, jun. of Leith, to Frances, daughter of J. Grove, esq., late of Tynebank, Haddington.

Died.] 13, Emily Ann, eldest daughter of E. Grove, esq. of Shenstone-park—At Swanford, the relict of Capt. G. Blake, R.N. and daughter of the late Peter Lascelles, esq. of Marsk Hall, Yorkshire—At Lichfield, 78, Gen. Vyse, Col. of the 3d, or Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—At Dudley, Mary Ann and Martha Goode, daughters of Mr. Goode, solicitor.

WARWICKSHIRE.

In excavating the earth, a few days ago, for the new works at Coombe Abbey, the workmen dug up a silver coin, of the reign of Edward the third: it was found about 18 inches deep from the surface of the earth; and

and in digging a few feet lower, they found a single skeleton.

Married.] At Snitterfield, C. Sidebottom, esq. of Worcester, barrister-at-law, to Mary Abigall, eldest daughter of J. Freeman, esq. of Gaines, Herefordshire—At Leamington Priors, Major C. Süsted, 3d Light Dragoons, to Caroline, daughter of the late Sir C. Heathcote, of Longton-hall, in the county of Stafford—F. Willington, esq. of Wilncote Hall, to Jane Anne, youngest daughter of the late H. J. Pye, esq. formerly of Farrington House, Berks, and M.P. for that county, and Poet Laureate to his late Majesty—At Temple Balsall, M. J. Turner, esq. of Clonmel, to Miss Mary Gilbert.

Died.] At Leamington, 19, Catherine Bridget Middleton, second daughter of A. Middleton, esq. M.D.—At Dunton Hall, near Coleshill, 69, Anne, relict of the Rev. H. Fisher, late vicar of Soham—At Solihull, at the house of her brother-in-law, T. Chattock, esq. Frances Anne, youngest daughter of the late S. Prince, esq. of Bristol.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Longnor, the Rev. E. Burton, M.A. minister of Tettenhall, to Helen, 2d daughter of Archdeacon Corbett, of Longnor hall—At Hodnet, J. Higgins, esq. of Alford, Lincolnshire, to Mary, second daughter of the late R. Chidley, esq. of the Hermitage, Hawkstone—At Ellesmere, T. Gwynn, esq. to Harriet Alice, youngest daughter of F. Walker, esq.—At Richard's Castle, the Rev. T. Lavie, to Octavia Constance, fourth daughter of T. R. Salwey, esq. of the Lodge—At Cainham, W. Eaton, esq. of Ashford, to Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Small, esq.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 55, Mrs. Langford—At Prees's Wood, near Colebrookdale, 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Humphreys—56, Mr. T. Becket, of Whitchurch—At Stoke St. Milborough, 83, Mrs. Collins, sister to Dr. Clee, of Strefford—85, Mrs. Forester, relict of the late Col. Forester, of Ross Hall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At King's Norton, Mr. J. Amphlett, to Caroline, daughter of the late T. Gem, esq.—At Stourbridge, R. H. Southall, of Manchester, to Elizabeth Nicholas.

Died.] Rev. W. James, Rector of Evenlode.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Mailes, of Woolhope, to Miss Harriet Smith Cook, of Cheltenham—At Whitchurch, J. Davies, esq. of Woolhampton Cottage, Berks, to Miss Dew.

Died.] Emily Ann, eldest daughter of E. Grove, esq. of Shenstone Park.

GLoucester and Monmouth.

Tuesday evening, May 17th, a meeting took place at the Lancasterian school-room, Bristol, for the purpose of forming a Mechanics' Institute for that city. C. Pinney,

esq., was in the chair, and, in his introductory address, expatiated on the advantages which would be produced by the measure; Dr. Carpenter, R. Bright, J. Reynolds, C. George, W. P. Taunton, J. Mills, esqrs. and other gentlemen addressed the meeting; and, at the conclusion of the business, a number of individuals came forward to subscribe their names.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. J. T. Judge, one of the proprietors of the Cheltenham Journal, to Miss M. Matthews, of Greenwich, Kent; C. Broderic, esq. nephew of Lord Viscount Middleton, and eldest son of the late Archbishop of Cashel, to the hon. E. Stapleton, third daughter of Lord Le Despencer—At St. Nicholas Church, Bristol, H. Jasper, son of H. Toye, esq. of Clifton, to Miss L. G. H. Buggins—At the Spa, near Gloucester, R. Spicer, esq. to Emily Priscilla, third daughter of the late S. Jenkins, esq. of Beachley, Gloucestershire—A. Allen, esq. of Tewkesbury, to Miss M. A. Higgs, niece of J. Higgs, esq. of Cheltenham—W. Carroll, esq. of Cheltenham, to Teresa, daughter of J. Sheen, esq. of Belmont Lodge, Surrey—A. Pauntly, C. Staples, son of J. Stokes, esq. of Pauntly Court, to Sarah Gisborne Molineux, daughter of J. Lingard, esq. of Atherstone, Warwickshire.

Died.] At Clifton, 28, Fanny, the wife of H. M. Castle, esq.—At Twining, 74, Mr. J. S. Tayler—At Bristol, 72, the Rev. J. Ryland, D.D. Pastor of the Baptist church, in Broadmead—At Cheltenham, the Rev. T. B. Woodman, M.A. Vicar of Brackley, Rector of Daylesford, Prebendary of York, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and nephew to the late Warren Hastings, esq. of Daylesford House.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The House of Convocation has accepted a proposal from the Rev. Dr. Ellerton, Fellow of Magdalen College, to found an annual prize of twenty guineas for the best English essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish church, or on any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.

Died.] At Chipping-Norton, 81, J. King.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] At Langley, W. M. West, M.D. of Hammersmith, to Jane Frances, eldest surviving daughter of the late G. Lewis, esq. of Red Lion-square, London—At Beaconsfield, G. Proctor, esq. to Mrs. Fenner, relict of the late J. Fenner, esq. of West Wycombe, Berks.

Died.] At Hungerford, 28, the Rev. J. B. Hawkins, M.A. of Edgaly—At Sonning, Berks, 83, — Taylor, esq. M.D.—At Reading, 76, the Hon. D. Anstruther—At Windsor, Mr. J. Burnham; 53, Mr. J. W. Griesbach—At his rectory of Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, 89, the Rev. T. Martyn, B.D.F.R.S. Regius Professor of Botany in

the university of Cambridge 64 years. This venerable and learned Professor was formerly of Emmanuel College, and afterwards Fellow of Sidney, B.A. 1756, M.A. 1759, B.D. 1766, and was elected to the professorship in 1761; he was editor of Miller's *Gardeners' Dictionary*—At Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, 64, the Rev. T. W. Ward, vicar of that place, and of Felmersham cum Pavenham, and formerly Fellow of Trin. Col., Cambridge, B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788—At Maulden Rectory, Bedfordshire, the Rev. W. Ralfe—At Langley Park, Bucks, 78, Sir R. B. Harvey, Bart.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] At St. Alban's, A. Braithwaite, esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Miss Fuller—At Baldock, Mr. H. T. Salmon, of London, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late G. Fitzjohn, esq.

Died.] At Buntingford, 55, the Rev. A. K. Sherson—17, Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. T. R. Malthus, professor at the East-India College, Haileybury.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Upton, L. Smith, esq. second son of Gen. Smith, of Fryerncourt, Hants, to Emily, youngest daughter of W. Douglas, esq.

Died.] 54, G. Smith, esq. banker, of Northampton—27, Anne, daughter of Mr. Scott, of Aynho Grounds—At Peterborough, 32, Harriotte, youngest daughter of the late J. Spalding, gent.—Charlotte, the wife of E. Faux, esq. of Thornby Lodge—81, R. Woodward, gent., of Welford-road.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. P. Holmes, to Alice, the only daughter of Mr. Marriott, of Wisbech—Mr. J. Beedham, of Kimbolton, to Anne, third daughter of J. Cloughton, esq. of Hasland house, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Wilbraham Temple, the Rev. J. Hicks, perpetual curate of Stow cum Qui, and rector of Wistow—At Leverington, near Wisbech, 32, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. S. Cross—At Walsoken, 80, Mr. Gabriel Wykes—58, Mr. G. Bates, of Fenstanton—55, Mr. H. Headly.

NORFOLK.

A few days ago, two pair of the short-eared owls (*Stria Brachyotos*) commonly known by the name of the long-winged Norway owl, natives of Norway, were found sitting on their eggs on the ground, four in each nest, on the property of the Rev. R. Hamond, at Congham.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. T. Williams jun. to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. Davis, esq. of Cradle hall—At Hethersett, near Norwich, W. R. Grove, esq. of Swansea, to Sophia, youngest daughter of W. Black, esq.—Rev. N. Best, youngest son of G. Best, esq. of Barsfield hall, to Mary, eldest daughter of E. W. Mitchell, esq. of Wargroves, Sussex—At Gillingham, Norfolk, J. Garden, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. J. Lewis—W. Quarles, esq. solicitor of Foulsham, to Sarah Lawrance,

only daughter of J. Caldecourt, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Died.] At North Runcion, 35, Frances Catharine, wife of Mr. C. Goodwin, of Lynn—At Keswick, 60, Mrs. Gurney, relict of R. Gurney, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] J. Garden, esq. of Redisham hall, to Amelia Susan Harriet, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Lewis of Gillingham parsonage.

Died.] 27, Susanna, daughter of the late Mr. J. King, of Desning hall, Gazeley—At Thurston lodge, 43, T. A. Cocksedge, esq. late of Woolpit—At Little Thurlow, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. T. Crick, rector of that parish—At Eye, 89, Mrs. Press, relict of J. Press, esq.

ESSEX.

The workmen employed in the building of Charles Savill Onley, esq., M.P., at Stisted, have found eleven Roman urns, containing bones, &c.; the whole were not more than a foot from the surface; four of them are in possession of Mr. Penrice, the superintendent; the rest were damaged in taking up.

Lately, as the workmen were employed in repairing the windmill of Mr. J. Digby, of Birch, Essex, upon examining one of the sails which had been taken down on account of being unfit for further service, a small hole was observed, in which was deposited a tom-tit's nest, containing several eggs; and although the mill had been constantly at work, they were placed so as to be perfectly secured in this perilous situation.

Married.] At Great Maplestead, W. Gibson, esq. of Chelmsford, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Sperling, of Monk's lodge—At St. Catherine Cree, H. Ager, esq. of the hon. East-India Company's service, to Amy, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Silberrad—Rev. J. C. White, rector of Rawreth, to Sarah, eldest daughter of T. Pyne, esq. of Boyces hall, Bemfleet.

KENT.

Married.] At Eltham, J. Messiter, esq. 28th regt., to Francis Emma, daughter of the late Rev. G. A. Thomas, LL.D. rector of Wickham, Hants, and prebendary of Lichfield—At Gillingham, Rev. C. Drawbridge, to Miss Manley, of Brompton—At Maidstone, Mr. F. Elvey, to Frances, third daughter of W. Brown, esq.—At Cliffe, R. Wedd, esq. of Maidstone, to Isabella, Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Kersteman, of Brenchley, and rector of Bermondsey—At St. Paul's, Deptford, W. Russell, esq. of the manor-house, Swanscombe, to Betsey, eldest daughter of Capt. Hill, of Greenhithe—At Ightham, near Sevenoaks, Capt. J. Chadwick, 86th regt. to Anna Isabella, daughter of the Rev. G. Markham, D.D. late Dean of York—At West Malling, A. Maitland, esq. of the Spa, to Susannah, daughter of the late Sir S. Langston.

Died.]

Died.] At Knowle, Sevenoaks, the Right Hon. C. Earl Whitworth, K.E.—At Tonbridge Wells, 22, Caroline Sarah, the wife of H. B. Curteis, esq.—24, Ann, youngest daughter of J. Garrett, esq. of Ellington, near Ramsgate—At Montreal, Sevenoaks, Julia Maria, youngest daughter of the late Col. Herries, and sister of J. C. Herries, esq. M.P.—42, Catherine, wife of T. Bayles, esq. of Woolwich—87, J. Nicholson, esq. for many years Comptroller of the Customs of the port of Rochester—At his residence at Greenwich, Major-General G. Bridges, of the Royal Engineers, many years commanding engineer at the island of Ceylon—At the Green Man, Blackheath, 34, Sarah, the wife of E. Boys, esq. of Hengrove—At Wye, 84, Mr. J. Kennet, gent.—Mrs. Eleanor Burton, of Staplehurst, near Maidstone, and relict of the late W. Burton, esq. of Wakefield.

SUSSEX.

Never, within the same period of time, has such a benevolent public spirit been manifested at Chichester and its neighbourhood, as has recently been done. There have been subscribed £10,000 for an Hospital; £8,000 for pulling down a row of houses, to shew to travellers the finest pile of building in the country, *viz.* the cathedral; £1,000 for building a church in the parish of St. Bartholomew, in the west suburbs of the city; and a liberal sum for a Mechanics' Institution. In addition to the above may be added, £4,500 expended by the Guardians of the Poor during the last year.

Married.] At the Sub-Deanery, Chichester, W. Dilke, esq. to Mary, widow of the late H. Silverlock, esq.—At Brighton, A. H. Montgomery, esq. of Grey Abbey, Ireland, to Matilda Ann, second daughter of the Hon. T. Parker, late of Eusham hall, and niece to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, of Shirborne Castle, both in this county.

Died.] At Berwick, Lieut.-Col. R. Turnbull, of the Royal Marine Artillery, a very distinguished officer of the marine corps. He was one of the gallant defenders of Anholt, in March 1811, when that little garrison of 350 marines was attacked by a flotilla of fifteen large gunboats, and 1,200 of the flower of the Danish army, assisted by 200 seamen. He was subsequently selected to join the Spanish army, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served with distinction as aide-de-camp to Gen. O'Donnell, and Count D'Abisbal, in the Peninsular war: He served in the late expedition to Algiers, where having taken a severe cold, from exposure in a bomb-vessel, it terminated in his death, after a constant service of twenty-two years.—82, G. R. Nash, esq. formerly of Walberton House.—At Brighton, 74, John Hudson, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] J. Messiter, esq. of the 28th

regt., to Frances Emma, daughter of the late Rev. G. A. Thomas, L.L.D., rector of Wickham.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, Basingstoke, J. B. Woodhead, of Foulston, near Huddersfield, to E. Dawes, daughter of T. Dawes, of the former place.—At South Stoneham church, M. Hoy, esq. of Midaubury house, near Southampton, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late A. H. Bradley, esq. of Gore Court, near Sittingbourn, Kent.—At Carisbrooke, W. Sheaffe, esq. of the 50th regt. (nephew of Lieut.-General Sir R. Sheaffe, bart.) to Miss Rosalia Danvers Earle, fifth daughter of the late S. Earle, esq. of the H.E.I.C. service.

Died.] At Millbrooke, Mrs. Selleck, widow of H. Selleck, esq. and daughter of Major Godfrey, formerly of this city.—At Portsmouth, 57, Mrs. Foster, wife of Col. Foster, widow of B. Edwards, esq. M.P. and aunt to T. H. H. Phipps, esq. of Leighton house, and C. L. Phipps, esq. of Wans, Wilts.—At Alresford, Mr. J. Holden.—At Gosport, E. G. H. Macdonald, youngest son of the late Dr. Macdonald, R.N.—At Southampton, Lieut. W. Smith.—The daughter of Col. Williams, of the Albany Staff.—At Emsworth, 90, Mrs. Holloway, relict of the late G. Holloway, esq. of that place.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Burbage, 88, Anne, relict of the Rev. H. Jenner.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Walcot church, J. T. Bland, esq. of Blandford house, Queen County, Ireland, to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Bond, esq.—The Rev. G. B. Norris, to Miss S. Marsingall, both of Taunton.—At Bathwick church, Capt. Sykes, R.N., to Louisa, second daughter of the late W. H. Winstone, esq.

Died.] At Wells, Miss Knollis, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Col. Knollis.—At Bath, 75, H. White, esq. one of his Majesty's deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace for Somerset; Dulcibella, fifth daughter of J. Ford, esq. of Camden place; S. Hullet esq.; 61, the Right Hon. J. C. Browne, Baron Kilmaine, of the Neale, in the county of Mayo.—At Cannington, the Rev. C. H. Burt, chaplain to his R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and to the Right Hon. Lord Grey; also one of the justices of the peace for this county, and retired chaplain to the 24th Light Dragoons.—At Crewkerne, 100, Eliz. Shorlock.—At Taunton, 72, Dr. G. Hazleton, physician to his late R.H. the Duke of Kent.—At Bridgewater, 76, Capt. Wilkinson, late of the Artillery service.—At Bedminster, Thomas Cole, esq. postmaster of Bristol.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke church, Lieut. Bond, R.N. to Miss Elizabeth Hore, daughter of M. Hore, esq. of Somerset-place, Stoke.—Mr. Baker, R.N. to Miss Rodd, daughter

ter of John Rodd, esq. of St. Budeaux, near Plymouth.

Died.] At Wyke Regis, 93, Wm. Swafeld, esq.—64, W. Bickham, esq. of Exeter.—At Torre, the lady of the Hon. S. Mahon, member for Roscommon, Ireland.—At Exmouth, 85, Miss M. Manson.—At Bideford, Mary, the wife of Mr. J. How.—47, M. Barrett, esq. of Southernhay, Exeter.

DEVONSHIRE.

A gold coin of Domitian the Emperor, (weighing 113 grains), in the highest state of preservation, was turned up by a farmer while ploughing in a field near Exeter. It is now in the possession of Mr. S. Woolmer, of Exeter.

Married.] At Dolton, W. Arnold, esq. to Elizabeth, sole heiress of the late T. Webber, esq. of Cudworth.—At Dawlish, B. G. Davis, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of F. R. Holdsworth, esq.—At Tiverton, G. Acland, esq. of Camberwell, Surrey, to Miss Allen of Tiverton.—At Tor, the Rev. T. Edwards, minister of the Tabernacle, in this city, to Miss Wadland of Torquay.—At Barnstaple, G. Brayley, esq. of Orchard Hill, Bideford, to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of T. Cooper, esq. of Barnstaple, coroner.—At Bideford, Mr. T. Snell, bookseller, of Bideford, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. R. Pengilly, of Clovelly; Rear-Admiral H. R. Glynn, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late R. Inledon, esq. of Bideford, and sister of Capt. Inledon, R.N.—At Falmouth, Lieut. Jago, R.N. to Miss Carkeet.—At North Bovey, J. Pitts, esq. of Moretonhampstead, solicitor, to Miss Dicker.

Died.] At Honiton, 51, J. Holmes, jun. esq. of Lansdown-place, West.—At Tavistock, 76, W. Croker, esq. solicitor.—At Exeter, 49, H. Cross, esq. banker.—At Underwood, 44, P. Kelly, esq. of the mining establishment, Tavistock.—At Stoke, 21, M. M. Jennings de Cibat, wife of Don F. de Cibat, of the Royal Spanish Body Guards; and aide-de-camp of Gen. Mina.—At Heavitree, Mrs. A. Crowther, widow of the late R. Crowther, esq.—Mr. J. Perring, only son of J. Perring, esq. of Gilcombe.

CORNWALL.

Died.] The Rev. R. Gurney, Vicar of Tregony, and St. Paul, Cornwall.—At Truro, the Rev. R. Jenny.—At Bodmin, Mr. T. Bate.

WALES.

Valuable Historical Antique.—Upon moving a pyramidal stone of prodigious magnitude on the estate of Mr. Holford, of Kilgwyn, a tablet with the following inscription was exposed to view:

A PAWL A BRECELhOdd un yvan
hon hyd FLWdd An Ad Xxviii
AG ELim AP OWen Goch
ALAddwyd AC CAddwydunman
OACO f PREC thy Grift 1604.

which, when translated, we take to be "St. Paul preached on this spot, about the year of our Lord 48;" and "Elim ap Owen Goch suffered martyrdom, and was buried in the same place for preaching Christ, 1604." This is an antique of considerable importance in an historical point of view, determining, as far as such evidence can, the hypothesis of the Bishop of St. David—that St. Paul preached the Gospel in Britain. When this inscription was made does not appear; but, even admitting it was as late as the early part of the 17th century, it shows the existence of a tradition to that effect, or of some historical record, of which this tablet is probably a transcript. From the distinctness of the date, we are inclined to think the latter; and that our ancestors were desirous of transmitting this interesting fact to posterity is apparent, from the immense labour which must have attended the sepulture of this tablet. We congratulate the principality upon the discovery of this ancient relic; and we congratulate the Bishop of St. David's upon the discovery of this strong corroborating evidence, that Great Britain (aye, that Carmarthenshire) is within the limits of St. Clement's *Eis to Teppeu tñs Auceos*—a point for which his Lordship has contended long and earnestly. The discovery of this interesting tablet determined Mr. Holford to examine a *cairn* or *tumulus*, also upon his property, the result of which was the discovery of two earthen vases; one of which, through the carelessness of the workmen, was broken; the other, in which were human bones, was preserved. Under these also was found a tablet, with an inscription, partly Welsh, and partly corrupt Latin; of which the following is a transcript:—

Hic JACET IN KAIRN HOŃ

CoRyvs Lypys

Da Escop TRECASTELL

Lloscod AD 427.

This bears the date of the fifth century, and is inscribed to the memory of Lupus, Bishop of Trecastle, whose remains it is supposed they contain. Both these discoveries were made in the parish of Mothvey.

Menai Bridge.—Three more chains have been thrown over, and no accident has occurred. The road-way will be opened in a few weeks for foot-passengers and carriages. Mr. Telford, Mr. Hazledine, and Mr. Pavis, were present, and seemed gratified at the success of this most stupendous and ingenious work. The work is not likely to be fully completed till next year.

Married.] At Llansantffraed, W. Poole, esq. of Peithill, Cardiganshire; to Miss Humphreys, of Trewylan Hall, Montgomeryshire.—At Llanvetherine, near Abergavenny, Mr. E. Skyrme, of Kivernoll, Herefordshire, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. S. Watkins, late of Wern-y-cwm, Monmouthshire.—At Tally, Carmarthenshire,

shire, W. F. Thomas, esq. of Bronti cottage, to Miss Griffiths.—At Llangefni, Anglesea, Mr. J. Broomhall, of Birmingham, to Constantia Henrietta, only daughter of G. Jones, esq. of Dinasmowddy, Merionethshire.—Mr. W. Howel, to Miss J. Richards, both of Swansea.—C. Prust, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Jane, only daughter of W. Harries, esq. surgeon, of that place.—Mr. H. Pyne, comedian, to Miss J. Richards, of Haverfordwest.—W. Morgan, esq. of Bailey Llwyd, in the parish of Llangaddock, to Mary, only daughter of T. Jones, esq. of Bryndyfain, Carmarthenshire.—At Towyn, C. D. Williams, esq. of Berthdû, Montgomeryshire, to Henrietta, second sister of A. Corbet, esq. of Ynysmaengwin, Merionethshire.—At St. Fagans, the Rev. H. Williams, of Llandaff, M.A. and rector of Rhosilly, Glamorganshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Thomas, perpetual curate of Caerau.—At Dolgelly, L. Williams, esq. banker, to Mary, eldest daughter of G. Jones, esq. banker.—The Rev. H. Williams, curate of Llanartheay, Carmarthenshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Howell, of Nantkyee.—The Rev. H. Davies, of Tierscross, Pembrokeshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of H. H. Palmer, esq. of Wernlygoes, Carmarthenshire.—The Rev. T. Griffiths, of Cribin, Cardiganshire, to Miss A. Jeremy, of Cribynad, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Wenvoc Parsonage, 36, Capt. J. Davies, R.N.—The Rev. J. Davies, A.M. of Nantgwillan.—41, Mr. J. Evans, of Conwil Elvet, Carmarthenshire.—At Tenby, Catherine, eldest daughter of H. Pigou, esq.—At Glanhafren, near Pool, Montgomeryshire, 81, Mr. J. Poundley, formerly of Lydbury, schoolmaster, Mr. Poundley was the earliest tutor of Lord Clive, by whose munificence he has for some years been supported.—At St. Dogmel's, Pembrokeshire, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Mr. Jones, vicar of that place.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Stettin, F. Schillow, esq. to Caroline, daughter of C. A. Possart, esq.—At Edinburgh, Mr. T. Stevenson, Dumfries, to Ann Olliphant, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Paisley.—At Milton, the Rev. P. Steele, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Peddie, esq.—At Edinburgh, R. Mackay, esq. to Mary, second daughter of R. Brown, esq.—G. H. Simpson, esq. of London, to Isabella, youngest daughter of J. Turnbull, esq. Peebles.—J. Down, esq. of Leicester, to Hannah, third daughter of the late George

Sheffield, gent. of Syston, Leicestershire.—J. Winstanley, esq. of Leyland, to Eliza Isabella, relict of the late R. Wellwood, esq. of Garvoch and Pitliven, Fifeshire.—At Stirling, B. M. Senior, esq. of Salt-spring, St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. Sclanders, jun. Stirlingshire.—At Gretna Green, William, only son of T. Duckley, esq. of Daventry, to Mary, only daughter of the late T. Whitmell, esq. of West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Died.] At Edinburgh, G. Robinson, esq. of Clermiston, W.S. Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Exchequer for Scotland.—A. Stevens, esq. Larch Hill, Moffat.—At St. Bernard's, Mrs. Robina Wallace, wife of A. Spence, esq. and daughter of the late John Wallace, esq. of Damhead.—Mrs. I. Chrystie, widow of W. Simpson, esq. of Ogil.—80, Mrs. Duncan, relict of the late A. Duncan, esq. of Restalrig.—At Morningside, Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Mitchell, esq. Doune, Perthshire.—At North Leith, 71, A. Brown, relict of Capt. W. Beatson.—At Dollar, W. Drummond, esq.—At Linlithgow, Miss Andrew, sister of the late Provost Andrew.—Mrs. M. Macqueen, wife of A. Dunlop, esq. Haddington.—At West Barns, G. Hay, esq.—At Tullyallan, 85, the Hon. Mary Elphinstone.—At Dalkeith, 26, Katherine, wife of J. Alexander, esq.—Susan, only surviving daughter of the late Maj. A. Campbell, of Glenfalloch.—At Dumfries, 75, Mary, daughter of the late John Johnson, esq. formerly Provost of Annan.—At Newton House, A. Laing, esq.—At Lasswade, T. D. Stirling, esq. youngest son of the late Sir J. Stirling, bart. of Glorat.—At Cupar, Mrs. R. Coutts, wife of Dr. J. Spence, physician, Cupar.—At Tarvit Mill, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Bell, Hill Tarvit.—At Crail, R. Murray, esq.—At Invergowrie, J. Clayhills, esq. of Invergowrie.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, D. Kinahan, esq. to Ann Stuart, eldest daughter of the late J. R. Miller, esq. of Russell Square, London; and of Longbridge, Warwickshire.—A. H. Montgomery, esq. third son of the late H. Montgomery, esq. of Grey Abbey, Down, to Matilda Ann, second daughter of the Hon. T. Parker, of Ensham Hall, Oxfordshire.—The Rev. G. Hamilton, rector of Killermogh, in Queen County, to Frances Anne, third daughter of the late Admiral Sir C. Fortescue.

Died.] At Dublin, J. Kirwan, esq. one of his Majesty's counsel at law.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

A variety of valuable communications lie before us, for the omission of which we have to apologize to our respective friends; some of which have been delayed for want of space, and others from not arriving till the operations of the printer were already in such a state of forwardness as to preclude their admission into the present number. Upon all subjects of local or temporary interest, or where the communicant is desirous of prompt insertion, we should be obliged to our correspondents to favour us as early in the month as possible, since the inevitable press of matter, which cannot be arranged till towards the close of the month, compels us to be early at the press with other parts.

The judicious observations of a valuable friend on Mr. Huskisson's Letter on Mechanics' Institutions, were among the number of communications which came too late for present use. This paper shall appear in our next.

The same observation will apply to a paper on the Press of Constantinople, which also will have a place in our next No. The request of this correspondent will be cheerfully complied with. It is in the course of things; and we wonder how it should have been omitted.

Swedish Superstitions are under consideration. The subject augurs well.

Mr. William Taylor's communication on the subject of Shenstone, and the Leasowes, &c. has only been delayed through late arrival, and the want of space.

We admit some show of justice in the reproach of having so long delayed to notice the discoveries of the hitherto deficient fragments of Cicero. Our readers will perceive in our next, that we have taken means to atone for the neglect.

From our valuable correspondent Dr. HENRY ROBERTSON, of Boulogne, we are indebted, in addition to his very important communication on the subject of Contagion, promised in p. 516, for appearance in our forthcoming Supplement, for another relative paper on the causes of REMITTENT FEVER, which shall have the earliest possible attention. We have to apologize to this gentleman for a blunder, both of the compositor and ourselves, in the signature to his communications, A. instead of H.; and it is the more mortifying to us, that the portion even of our Supplement in which his paper on Contagion will appear, was printed off before the error was detected.

Extracts from a Journal kept in France, from 1820 to 1825 (by an acquaintance of years long past), shall have perusal at our first leisure.

A communication from a Warminster correspondent dated the 14th, and requiring immediate answer, by some accident or other, never came to the hands of the present Editor till the 24th, which we hope will be admitted as an excuse for apparent neglect.

We have still several arrears to acknowledge in our Reviewing department; and even some promises made in our last not fulfilled. Our improved plan, and yet unextended space, put us to much difficulty in this and several other departments. We trust however, to be able to clear all accounts with our communicants in this sort, in the Supplement. The following articles are actually standing over in type, for that purpose: 1. *A Letter to a British M.P. on the State of Ireland.* 2. *An Inquiry into the Principles of National Wealth, by J. Rooke.* 3. *Claim to the Origination of certain new Principles of Political Economy, by ditto.* 4. *Practical Directions for preserving Teeth; Improved Artificial Palates, &c. by A. Clarke.*—5. *Winnock's Modern Greek Grammar.*—6. *Bentham's Observations on Mr. Peel's Speech, &c. &c.*, which from certain important considerations attached to the respective subjects have been treated with an amplitude that would have been inconvenient in the regular No. We flatter ourselves that in a variety of particulars, the Supplement to be published on the last day of the present month will be worthy the immediate attention of the Subscribers. It will contain, besides supplying such omissions, as have been inevitable in the Monthly numbers; and besides the important communications from the two learned ornaments of the medical profession already mentioned, on the two different sides of the interesting question of Contagion; a Review of the progress of Society in all the different quarters of the World, during the last twenty-five years; interesting information relative to Greece, and the Newly Established Republic in America, &c. &c.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE FIFTY-NINTH VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 412.]

JULY 31, 1825.

[Vol. LIX.]

[THE SUPPLEMENT of a periodical publication like the present should not, we conceive, be a mere technical, or make-weight Appendix, made up in form to accompany the Index of references to the subjects treated in the preceding Numbers of the Volume. It should have some distinctive and essential feature of its own, consonant with the general plan and objects of the work;—should supply omissions that have been inevitable, from the necessary haste of periodical compilation, and the restrictions of limited space; and information which could not be regularly obtained at the shorter stated periods;—and should include such communications as may have been deemed too long for insertion amidst the miscellaneous variety indispensable to the Monthly Numbers, but yet too valuable to be rejected.]

A part of this, at least, we have endeavoured to accomplish in the present instance. We had hoped to have done much more; but we have found that, even in the reforms which may be desirable in the conduct of a Magazine, all cannot be accomplished at once. The growing interest, however, which the Monthly Magazine is so conspicuously exciting, and the consequent increase of public patronage, will, we trust, enable us progressively to accomplish all that we have planned—and, among other improvements, to render our Supplements the most eagerly-expected of all the series of our Numbers.—In the mean time, the valuable communications of learned and scientific friends, upon a subject, especially, of permanent and universal, as well as of local and temporary interest, and which will be found in the latter sheets of the Supplement now presented, will, we trust, give to it a more than common importance in the estimation of our intelligent readers; and be received as an earnest of that progress to which we pledge ourselves; and in the furtherance of which we have the prospect of such cordial co-operation.]

RETROSPECT of the EFFORTS and PROGRESS of MANKIND during the LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

[This article is principally taken from the *Revue Encyclopédique*; but the translator has not scrupled to make occasionally either such omissions, additions, or alterations, as might be consistent with his own views of the subject, wherever they happened not exactly to coincide with those of the original author. That author, however, who (according to the manly system of conducting the periodical press of France) stands forth with the signature of his name, is no less respectable an ornament to the literature and science of his age, than the celebrated J. C. L. de Sismondi.]

It becomes us, therefore, who sneak into the world anonymously, while we ascribe the merit of the disquisition to its primitive source, to take upon ourselves the responsibility of the sentiments—to some of which we have given a colouring which does not exactly belong to the original, and which M. Sismondi himself (even if he had written in England) would not, perhaps, have given to them. We have done more; we have not only incorporated with this philo-

sophical retrospect, the substance of a considerable portion of another article from the same pen, on the subject of “British India,” but have added freely, sometimes to the extent of whole columns, of our own; as will be apparent to whoever may think it worth while to compare the translation with the original.]

THE Roman Church was desirous that the year, through one-half of which we have now run, should be signalized by public solemnities and rejoicings; and that the church, of course, should be enriched by the offerings and atonements of the faithful. It innovated, therefore, upon the secular festivals, which, from the ordinary duration of human life, the greater part of those faithful could never witness; and deeming even the sectional jubilee of fifty years rather too precariously remote for the chances of a majority thereof, considered the fourth part of a century a more convenient portion of mundane existence for that pause of contemplation and reflection, heretofore prescribed to the entire, or the moiety of that period.

This, then, said the *infallible* head of the religious world, when the year was approaching, is a proper season for ac-

knowledging our errors, for examining what progress we have made in the infallible course, and for deriving from the contemplation of the past, new hopes and new motives for the future.

A year of jubilee was accordingly proclaimed. With what little zeal or apparent enthusiasm its introduction was attended—what abatement of pomp—what paucity of pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter, is sufficiently notorious; and with what grudging contribution to the holy treasury, may be as readily inferred. Those, however, who desire the improvement and melioration of man—his progress in virtue, talent and liberty, and the exercise of those faculties that raise him above the brute, would do well to celebrate this Jubilee, at least in their meditations. The political philanthropist (as well as the religious devotee) may find some advantage in looking backward and examining the course already run, repenting of the errors committed, confirming his faith in the truths that are known, and drawing fresh encouragement from the lessons of experience.

The first twenty-five years of the Nineteenth century have had a character entirely their own. One sole interest has engrossed them;—the struggle between two systems of political doctrine which divide the human race, and upon which depend the disposal of power and the future destinies of the earth. One tends to the advancement of our species; the other arrests its progress, and would compel it to retrograde.

In different countries these systems have been alternately victorious; and violent revolutions and national overthrows have, in this quarter of a century, alternately signalized the triumph of either party. They are still at issue; the event as yet uncertain; and though we are far from pretending to be neutral, we believe we can, without bitterness or partiality, describe their respective positions. And first, we will observe, though in the midst of many distressing and discouraging events, there is some comfort for the friends of humanity, in at length perceiving the real object of these divisions, and the character of the two parties clearly defined. In the course of the twenty-five years under review, it has not been always thus. As each party has, in turn, become tyrannical, and, in the flush of power, braved the lights of reason, the inspirations of morality, or the proud feelings of liberty,—we have seen virtuous men, actuated

by conscience, ranging themselves under the opposite standards; equally actuated, perhaps, by the desire of preserving whatever is ennobling to man; of expelling despotism, whatever shape it might assume, and averting anarchy and vandalism; of upholding civilization and virtue, and restoring liberty: all which appeared to have been alternately trampled under foot, by the excesses of revolutionary precipitancy, and by the strides of insatiable ambition.

Of the value of these precious gifts there is and can be but one opinion. We differ only as to the means of attaining them: the characteristics by which they may be known, and the modifications and balances of authority by which they may be best maintained. No man ever voluntarily shuts himself from the light of knowledge, of virtue, and of freedom; or offers his blood as the price of oppression and chains.

"We fight for liberty!" said a republican soldier to an Imperialist. "And do you think," replied the Austrian, "that we fight to become slaves?"—For a long time one source of error was the incoherent apprehension of motives—the irrational division of objects inherently identified, or, at least, of necessity co-operative; not hostile or incompatible: as if the interests of man depended *separately*, either upon liberty, knowledge, or virtue. They are, in fact, indivisible.

Man must be enlightened in order to distinguish good from evil; he must be virtuous, that he may cling to the former; and he must be free, that his choice may be effective. The same knowledge which directs his moral choice, will lead him to every other good, and point out the mean whereby he may attain it. Every advance of intellect will produce a corresponding progress in virtue, and in liberty.

The conviction of the intimate alliance between these grand objects and characteristics of our nature, which ignorance and sophistry have so frequently presented as opposed, removes one of the greatest obstructions and embarrassments from the progress of the friends of humanity.

But the retrograde party, perhaps, might say—their actions seem to say so—"We believe knowledge, virtue, liberty, and the increase of riches, population and power, which result from them, to be good things; but we desire them only for ourselves." To this the *progressive* party have a right to reply: "Because these things are good, we wish them for all:

all: we seek the welfare of the many—the greatest good to the greatest number.”

But language has been so misused by the upholders and ministers of power, that, however clearly defined the question may be which engrosses the attention of the world, it is not impossible for declaimers to raise doubts, and to confuse the simple mind by the sophistry of words. The facts, however, are now open to inspection that may explain the principles of both parties, and serve as the bases of future action.

NORTH AMERICA.

The United States of America exhibit the effects of the progressive system upon the human race. Since the establishment of their freedom, and, above all, during the last quarter of a century, their government has never swerved from its firm determination of favouring, with its whole power, the progress of knowledge, virtue and liberty. The rapid growth and prosperity of these states (of which see some demonstrations in the M. M., No. 411, p. 505) surpasses all that has, heretofore, been seen or heard of.

In order properly to estimate these phenomena, we must not forget the point from which these now united and flourishing states set out. The founders were refugees of religious and political sects, who had been alternately the persecutors and the persecuted; and, in consequence, possessed the germs of animosity, resentment, and every species of aggravating fanaticism. For a long time they were recruited only by the scum of England—the outcasts of despotism and crime. Latterly, their country has become the refuge of fortune-hunters, intriguants and adventurers of all nations. The colonies received from the governments of Europe the most dreadful of all institutions—slavery; and the greater part of the population is dispersed in woods and forests, and over immense savannahs, remote from courts of justice and social protection.

In such circumstances, the Americans, under a European government, would have been the most vicious of people: they may, on the contrary, rank among the most virtuous. Where shall we find more upright, just and honourable feeling? where so few crimes? where such reverence for the domestic virtues? and where such freedom of conscience, joined to so universal an influence of religion?

No doubt the traces of the stain, which the Americans owe to their founders, is still perceptible: but, every day, they are

rapidly diminishing. In the race of intellect, the Americans, indeed, are but beginning. They were obliged to become agriculturists, artisans and merchants, before they had leisure to devote themselves to literature, or philosophy. But, already, they have introduced all the arts and sciences of Europe, and there is diffused amongst the mass of the people more rationality, positive knowledge, quickness of perception, and common sense, than is to be found in the mass of European nations.

The liberty of America is fortified by her knowledge and her virtue. They have no popular discords, no insurrections, no civil wars. Their security is equivalent to their freedom. And what is the result? At the commencement of the era, the population amounted to four or five millions; it is now eleven. Their towns were small and poor; they now rival in grandeur, population and beauty, the capitals of Europe. They, at first, sustained with difficulty the burthen of the public debt, contracted during the war of independence: their funds are now dependant alone upon their own resources, and their debt is almost nothing. Their commerce, their industry, even their agriculture, was supported by English capital: their own is now sufficient for an extent of enterprise, which spreads their commerce over Europe and the Indies, and carries the overflow of arts and civilization southward, over what was once Spanish America.

This the Americans have done during the last twenty-five years.

Is it strange that we also should feel an emulation to profit by their example, and extend still further our own mighty resources?—to keep pace with their growth, and maintain at equal distance our splendid, and hitherto unparalleled pre-eminence? Would it not be strange if the civilized nations of Europe did not sympathize in the generous emulation?

Unhappily, however, it is not difficult to find instances of the contrary tendency.

MOLDAVIA, WALACHIA, &c.

In order to give the least possible offence to those who do not wish to hear the truth, we will take one far from us, in a country where the government uses no artifice to disguise its intentions. The country alluded to is situated between the three Imperial and dominant Sovereignities of continental Europe
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—belonging properly to none:—but each restrains it, and would retain it, under *especial protection*, as it is called, so as to keep it in its present state. It comprizes Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, and Servia. Favoured by nature with the most fertile soil in Europe, and the most temperate climate,—its spacious and imperial river (the Danube) was the ancient course of that commerce which formerly linked the East and the West, and the civilization of Constantinople with that of Germany and France.

But this country, to which Providence has dispensed so many advantages, whose development should minister to its happiness and glory, has been long under the unmitigated influence of the retrograde system. Since the time of Trajan, who rendered it flourishing—or of Charlemagne, who opened, through the vale of the Danube, the communication between the two empires, it has never ceased to decline; and the extinction of arts, agriculture, commerce and civilization, have been the lamentable consequences. In that now desolated and deplorable region, neither mind nor morals have a sanctuary; nor is there security of person or of property;—the population is reduced to one-twentieth part; and even that scanty remnant is in a state more savage and more miserable than the wild beasts, with whom they divide the produce of the rich *valley of the Danube*. There is no other country, whence every kind of liberty is so effectually banished as from this. From the districts, particularly, of Bulgaria and Servia, every refinement and every virtue is banished and proscribed. The peasant is a bondsman; the master without will, or power to protect him: the very language is obscured in barbarism. Virtue is unknown; for *where there are no rights, there can be no duties*. The gross intemperance of the Boyars (nobles), and the coarse manners of their women, are disgustingly contrasted with the luxury by which they are surrounded; and warfare, bloodshed and robbery have been prolonged for centuries.

Such is the picture upon which the *protectoral* eye of the neighbouring potentates (the most powerful of European monarchs) can look with complacency,—without assembling any congress, without availing themselves of any influence which treaties have given them, to check the anarchy or restrain the ferocious atrocity of that brigandism, which renders so fair a portion of Europe a

worse than desert—a scene and a source of devastation.

But there is no danger, in all this, of any revolt from despotism; and despotic sovereigns are apt to trouble themselves but little about that anarchy which interferes not with the acknowledgment, or the exercise of their sovereignty: no matter whether it be over a pestilent desert, or over cities thronged with population, and flowing with the opulence and the enjoyments of commerce, arts and intellect. There is no republicanism, no liberalism here; no new lights, or new philosophy; no innovation in behalf of the representative system; and *Legitimate Alliances* have, therefore, no motive for *holy* interference.

It is well, however, that we should sometimes look towards the Walachians and Moldavians, that, by knowing what is the inevitable tendency of the retrograde movement, we may guard with so much the more jealousy and determination against going backwards.

PROGRESSIVE AND RETROGRADE SYSTEMS.

Let us not be led astray by the use of other terms, invented by fraud, and applied by servility, to confound discrimination, and disguise the tendencies of the two systems. Arbitrary and sophistical distinctions—the misnomers of tradition, and the mystified abuse of words, either meaningless, or perverted in their meanings, have had an unfortunate influence over the last twenty-five years, and have fostered many errors. The two parties have deceived themselves by a declaration of principles which they did not really feel or understand. Even the leading tenet of what is called Liberalism, “the sovereignty of the people,” has been more used than understood: for the sovereignty of the people, in any country that would retain its station, much more advance in the scale of civilization, cannot consist in a state of things under which the functions of government are to be exercised by the collective body. It must be an organized, not a personal, many-headed sovereignty; for the ignorant multitude is much more numerous than the well-informed class; and it is the intellect of a nation that must direct the physical force, or that force becomes worse than impotent. There were seasons, during the French revolution, in which the Sovereign Multitude shewed themselves no less capable of retrograding than the Despots: when they (or such portion of them as, by clamour

clamour and violence, assumed the semblance and efficacy of the whole,) waged a war of desolation against every art and every refinement connected with the progress and elevation of man; and seemed likely to have verified even the extravagant hyperbole of Burke, and to have slain the very mind of the nation.

If the voice of the people be the voice of God, it is not that voice which manifests itself in a shout and a roar; for these can accompany pillage and massacre, and are then likely to be loudest and most vehement; but it must be the voice that is deliberately given through some organized medium. In short, the sovereignty of the people is the sovereignty of the intellect of the nation; and all that the *Progressive System* requires, is that every arbitrary restriction should be removed from the course of its development and manifestation.

The adversaries of this party have opposed to this opinion, that of *Legitimacy*, upon which they pretended to rest the sovereign authority. But it is not the object of every upholder of this system to rear the standard of the retrograde party. They have thought only of France, and the example of her days of violence; and, regarding all revolutionary power as necessarily connected with headlong violence, they sought for justice in the concentration of force; and hoped to secure this justice by acknowledging in the sovereign, as in the subject, an indefeasible right, sanctioned by regular transmission, and the prescription of many generations. The retrograde party, however, have availed themselves of the term in a very different sense.

But have those, who talk of "*Legitimacy*," looked either to the genuine signification of the term, or to the history of the states and governments to which it is applied?—to the legitimacy of Germany and of Italy, for example! Have they forgotten the nature of the legitimate order in the Sacred Roman and Germanic empires, as they existed prior to the French revolution, and to the revolutions that have been made under the pretence of putting that revolution down? Established legitimate usage, sanctioned by long prescription, and regular and quiet conveyance from generation to generation, gave to each of these two countries an *elective* chief; electors, of whom three were elective in their turns; and a constitution, which the present pretended Legitimates have destroyed from beginning to end: whilst all the rights and titles, they at present

claim, are derived from that revolution which they proscribe, and which their own equally flagrant revolutions have superseded.

The rest of Europe (as now legitimately—or mock-legitimately constituted)—will be no less puzzled to show, in the power to which they are subjected, the proofs of a *legitimacy*, of which almost every ancient law (those laws upon which the governments of those respective states were founded) is abolished. Witness Genoa, Venice, the Ionian Isles, Malta, part of Saxony, Poland, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, &c.

But the partizans of the *Retrograde System* have no need of established principles; it is sufficient for them that they have established terms.

The partizans of the *Progressive System* are called upon for more precision. The duties of those who maintain the Sovereignty of the People, are the advancement of the ends of human society—above all, its happiness: and it is incumbent upon them to shew, that its improvement in this depends upon, or, at least, is necessarily connected with, its progress in virtue; and that moral melioration must depend upon the diffusion of knowledge and liberty. The accomplishment of these ends legitimizes a government, whatever be its form; and is, at once, its most glorious title, and its best security.

Every form of government is not indeed equally suited to the accomplishment of this end; but we must be content with what we have,—provided it does its best: for a perfect form of government, suited to all nations, and accommodated to all circumstances, has not yet been found; and something must be conceded to the prepossessions that result from habitude.

Having endeavoured to show what is the object of the struggle that has so long occupied the attention of the human race, let us also consider the result.

Notwithstanding the changes and disastrous catastrophies which have occurred during the last quarter of a century, mankind may yet be proud of the progress they have made.

FRANCE.

France, who gave the impulse to all other nations, though she has paid dearly for her inexperience—alternately conquering, conquered and reconquered,—subject to the wildest transitions and extremes,—and retracing many, even of her very best steps, with too evident

evident a retrograde movement — even France has gained, during this period (if she can but retain even what remains,) much more than she has lost.

Napoleon retrograded most when France, under his dominion, appeared most splendid and formidable; and the restoration of the Bourbons has, as might naturally be expected, restored, together with the superstitious veneration for ancient dynasties, the propensity, on the part of the rulers, to recur to the arbitrary maxims and usages associated with Bourbon remembrances. Those who pride themselves in the descent of their title from *le Grand Monarque*, Louis XIV., will be naturally disposed to play the *monarch*, as nearly as possible, in the same despotic style; and, in such a drama, there will never be any want of actors, who are eager enough to support the secondary and subordinate parts.

The instances are sufficiently numerous, in which this spirit has been manifested; and the steps sufficiently notorious, and sufficiently important, in which its operations have been effective. The priesthood has regained a considerable portion of its influence, and some of its power:—and in proportion to the political influence and the power of any priesthood, will be the retrogression and abasement of the human mind. But all has not yet been undone; and much of what remains, it is not, perhaps, in the nature of things that it should be practicable for effort or machination to undo. The ideas of order and justice are unfolded and fixed; knowledge is universally diffused; and both parties, generally speaking, have relinquished some portion of their prejudices. Morals, indeed, have suffered alike from the progress of hypocrisy and venality; knowledge, from opposition to the best methods of instruction; liberty, from invasions, which it would be useless to recapitulate; and symptoms are but too apparent of the progress of avarice, or lust of accumulation, which was not, heretofore, a characteristic vice of France. But the progress of prosperity is indisputable; and national wealth has elevated, in some respects, the national character: for the citizen feels his independence, when he is above the reach of want; and extended ease and affluence have given to every class a greater thirst for instruction. In compensation for some of its lost rights, France has gained, at least,

an extended liberty of the press; the most effectual guarantee of elevated sentiments, and the most powerful instrument of human improvability.

GERMANY.

Germany, no less shaken than France, —the theatre of war during the greatest part of the period we are treating of—has seen all its institutions overthrown —its sovereignties changed, either in titles, in laws, or in circumscription. Prior to the late violent convulsions, it had the name of a *legitimate* government; but it has not now, if the term have any meaning, even that. France has caused her own revolutions, but Germany has fallen a victim to those of other nations; and, instead of improving, has gone back. At the beginning of this century, every state endeavoured to improve its institutions, and to introduce some modifications of liberty. The respective governments sought to merit, from their subjects, some portion of that love which, in times of public danger, is their only surety. The people, relying with confidence on their princes, and obtaining their confidence in return, went hand in hand with them, with a slow but certain pace. The greatest freedom was allowed to literature; new life seemed to animate their universities; and, what is more, those incorporated seminaries possessed, efficiently, a political power; and the spirit of association, which took its rise in Germany, and which the sovereigns strongly encouraged, gave the philosophers an immediate ascendancy over the multitude.

But every thing, now again, is changed: fear is substituted for love, as the principle of obedience; morality is invaded by the encouragement given to informers and spies; and, still more, by the notorious examples of want of faith, in the breach of every promise made to the people, in the hour when the now-dominant governors stood most perilously in need of their assistance. Intellect is checked—the universities are shackled and degraded—and the light of science is forbidden to shine, but upon such objects, and through such discoloured mediums, as suit the passions and the prejudices of rulers. The press is enslaved, and club-meetings are punished as if they were state crimes. The ancient constitution (rude and semi-barbarous as it was, yet limiting, in some degree, despotic power), has been suppressed, without compensation: there

there are, in effect, no more electors, princes, prelates, or nobility; — there are no longer any rights to protect; and Germany has ceased to be a nation. The princes, weak and feeble, totter on their thrones, in the sight of their subjects and their neighbours; and the land of jurisprudence and tactic discipline has no longer any importance in the eyes of Europe.

ITALY.

Italy has been still more unfortunate than Germany. During the space of the last twenty-five years, she might have been justified in founding the most splendid hopes. Having roused herself from the indolence and effeminate corruption which had caused her sons; so long, to forget their slavery, she was re-assuming her military virtue, and that generous patriotism which elevates a national character, and leads to every other virtue. In the cultivation of the science of government, she had begun to feel again the value of intellectual pursuits; and the genius of a people, eminently endowed by nature, began, once more, to manifest itself.

This, we are aware, is saying something for the memory of Napoleon; and Italy, there can be little doubt, bitterly laments the assistance she lent in effecting his overthrow. Napoleon was indeed to Italy, as to all that he could bring within his grasp of power, sufficiently despotic. He was a despot in the very constitution of his mind and character. How should a military ambitionist be any thing else? His despotism had, however, in many respects, a liberal cast. He was the best *master* Italy is ever likely to have; and his government was doing something towards enabling it some time or other to become its own. He awakened its mind; he called forth its military and its intellectual energies. He made it, in some degree, a nation. It had been, and it is again, more completely than ever, a chaos of fractions — of dependant provinces; and the very means of concentration seem to be destroyed. Alas! for poor degraded Italy in the present blessed *Settlement of the Peace of Europe*.

But let us return to the season of her now dissipated aspirations.

In the midst of this period, her government became changed, without extinguishing her hopes: for, in order to obtain the co-operation of the people,

the powers in alliance against Napoleon had promised most solemnly, that Italy should participate in the advantages of the struggle, and be encouraged in the establishment of such institutions as were accordant with the advancement of knowledge, and the improved spirit of the age. These promises, however, being forgotten as soon as the new rulers found themselves established in their power, and the people being not only disappointed in their aspiring hopes, but goaded and trampled by every degradation and oppression, two revolutions burst forth at the two extremities of Italy.

But even in the midst of these fevers of popular eruption, heretofore always so terrible, we may trace the evidence of the improved character of the Italian people. These revolutions ended without bloodshed, pillage, insult, or violence. In each, the hereditary prince placed himself at the head of the reformers (and, it might be added, in each, cajoled their partizans, secured the objects of their own ambition, and betrayed the confidence reposed in them); and, if this double experience warn the people from trusting to royal revolutionists, it also proves that the Italians know how to join gratitude for the past with hope for the future.

The retrograde system, however, prevails: outlawries, confiscations and proscriptions have followed; and Europe is inundated with the exiled talents and virtues of Italy — with those, in fact, who hazarded the sacrifice of fortune, station and privilege, for the happiness of their fellow citizens. Military commissions, and, still more to be dreaded, commissions of police, have annihilated all legal process, and spread terror through all classes; morality has been attacked, by the example of the neglect of oaths, and the encouragement of calumniators or informers; and by leaving no refuge from the recollection of public misfortune, but in idleness and vice. Knowledge has been interdicted; instruction impeded; the studies of the Universities suppressed, by the proscription and destruction of foreign books. War has been declared as openly against intellect as against freedom; and the liberal Arts and Sciences have partaken of the proscription which suppressed freedom of thought. Nevertheless, M. de Sismondi still believes Italy to be in a progressive state; and that, in spite of corrupted institutions

and oppression, there is more virtue, information, and patriotism in Italy, in 1825, than there was in 1800.

SPAIN.

The state of *Spain* is much more frightful. This proudest of nations was elated by the applause of Europe for its resistance to Napoleon. Beyond the Pyrenees, fanaticism united with the love of freedom; and the partizans, alike, of the progressive and the retrogressive systems, in the rest of Europe, celebrated the success, which the Spaniards owed more to their climate and their poverty, than to their talents and bravery. But a discord of passions raged in the Peninsula. The enthusiasm of all was excited; but they acted under two opposite impulses. Spain, when the old system was restored by Ferdinand, could neither remain in her ancient barbarism, ignominy and abuses, nor emerge from them, in the distraction of so many prejudices. She, nevertheless, attempted a revolution, which was neither marked by any crime, nor signalized by any extraordinary development of talent. The fanatical classes, who had heretofore (in the war against Napoleon) advanced the projects of revolutionists, would advance no more. The mass of the people, who had been, for ages, in habits of ferocious ignorance and dependance, repelled with stupid horror the advancement of morality, knowledge and liberty; and the revolutionists did not reserve to themselves the power of making the people sensible of the advantages of their liberty. Confounding the equilibrium by which their institutions should be sustained, with the victory on which they had founded them, they annihilated government, instead of daring to make themselves masters of it. They enslaved the prince, without reserving to themselves the power of satisfying the people; and, by an over-acted moderation, failed either to intimidate the factious, or to impress their own partizans with an idea that they themselves had confidence in their own stability. No sooner, therefore, were they attacked than conquered, because they had no nation to back them; and the populace, which they had not known either how to gain, or to overawe, reigned over their nominal rulers. But, do not let us mistake:—royalty is restored, but it is the populace who reign—if reign it may be called. Anarchy is at its height, and Spain is now in that very stage of revolutionary disorder

and violence, which in France was viewed with so much horror;—the period of the utmost degeneracy and ferocity,—the tyranny of the basest of the multitude;—though she arrived there by a path directly opposite to that which was trodden by the revolutionists of France. Mob-anarchy, the worst of tyrannies, is the result of a *contre révolution* effected by kings and ministers, under the pretext, and, doubtless, with the intention, of serving the cause of royalism. The powers that rule are not to be sought in palaces, but on the high-ways; and the triumph of the retrograders in Spain has been so complete, that they tremble themselves at the victory they have gained. Even religion itself is but a runner to the police; and the confessors are called upon to divulge, to the authorities, the secrets of their penitents.*

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* In this statement, we find all living authorities, we have had any opportunity of consulting, unanimously to agree—Spaniards, or those who have viewed, with most attention, the affairs of Spain. We marvel that Lord Liverpool did not (upon a recent occasion) find some consolation in this circumstance—some alleviation from the dread he entertained (*expressed*, we mean) of political conspirators having somebody to tell their treasons to; who would be bound by oaths not to tell them again—as if a secret would be more securely locked up when it had been confessed to a priest, than if it had been confessed to nobody!!! The fact is, that one of the great moral and political evils of the system of Catholic confession is, not that the pledge of confidence will, but that, occasionally, it will not, be kept inviolable; and that, under wicked, oppressive and profligate governments, wicked, hypocritical and profligate priests (and such there are, both Catholic and Protestant) will be made auxiliaries to the police of espionage. While human nature is human nature, it inevitably must be so; and we never yet found reason to believe that either a cow, or a cassock changed it into any thing better. They are sworn; it is true, not to divulge; but oaths (prospective oaths especially), generally speaking, are binding only upon those who want no oaths to bind them; and instances enough might be mentioned, not solitary or individual, but accumulative instances, to prove that the maxim is not less applicable to clergy than to laity—to monks and parsons, than to custom-house officers and excisemen. And how can we expect that a Spanish Popish priest should feel his conscience more afflicted, by dispensing with his oath to keep a confessional secret, than an Irish Protestant priest in dispensing with *his* to maintain

It is strange that the Church of Rome has not protested against this sacrilege; for a more dangerous blow has never been aimed at her power.

ENGLAND.

"But, whatever pain the fate of those three illustrious nations must cause us, let us not," says M. de Sismondi, "despair of the human race:—do not let us despair of these very nations. The aggregate of mankind advances, whilst these recede. It will continue to advance, and ultimately draw them also into its course.

"And, first, England alone," continues our liberal panegyrist, "may suffice to reanimate our hopes:—England! which has nobly placed itself at the head of those who are advancing in the march of human intellect!—England! which teaches us how the development of liberty may be united with morality, and the cultivation of the mind; and with all its ancient institutions, and its deep-rooted habits of subordination. Do not let us listen to morose satirists—men who, amidst a thousand shining qualities, can only find out faults; neither let us listen to those who, mistaking their jealousy for patriotism, think to exalt France by abasing its rival. We have profited very little from the events of which we have been witnesses, if we have not learnt that the nations have ceased to be rivals—that we have now one interest, and one only struggle:—it is with those who wish to induce us to go backward. The progress of our neighbours is a beginning of triumph for ourselves.

"England, indeed, learnt this lesson of the age somewhat tardily. Its cabinet, attached to the old system of policy, of which many able men are yet scarcely divested, nearly lost the advantage of this ascendancy, by consulting the absurd and demoralizing maxims of rivalry. For a long time, it acted in the persuasion, that the enemies of its enemies were its friends—and saw, at Waterloo, the reins of Europe escaping from its hold. Previous to that battle, the English were the chiefs of the coalition—immediately afterwards, they were only its paymasters. The allies of twenty years gave the British Cabinet to understand, that, having no longer any occasion for its

assistance, they no longer esteemed its counsels.

"Then it was, (under the weight of an enormous debt, contracted for others more than for herself—in the midst of a commercial revolution which threatened to destroy her riches,) that England shewed the resources of a nation, which has never failed, at the same time, to unfold its knowledge, its liberties, and its virtues. The sceptre of Europe, which England thought she held fast, was broken in her hands; but, in its place, she seized the torch by which she has enlightened the rest of the world. Asia, Africa and America are approaching the era of civilization—and it is to the English that they owe their progress.

"We might object to England, the excessive inequality of rank and fortune—the corruption of her elections—the growing influence of Ministers—the enormous expense of law-suits, which, in some degree, shut out the poor* from the courts of justice: but we cannot say that England loses her liberty.† We are far from denying the existence

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* And even those of moderate fortunes; or involve them, frequently, in ruin, even by the attainment of their suits.—*EDIT.*

† Her liberties are, however, in a variety of insidious, and in some sufficiently open and glaring ways, invaded. Act after act is passed, abridging or abolishing some ancient constitutional right, or traditional privilege. Fortunately, at the same time, the diffusion of knowledge, at least, keeps pace with the encroachments and the pretensions of power. The sphere of intelligence is constantly and rapidly extending, in numbers as well as objects; and we have still some portion of that best modification of the sovereignty of the people,—the sovereignty of the opinion of the informed: a description now no longer confined to the opulent and privileged few; but extended, in no small degree, even to the working classes. If the mouth is less free in the choice of popular opportunities, and popular association more restrained, the press is infinitely more diffused—and opinion, thus enlightened, is a sort of paramount law. Acts of Parliament become, in some degree, dead letter, when inconsistent with the general sentiment and feeling of the nation. At least, we could enumerate several which it is never thought prudent to act upon—that have been carried rather for the name, than the exertion, of power; or which are hung up *in petto*, for a time, should it ever come, when necessity and expediency should go hand in hand for their enforcement.

New expedients are found, through the
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maintain and teach a school in the parish, or district in which he discharges the duty of receiving the eight, ten, or twelve hundred a-year attached to his pastoral office?—*EDIT.*

of errors. We are far from desiring the adjournment of reforms. Those which have been effected, render others still more necessary—they make the contrast more shocking, between the remains of ancient barbarism and the improvements of an enlightened age. But, such as she is, England holds the first rank among nations, by the combination of liberty, knowledge and virtue—by the continued enjoyment of these advantages—by the progress which she continues to make in them all—by that empire of opinion, which every day becomes more powerful—by that extension of national education, which diffuses knowledge among the most numerous classes of the people, which causes them to understand the interests of their country, and to act up to the dictates of reason and morality.

“Not only is England freer than she was five-and-twenty years ago, but she understands the principles of liberty much better: * she makes a better use of it; and she is always willing to receive more.”†

SWEDEN, &c.

The Lesser States of Europe may be more briefly dismissed. Of *Sweden*, suffice it to say—that its government, from its novelty, can only be sustained by an intimate union with the interests of the people. *Holland* is endeavouring to combine the advantages of recent experience with the exemplary

medium of this growing intelligence, in proportion as old privileges are abridged, and means are multiplied for the assertion and maintenance of our rights. The government and the people seem to run a race; in which, upon the whole, the latter contrive somehow to keep the start; and, speaking generally, it perhaps may be true, that we are advancing, rather than retrograding, in actual liberty. Nor is it more than justice to say, that, at least, several of the members of the Government seem actuated by liberal principles, upon many important points, which, though they have not popular liberty for their object, cannot fail, eventually, to conduct towards that goal.—*EDIT.*

* This, at least, is a great and cogent truth: and that, which a nation understands, she will ultimately attain.—*EDIT.*

† We have taken no liberties with the passage that relates to England. We wish our countrymen to see how a writer in a French Review can speak of our once calumniated and hostile country; and that writer no less a star in the hemisphere of Gallic literature than J. C. L. de Sismondi.—*EDIT.*

remembrances of antiquity. *Switzerland*, astonished to find that, after so many noble efforts, she has slumbered for five generations, is also awakened to a progressive movement. But it is not, perhaps, desirable that we should show wherein the weak have the vantage-ground of the strong; or how much their example proves that liberty, knowledge, and virtue are intimately connected; and that, when one develops itself, the progress of the two others is inevitable. They can ill defend themselves against the jealousy and the hostility their example is calculated to awaken. The evil eye of Austria is already on the free institutions of the Swiss Cantons. Even their simple poverty cannot be regarded without envious rancour. They are republican:—a sound ungracious to the ears of retrograding despotism.

RUSSIA.

Even the colossus, which stretches its oppressive stride over Europe, is itself in a state of progression.

Russia beholds not only the number of its inhabitants daily increasing, with astonishing rapidity; but their riches, their knowledge, their moral feelings, and even their rights, extending also. In the state of absolute barbarism and ignorance in which this nation was plunged, it could not, all at once, enjoy the prerogatives of a civilized community. Precipitation, in the concession of privileges, would have been dangerous to the people. But this is a reproach which few governments will merit. Nevertheless, instruction spreads rapidly in Russia, and the government favours it; the nobility co-operate, by their patronage, by their reading, and by their travels, in the progress of Europe. The peasantry, in their turn, have been enlightened by a collision which could not fail to awaken their sluggish sensibilities. They have spread over Europe as soldiers, and learned to estimate the advantages enjoyed by more civilized people. On their return to their fire-sides, they brought with them thousands of French, Italian and German prisoners, who filled their ears with the name of liberty; while the government, on the other hand, by a hazardous experiment, in its military colonies, constituted a class who not only had rights, but have the strength that may render them available.

Morality ought to keep pace with the promulgation of knowledge. It is, without

without doubt, in this respect that the Russians are most backward; but if the gradual emancipation of the people proceed, the time is not far distant when the civil, military and judicial administration of Russia will cease to be the most corrupt and mercenary, and the population the most demoralized in the universe.

In spite of its internal progress, Russia has frequently employed its strength and credit to aid and hasten the retrograde movement amongst other people. False policy has misled them; and powers more advanced in the career of knowledge than they, have not been exempt from the same mistake. Civilization may not, for some time, be complete in the Russian armies; but the progress, alone, of its strength, ought to be considered as a foundation for the hopes of humanity: for this progress indicates, also, that of liberty and morals. The time is not far distant when the Russians will become really a European nation; and when they will no longer employ themselves in destroying every thing that is connected with the knowledge and liberty, and, therefore, with the virtue of mankind.—A time, however, to which England ought to look forward, not with the jealousy of prevention (if that were practicable), but with the wisdom of preparation: and, chiefly, by assisting, in all possible ways, the freedom and civilization of other nations. Every nation—every people that Russia, by position or circumstance, can menace, if free and independent, is, operatively, the ally of England: and the time must come, when Russia will be the rival of England, even on her favourite element.—Already her influence preponderates in the politics of the continent; and it does so in consequence of the dependence and thralldom of those states which England ought to have preserved, while she had yet the power, from being compelled to retrograde from the course of Liberty and Independence.

GREECE.

But Greece is also a part of Europe. It is becoming once more an interesting and important part. That glorious Greece, which, groaning for centuries under the most degrading and cruel oppression, first sought for *virtue* in the sacrifice of every interest to the preservation of Christianity; and for *knowledge*, by intercourse with European nations; and which must owe

its *liberty* to the influence of both;—Greece makes us feel that the days of heroism are yet not gone; and that the feeblest nations, when firm and determined, are “masters of their fates.”

What then would those persons have whose wishes are hostile to Greece? Do they wish the encouragement of apostacy? The Turks, to be sure, recompense the apostate, by according to him the pardon of his crimes, the inheritance of the Christian family whom he defrauds (as we did formerly the apostate—*convert* was our more orthodox term—from Catholicism in Ireland!) and admitting him to honour and power. Do our Christian potentates desire that the sons and daughters of the Christian Greeks should still be at the mercy of the Turks?—the victims of their shameful debauches!—that the only privilege accessible to the descendants of those, to whom we are indebted for all that still kindles our energies and awakens our intellectual emulation, should be, what has been so long reserved to the Fanariotes—power bought by perfidy, exercised for pillage, and soon lost in the fatal snares of treachery, or strangled in the bowstring? Do they desire that Grecian commerce, the only mean for the acquisition of wealth in Greece, should continue to be polluted by the rapacity and perfidy with which they themselves so loudly reproach the Grecian character; but to which, the excess of oppression has alone reduced, and from which their liberation can alone redeem them? Do they wish that the only resource of the heroism of that once-glorious people should continue to be their becoming *klephts*, or robbers? and that all distinction between just and unjust, should be eradicated from their hearts, by the mercenary spirit of Turkish tribunals? Is this the moral and intellectual state which they would preserve and perpetuate in the land of Themistocles, Aristides and Epaminondas!

The Grecians are the most ingenious people upon the earth; but, since they have been crushed, by the government they are now endeavouring to destroy, they have not added one mite to the common stock of civilization, science and discovery—to the general treasury of arts or literature; and the world is impoverished by all the sum of intellect and ingenuity, which their long-continued oppression has been permitted to prevent them from contributing.—But how should Greece do any thing

for the common progress of the human race? We prevent its becoming civilized!—we shut it out from the lights of intelligence and morality!—we do not allow it to profit by the knowledge which, to the least and last of us, is laid open in the glorious expanse of liberty!

But, perhaps, to virtue and intellect, those first prerogatives of our species, the friends of the Turks prefer more solid advantages—such as peace and riches. But, is it the peace of Greece that they would preserve, or restore? Where the scimitar of the Mussulman reigns supreme—where a barbarous soldiery conducts itself, as, for four hundred years, it has conducted itself, as the rapacious scourge of an enslaved people; where great, and once wealthy and populous cities are reduced to a mass of ruins, and ancient villages disappear—without new ones to replace them; where nothing is repaired, nothing rebuilt, nothing planted, and nothing weeded—where population is wasted away to less than its twentieth part, and still continues to waste away, there is no peace. It is war, war, exterminating war, that constitutes, and has always constituted, and always would constitute, the settled order, the *legitimate* sway, of Turkish domination over its Grecian provinces:—War divested, indeed, of the heroism of its open daring, and of the gallantry of equal terms and equal hazard;—war with all the base and dastardly characteristics of assassination;—a war of armed and organized might against the naked and defenceless: but it is war still, in all its most deadly attributes and destructive consequences; nor ever can there be peace for the Grecian race but in emancipation and independence.

Certainly, we should have thought, we calumniated even the partizans of the retrograde system, in supposing them to be interested in behalf of the Turks; or that they could wish to see reduced again, to the state of the slaves of a Turkish Government, those who have already half broken their chains; and yet the conduct of the great continental courts betrays but too much repugnance to the prospect of Grecian emancipation.

The cry of Europe, however, is unanimous for the deliverance of Greece; though the greater part of those who dispose of its force and its treasures refuse their aid. In only two countries of Europe—that which has the least liberty, and that which has the

most, have public journals been known to advocate the cause of the Turks. As for *Beobachter* (*Der Österreichische Beobachter*, the *Austrian Observer*, published by Strauss at Vienna,) his conscience is not his own: we must not ask him for an account of his actions. In England, on the other hand, (though the reproach is far from general,) unworthy sentiments and disgraceful passions find their periodical and their diurnal channels. But it could not be otherwise. As there are men, here, as elsewhere, who desire neither liberty, virtue, nor knowledge, there must also be journalists who speak for them;—such as the *New Times*; and occasionally the *Courier*. As, in the mine, spiracles are formed to give passage to the mephitic exhalations, that the miner may pursue his thrift; so the evil passions of these *political mephites* must have their vents; while wiser and more benignant agents pursue the vein, and work out the ore of truth.

But the progress of civilization is not confined to Europe alone; all the universe participates in the impulse; and in this quarter of a century the development has been prodigious.

BRITISH INDIA.

With respect to India, where, as we have shewn in our preceding Supplement (*M. M.* vol. lviii, p. 608), 100,000,000 of natives are kept in subjection by less than 45,000 British subjects (civil and military included,) the causes that retard and counteract the Progressive System are various and stubborn: but let us not hastily conclude that it is quite stationary, much less that even India retrogrades.

The East-India Company, it is true, places itself, with its charter, as a barrier between the English nation and this its anomalous dependency. It strictly prohibits the planting of English colonies; and still, though not as absolutely as heretofore, restricts all commerce to its own monopoly: and, by the prevention of all intercourse between Britain and this vast portion of what, nevertheless, is called the British empire, but that which is carried on by its own agents and dependants (the subjects and vassals, removable and banishable at the pleasure of this commercial oligarchy!) it at once precludes the English from all *direct* advantage from their immense Asiatic possessions, and India itself from those advantages of science and illumination, which it ought,

at least, to receive, as some compensation for the subjugation in which it is held by a more civilized and enlightened nation.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these impediments, English intelligence is perhaps of some advantage to India. It is a lighthouse, whose rays just pierce through the mists and darkness at an immense distance—a beacon that glimmers, faintly, it is true, upon the eye, but occasionally discloses the shadows of interposing objects, and gives some idea of the course of discovery that might be pursued.

The social system in Hindostan is not much better than that of the West-Indies. But it is improving. Even the sovereign monopoly of Leadenhall Street is not entirely independent of the paramount sovereignty of popular opinion; and the merchant-kings of this vast dependency are compelled, in some degree, to listen to the voice of the English people. That voice is unanimously in favour of India—partly from the honest feeling of national liberality and benevolence, and partly from the jealousy pretty generally entertained of “the Honourable Company,” whose chartered monopoly is regarded as alike injurious to the general interests of commerce, and to the consumers of the imported produce,—the supply and price of which in the market the monopolists, it is supposed, enhance and control, in some degree, at discretion.

Certain it is, that, whatever has been done for the advantage of India, has been done through the influence of popular opinion in England: an influence that will become greater in proportion as it shall be understood that government is not a mere enterprize of commercial speculation, in which profits and losses are to be computed by pounds, shillings and pence; but that, as between government and people, there is a reciprocation of duties; so, between a nation and its dependencies, there is a like reciprocation also: and that, as on the part of the governed, the claims of *right* are primary and predominant; so, on the part of the governors, the *duties* are most imperious.*

* This is a proposition that seems never to have been placed, with sufficient clearness, in a proper point of view. Yet nothing can be more certain, than that, as the sole legitimate object of the institution of government is the preservation of the rights of the people, the duties of the governors are absolute—those of the peo-

ple have a royal task—a sacred duty to fulfil.

In whatever manner the power may have fallen into the hands of him who exerts it, his mission is the same. He ought to employ this power entirely for the welfare of the people committed to his charge: not only for their physical welfare, and their prosperity; but for their moral and intellectual advancement. The Company is accountable to England, England is accountable to humanity, for the eighty, or a hundred millions of fellow-beings, of whose destinies it has made itself the absolute disposer. To this vast number of the human species it owes knowledge, virtue, happiness and freedom: it owes, to say the least, all the advantages of its own vaunted institutions. We do not mean to say, that this mighty duty can be discharged all at once. Time is necessary to draw the people of India from their deep degradation: but the will is necessary also; and the will of the *Company* is, that all should remain stationary. It is the will of the English Nation that must counteract this perverseness. Unfortunately, however, generally speaking, the will of the Government coincides with the *Company*. There have been, nevertheless, some glorious exceptions, particularly during the late administration of the Marquis of Hastings.

Of the natives of subject India, the greater mass follow the worship of Brahma;—the descendants of their former conquerors, the Moguls, are Mohammedans. Other religions are professed only by strangers. [For a more particular classification of religious sects and castes, see Supplement of the preceding vol. M.M. vol. lviii. p. 567.] Experience has sufficiently demonstrated that both these religions

are only conditional. The former may be at liberty to abdicate their authority, and leave the people to choose another government: but they are not at liberty (morally considered) to neglect their duties to the people, while they continue to hold their offices. The people, on the contrary, owe no duties to their governors, but in consideration of the duties their governors perform; and, if those duties are neglected, *morally*, they owe them none. The duties of a nation towards its dependencies are, in fact, still more imperious: for those dependencies, as they are called, are, in reality, possessions seized by fraud or violence; and the superior state has an injury to atone, as well as duties to discharge.—EDIT.

religions are hostile to the development of the moral and intellectual faculties—to patriot feeling and the love of liberty. Even the sublimity of the abstract idea of the God of Islamism—the Spirit of power and goodness, in whose eye charity is the first duty of the faithful, is perverted by the despotism and priestcraft which have contrived to identify themselves with the religion of Mohamed; and wherever that religion is professed, sullen fanaticism, and the hatred of all progressive knowledge, are substituted in the place of duty.

The religion of Bramah is still more fatal to the human species. It has so permanently and so pertinaciously substituted usages for virtues, that its followers have no other conception of religion and morality; while many of its ceremonies are so disgusting and so horrible, as necessarily to banish from the heart all the sympathies of humanity: while the division into castes, and the invincible aversion and horror with which those castes regard each other, and the inveterate persuasion that all change or improvement is a sacrilege offensive to the Divinity, seem to defy all hope of progressive civilization.

Nevertheless, the English know full well, that they are not, and cannot be, invested with any power to command the religious opinions of their Indian subjects. But their proper respect for this principle is not contrary to their duty as men and Christians—to inspire, by all practicable means, their subjects with a love of knowledge—to raise them imperceptibly from their superstitious degradation—and to prevent, by public authority, actions atrociously contrary to all moral duties and obligations.

“The English are, at present,” says M. Sismondi, “animated by a religious zeal, and an ardour of proselytism, of which there is no example in the history of nations; so that their very language is rarely free from the cant, or affectation of devotion.”* The operation, however, of this proselytizing zeal is completely stopped in India, by the interest which the East-India Company takes in pre-

venting the progress of civilization and knowledge amongst its subjects: and, in 1813, a Member of Parliament connected with the India-house was not ashamed, in the House of Commons, openly to oppose all attempts for the introduction of Christianity into India, because “the of advantages of the institution of the castes, to suppress the desires of ambition, and the impatience of obedience;” nor was he without distinguished seconders and supporters in this most anti-Christian doctrine. “There is nothing in the history of the world,” exclaimed another parliamentary orator, “nor is it likely there ever should again, like the Hindoo system of castes, for keeping a people in subjection, and securing the continuance of our government,”—therefore no Christianity!!

Could humanity have conceived—could common decency have suggested—could slander have devised, or credulity itself have believed, that such doctrines have been held—such maxims avowed, in the Parliament of a Christian country? Yet no vote of that Parliament marked the principle with reprobation, or gainsayed its operation; and the practice has been conformable with the theory. The spoil of India is, still, more sacred than its civilization, or the diffusion of the blessings of that religion in which its rulers *profess* to believe. The gloomy superstition of Islamism, and the cruel idolatry of Brahma, continue to be cherished, that a hundred millions of souls may be kept in ignorance, servility and abasement; and, among a thousand other frightful consequences of this Moloch system, five or six hundred widows are annually burnt alive, under the very eyes, as it were, and with the tacit concurrence of the *Christian* merchant-government of British India.

But a glorious reformation, nevertheless, began to spread, during this quarter of a century, from a direction least to have been expected, among the Hindoos. Ram Mohun Roy, a Brahmin; whom those who are acquainted with India, agree in representing as one of the most virtuous and most enlightened amongst men, is endeavouring to bring his countrymen to the worship of one only God, and to the union of morality and religion. His flock is small, but it is daily increasing. He communicates to the Indians the progress which the Europeans make; and he is called, with greater justice than the missionaries, the faithful apostle of Christianity,

* We have followed here, by close translation, the language of M. Sismondi; because we deem it good that we should know what so enlightened a foreigner thinks of us in this respect. In what follows (as in several other parts), we have not scrupled to take considerable liberties, both of abbreviation and addition.

Christianity. He had undertaken a periodical publication in his language, not with any views of interest, to which his large fortune renders him superior,—but for the advancement of civilization, and in which he was encouraged by the late Governor, the Marquis of Hastings. But in the month of April 1823, Mr. Adam, the new Governor-General, in concert with the Judge of Calcutta, Macnaghten, suppressed all liberty of the press, and forced the illustrious Ram Mohun Roy to renounce his journal.

The East-India Company and the English Government seem equally desirous that the economical and political condition of the people should remain unchanged. As, in an army of 160,000 Indians, they will not permit a native of the country to be raised above the rank of a serjeant; neither will they, in the regulation of so many millions of men, ever confide the least power, either civil or political, to an Indian; and they look with mistrust upon every man who rises above the rank of a mechanic. Yet, amidst all these discouragements, man vegetates and population abounds; and while the British Isles sustain only about 17,000,000, Bengal alone, within the same territorial space, contains 30,000,000. For them, however, and the countless millions beside, who inhabit the vast and fertile regions of India, the hopes of progressive improvement, in all that should belong to man, are again obscured; and what was begun by the munificent virtue and piety of the Brahmin, Ram Mohun Roy, can be regarded only as a few seeds of promise scattered over a vast and reluctant soil. May it take root there, spring up again and germinate, and be imperishable, till, in favouring season, it may flourish, without check or bias, and its progressive branches strike again into the earth, till, like the banana of the clime, every tree becomes a forest! Even in India the last quarter of a century has done something in furnishing the grounds of such a hope for the progressive system.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

On this third continent (for so, from its extent, larger much than Europe, it might be called), the cradle, perhaps, of future nations, it would be premature to expatiate; but, sullied as it is by the impure materials of which its colonies are composed, its temperate clime, assisted by the quickening power of Eng-

land, appears already to give promise of residence to a numerous and civilized population; and, from the refuse of jails and brothels, perhaps, may spring a race, destined to spread and to improve the arts, the intellect, and the virtues of Europe, over regions heretofore scarcely sprinkled with a few wretched hordes, or families, of the most degraded and least humanized savages that ever wore the form, without aspiring to the habitudes of man. Science and intellect, even now, are finding fresh resources there. Even literature has its obligations to acknowledge from the same quarter. We noticed, in our number for June last (p. 449), an interesting volume of Geographical Memoirs, edited by Baron Field, esq., and the same gentleman has published a collection of poems, entitled, *First Fruits of Australia*.

AFRICA.

The colonies of the *Cape of Good Hope* and *Sierra Leone*, (in spite of the political jobbing—the inherent vice which infects every project, however enlightened or benignant in its general aim, of the British Government,—which has thwarted the prosperity of the former, and of the disastrous affair with the Ashantees, which has clouded the reputation of the latter) will, by degrees, carry the knowledge, civilization and virtue, which liberty and European intelligence have fostered in the parent state, into the interior of this barbarous and benighted quarter of the globe; and retrieve the crimes which Europe, too long, has perpetrated against the Negro race. The veil is yet too thick to be distinctly penetrated by any but prophetic eyes; but “coming events” are obscurely shadowed in semblances that may at least encourage a reasonable anticipation.

HAITI.

The course followed by the new *Sable Nation*, in St. Domingo, during this portion of the age, is a subject for the greatest triumph to humanity. The sons of Africa have proved that they are men; that they have a right to freedom, because they have the capability of appreciating knowledge and virtue. Europe’s most deadly crime transported the Africans into the islands of America; a succession of crimes keeps them there, in bondage, and renders them ferocious. If they rush into crime, when breaking their chains, the responsibility rests entirely upon those who forged them.

them. As long as slavery existed in St. Domingo, immorality and ignorance were in proportion to the absolute privation of liberty. In the islands where slavery still exists, almost all the masters openly oppose the marriage of their slaves, their conversion to Christianity, and the establishment of schools to teach them to read.

Since Haiti has become free, and the negroes have been their own masters, their ardour for instruction has been even greater than was their ardour for emancipation. Twenty-five years have been sufficient to transform those, whom we considered brutes, into a humane and civilized nation; where schools are opening in every part; where the mind is making rapid progress; where, in spite of the climate, every year is marked by improvement, in manners, knowledge and industry; where crime is rare; where justice is administered with promptitude and impartiality; where agriculture and commerce prosper; where riches are fast accumulating; where the population has doubled, even amidst the terrific wars which accomplished and followed the most astonishing of revolutions. This is what emancipated negroes have done in twenty-five years; whilst, in the east of Europe, an all-powerful government, repelling the knowledge of its neighbours, and its own experience, has, during four centuries, held half its provinces in servitude, barbarism and poverty—because it will abjure all progress of improvement, although strength, riches and renown are proffered to the other half in dower.

SOUTH AMERICA.

But the most gigantic step which human nature has made during the last few years, is the emancipation of five great republics in America—COLOMBIA, BUENOS AYRES, CHILI, PERU and MEXICO—each surpassing in extent the space occupied by the civilization of the ancient world, three centuries ago. Already, they begin to increase in power and riches, which may place them, ultimately, on a par with the first order of states.

In these vast regions, which, from mistaken policy, their former government retained in ignorance, barbarism and poverty, in order to ensure their obedience, every European, though of a country allied to Spain, who entered without permission, was declared guilty of a capital crime; every vessel in distress, which, driven by the tempest, sought an asylum in their ports, was

confiscated, and its crew thrown into dungeons, whence they never returned. Now, the ports of both Americas, spread for four thousand miles along the coast, are open to every nation. The English and the North Americans avail themselves most of this hospitality, enjoying thence the advantages of an extensive commerce, and spreading, in return, arts, intellect and social knowledge. Formerly, an American could arrive at no power; every place of honour, profit, or confidence was sold by auction at Madrid: now, every course is open, and places and promotion are given to those who make the ablest efforts to shew their title to the confidence of their fellow-citizens. Formerly, no university, no public schools were allowed; no book could be admitted without the preliminary sanction of the Inquisition; and it is not five years since a father was excommunicated at Chili, for having taught his daughter French! Now, all kinds of studies are encouraged; the press is free; every state and province rivals another, in the establishment of new schools. Formerly, the cultivation of the vine and the olive were forbidden; and the manufacture of every article of merchandize which Spain could supply: now, every kind of industry and commerce is protected; the revenues are doubled and quadrupled every year. Formerly, bull-baitings and the refinements of cruelty were encouraged by the governors, and indulged in all the principal towns, to an extent unprecedented, even in Spain; and in 1820, Lima still echoed with the mad exulting cries of men, women and children; at these spectacles of blood—mingled with the agonizing shrieks of bulls and horses, and the *Toreadors*: now, wherever the Patriots have been triumphant, such savage and brutifying pastimes are abolished. The slavery of the Indians and negroes, accustomed them to despise their fellow-men, and to abuse the advantage which their castes and classes gave them; but now, slavery is abolished in all the republics, and mankind have become one family.

Without doubt, there remains much to be done towards maturing the organization of these new republics; for neither was it practicable nor desirable that every thing should be done at once: and it would be unjust and absurd to expect a government to arrive at perfection in the very outset—to be mature at the hour of birth. All we ought to expect is, that it is advancing, and

and will advance; we shall not reproach it for advancing so slowly, if this slowness be the effect of prudence, and it avoids thereby the hazard of effecting nothing, by the multiplicity of the innovations, its attempts. The portion of America heretofore Spanish has no longer any obstacle, in the nature of its government, to its progression; but it still has much in the unformed character of the people. Ignorance, intolerance and ferocity, are not instantly reformed by the overthrow of the government by which they were engendered; and it is to be expected that they will long repel many of the benefits of civilization which their newly-acquired liberty offers to them. But let us not, therefore, be alarmed or discouraged. The tree is planted on a fertile soil; it must grow—it must blossom, and the fruit will eventually mature.

Such is the aggregate picture which the great tablet of the world exhibits, of the progress of the recent eventful quarter of a century, and the present state of the struggle between the Progressive and the Retrograde systems.

But it will, perhaps, be said, that it has not been the object, and cannot have been the object, even of the *great leaders* of the retrograde system, to wage war throughout the universe with knowledge, liberty and morality.

Perhaps it was not so. Perhaps the evil that is done is never the object, even of the most evil doer. His object is only the imagined good, which he hopes to obtain through the means of the evil deed; and the evil, or the *degree* of the evil, of the deed itself, is obscured from his perception, by the eagerness with which he seeks his end. In many instances, it is not to be doubted that the delusions of self-love, and the magnified proportions of the nearer objects of attachment and intercourse, as of the eye, shut out the perception of what is more remote, and produce a perverse partiality, even of the understanding itself; and the seeming good of what is nearest to our thoughts, appears to be the good of all. The court and his courtiers are the monarch's world; their happiness is to him the happiness of mankind; and when they increase in luxury, pomp and splendour, the nation, to his thought, is wealthy, and the people prosper: though, perhaps, the magnificence of the former has been wrung, by spoil and oppression, from the latter. Perhaps, also, some of the master-

movers of the retrograde system have deceived themselves, as they have frequently deceived their simple followers, and have affirmed what ought to be true, till they believed it to be so,—that they are not enemies either to the happiness or the progress of the human race; that they are only enemies to precipitation; that they only require time to do deliberately and wisely the good they intend, that so it may be done well. But then, unfortunately, the time, even for beginning to do it, never comes. Eternity would not suffice for the liberation of their process. The greater part of them, however, loudly declare, that the liberty established among them is sufficient, if not too great, already. They approve of knowledge, provided it be confined to the upper classes; thus destroying emulation even among them, and refusing the exercise of reason to the people. They profess, also, their zeal for morality, and talk about religion; but always modify the one, so that those only who govern may profit by it, and the obligations of it bind only the governed; while the other is to preach resignation and submission to the people, and to impose no restrictions on their own gratifications, indulgences and aggressions.

“Speak to the people of their duties, but never of their rights,” said one of Napoleon’s ministers to the compiler of a sort of *village* newspaper. “Since you will write upon politics,” said the same minister, on another occasion, “take care how you speak of the duties of government towards the people; but insist upon the rights of the chief, and of his delegates, to the respect and obedience of his subjects.” Do not our ministers and scribes, nay, our ministers of religion, and the compilers, too often, of what are called religious tracts, preach the same doctrines? But the upholders of this retrograde doctrine are neither counsellors fit for the throne, nor ministers fit for the altar. Both the one and the other ought to know how to teach both kings and courtiers, ay, and the people too, that rights and duties are reciprocal; that the objects alike of government, of morality and of religion, are to advance the progress of man; to assist the progress of knowledge, and the improvement of morals—to elevate man still higher above the servile brute, and bring him nearer to perfection—to make him wiser, happier and better.

If monarchs, however, have perverted
4 H their

their own understandings, let us not permit them to pervert ours. Let us use the reason we have, to combat with the sophistry of those who would misdirect us; and the knowledge and the liberty we have acquired, as the means of attaining more: and, though absolute perfection be not attainable, let us press boldly on in progress towards it; and do our best to make the quarter of a century, that is before us, more illustrative of the advance of human wisdom, virtue and liberty, than that which we have left behind: opening wider and wider, to the view of posterity, the prospect of that glorious day when Slavery shall clank no chain, when Ignorance shall darken neither realm, nor race; when Truth and Morality shall be exalted on the ruins of Fraud and Superstition; when Misery and Wretchedness shall cease to be dispensed at a despot's nod, and Tyranny shall be no more.

M.R. Δ.:

M. SCHINAS'S MORAL AND POLITICAL PICTURE OF GREECE.

[Whatever may have been, or may continue to be, the vicissitudes of Greece, in the arduous struggle in which she is engaged; with whatever distractions (resulting from the disorderly passions and habitudes which the anarchic tyranny of ages has engendered among her chiefs) she may internally be torn; whatever may be the clouds of doubt and obscurity in which recent occurrences may be involved—whether the great cause of emancipation from a barbarous, galling and insulting yoke be in constant progress, or in temporary retrogression, it has not, we trust, lost any portion of its interest in British bosoms. And, as we have before us, from the pen of a native Greek, M. Schinas, a picture of the progress which that fine country appeared to have made towards the attainment of its glorious object, to the end of the preceding year 1824, which, we are not conscious, has hitherto received an English version, we have thought that a translation of it might not be unacceptable to our readers: we present it, accordingly, with no other alteration than a few abbreviations, and the rejection of some of the declamatory metaphors, of which the author is somewhat too liberal; and the correction of some others (particularly at the con-

clusion), in which he seems to have indulged in the enthusiasm of national feeling, rather more than he has consulted the critical laws of congruity, or the correctness of literary taste. His picture of the year 1824 may, perhaps, in parts, be rather highly coloured; but we are disposed to believe that the outline is tolerably correct; and we should hold ourselves happy, if the close of the year 1825 should justify another annual sketch—demonstrating the accomplishment of all which the one we are now presenting, might lead the most zealous partizan of the Progressive Principle to expect.]

THE year 1824 will deserve particular commemoration among those which will furnish the historian with the materials for the record of the epoch of Grecian regeneration. But, before we enter on the history of that year, it may be proper to cast a retrospective glance over those that have preceded it; and to shew the causes of this unexampled progress.

The social state of a people in war is necessarily united with military events. We must, therefore, comprize these in our examination of the moral and political progress of the people of whom we speak.

Descended from those to whom Europe owes its knowledge and its civilization, reduced to slavery by the disciples of a barbarous and intolerant faith, the Greeks (whose population may be estimated at nearly four millions, of which the liberated portion, as yet, is only one-half) take arms in order to break the yoke. *Pro aris et focis*, is their motto—freedom or annihilation, their prospect. The population, exhausted by the loss of blood, and the continual increase of an implacable tyranny, are aided in the hope of recovering their rights, by the anarchy of the different parts of the Ottoman empire, and the evident symptoms of its decay:—the war of the Turks with the Persians, and their quarrel with a great power in the north;—the vicinity of the Bulgarians, Servians, Walachians and Moldavians—Christian people, who ought to act in concert with them;—by the far-extended interests of enlightened commerce and politics;—by the wishes of Christian Europe, and the expected aid of one government especially, the watchful enemy of Turkish power, and to whose views Greece has been making perpetual

perpetual sacrifices. Nevertheless, if such were the foundations of her hopes, experience soon proved the fallacy of many of these calculations.

The Pachas might complain of the Sultan, or his Ministers; they might raise the standard of revolt; but it was the standard of the Prophet — still hostile to the infidels who would renounce the sacred jurisdiction of the Caliph.

The people of Servia, and the Lower Danube, forming a population of nearly two millions, remained inactive. The incapacity of those who directed the affairs of Walachia, accelerated the manœuvres of foreign agents, to maintain the former state of things.

The European monarchs, and their ministers, dreading the danger of political innovations, solemnly reprobated the Grecian cause. To them it was only an emanation of that innovating spirit they were dreading so much at home; and this unfortunate misunderstanding, the result of a false and narrow system of politics, disposed them to abandon an illustrious nation to its fate. We wish we could even say that they had merely remained neutral; and were chargeable with no hostility to Christianity and civilization!

Such were the circumstances under which the insurrection burst forth in the Morea, in the spring of 1821. To smother it at once would have been the work of a superior intellect and an energetic spirit. But the furious mind of the Sultan could imagine nothing but a massacre, similar to that of which the Roman historians accuse Mithridates; and of placing the sword of vengeance in the hands of a raging populace, ever ready, and rancorous against all Greece. The eastern church is razed; its temples are overthrown, or profaned; families bewail the loss of their supporters; wandering and dispersed, they groan in exile and misery. Constantinople, Smyrna, Cydonia, Salonica and Cyprus, show to European nations the horrid spectacle of the sufferings of thousands of disarmed Greeks.

Thence all compact is broken, and destruction spreads—Candia, most of the islands, *Livadia*, and part of Epirus, chaunt the hymn of liberty. Despair creates resources—every thing is turned to arms; clubs are used for besieging, and necessity restores the times of heroism. Individual contributions furnish resources for the general warfare.

Every one offers his assistance; the naval merchant of the islands confronts, with hostile fury, the proud fleets of tyranny. Every man of consequence is a commander—every Grecian is a soldier.

Astonished to find themselves armed and able to act, skirmishes and party wars begin their military education; and, though frequently alarmed by the phantom of tyranny, (the scourge and the chains of which are ever before them), they are upon the point of laying down their arms; unexpected success reanimates their courage; and their capabilities grow in this salutary struggle. Soon the insurgents take possession of Malvasia and Navarin—they seize upon Tripolizza. Let us efface, if possible, the remembrance of their terrific vengeance. What nation is free from similar reproach? What human authority could repress the ferocious ardour of a people long-provoked by unremitting cruelty? The Greeks, aspiring to the rank of a civilized nation, are now careful not to sully their cause by such deplorable disorders.

Corinth capitulated towards the end of the year. The representatives of the nation assembled under the superintendence of Alexander Mavrocordato, and proclaimed the independence of Greece upon the ruins of ancient Epidaurus. They digested a provisional constitution, and formed a central government, which they swore to defend. A senate, composed of deputies of provinces, was to govern, in concert with an executive council of five members. A supreme tribunal was to regulate the proceedings of the secondary courts. The government was to be national—its object the welfare of the largest portion of the community; but in peace alone could it receive the modifications of experience. The month passed, and Greece, scarcely informed that a hostile force was ravaging the Isle of Chios (*Scio*), learned the catastrophe of that fertile island, which the aid of the national government arrived too late to save. All seemed lost.—Foreign agents contributed to the sacrifice of the whole population, by offering a fallacious clemency. But Canaris hastened from Psera, with a torch in his hand; and, falling upon the barbarians at Chios, the Captain Pacha found a tomb in his burning vessel. The hero of Psera afterwards attacked the enemy's fleet in the port of Tenedos, and chased them to the Dardanelles.

Nevertheless, the fall of Ali Pacha, and loss of the funds which furnished his treasury, drove the Albanian hordes against the Souline rocks. The Souliotes, after an almost supernatural resistance, were forced to capitulate for want of assistance, and left their country with all the honours of war. The battle of Peta was lost. Acarnania and Etolia were invaded; but the bravery and constancy of the immortal Bozzaris and of Mavrocordato saved Missolonghi and the Peloponnese, and frustrated all the projects of the enemy. The citadel of Athens was restored to the Greeks, whilst discord disturbed Livadia. Owing to the disagreements of Odysseus with the government, a body of thirty thousand Turks penetrated into the north of the Morea, surprised Corinth, and dispersed the authorities, which rallied on board the national flotilla. Hypsilantis, Colocotroni and Nikitas, opposed their courage, with a handful of brave fellows, to the torrent of invasion; and the Morea was saved. The enemy perished to a man; Napoli di Romania opened its gates; and Corinth followed its example.

In the beginning of 1823, a general assembly met at Astros, on the confines of Laconia and Argos; and the Government was renewed, according to the previous constitution. Peter Mavroni Chalis was nominated president; Theodore Colocotroni, Sotiri Charalampi, Andrew Zaimis, and Andrew Metaxas, formed the executive council. Misunderstandings were, however, continually bursting forth between the senate and this body, who wished to free themselves from the restraints of law.

In the mean time, the Pacha of Scordra, at the head of twenty thousand men, marched against Western Greece. Bozzaris stopped him at Carpenissi, drove him back, and died covered with glory. The Pacha penetrated into Etolia with fresh reinforcements, and besieged Anatolicon; but the heroism of a weak garrison forced him to retreat, and entirely evacuate this part of the Grecian territory.

The Morea, now, presented quite a different spectacle. Discord burst forth among its constituted authorities. The senate, separated from the executive council, left Tripolizza, and retired to Cranidi, a little town situated towards the extremity of the western mouth of the Gulf of Argos, or Napoli. A legis-

lative commission of nine senators was nominated to proceed against the dissentient members. This commission, in a solemn appeal to the senate, accused the majority of the executive council of trampling under foot the laws—of wishing to govern despotically—of appropriating to themselves the public revenues—and giving themselves up to all kinds of disorder. The senate declared the dissentient members divested of their offices. This was, to them, the signal of revolt. New elections took place, and G. Coundourioti, of Hydra, was called to the presidency. The senate was composed of fifty deputies.—Such were the first events of the year 1824.

The time and the means necessary for opening the campaign were consumed in intestine struggles: and the Greeks, far from endeavouring to annoy the enemy, were happy in not being actually crushed by their antagonists, who had presented themselves in menacing force. Tripolizza, Corinth and Napoli were in the hands of the dissentient party. The Government, sure of the assent of the people, decided upon taking a determined part—it established itself at Moulins, two leagues from Napoli, to take measures to suppress the factious. It was an affecting sight to see the authorities, under every circumstance, preserving the love and veneration of the people. Their vigorous conduct, their courageous constancy, the harmony that subsisted in their body, induced the greater part of the military chiefs to join with the Government: the factions were defeated in the environs of Argos, Tripolizza, and Calamata, and wherever they presented themselves. Every where, the people declared in favour of the laws; the garrison of Corinth submitted; and Colocotroni evacuated Tripolizza. Napoli opened her gates after three months' siege; and the Government made its solemn entry, towards the end of June. Joining moderation to firmness, it healed the wounds of the country by a general amnesty.

Having quieted the interior, and filled up the hideous gulf of civil war, they turned their attention towards the common safety. The enemy had already exercised his fury: in the midland country, Candia was invaded, and part of its population reduced to slavery. The courageous resistance of the isle of Cassos could not save it from the enraged attacks of the enemy; in the north,

north, the Captain Pacha, having run aground in a descent upon Thessalian Skiathos, succeeded in revictualling the Negropont. Retired to Mitylene, his fleet immediately poured down upon Psera, and this devoted little island became the tomb of conquerors and conquered.

This terrible blow opened all eyes; far from depressing the Greeks, it powerfully excited their courage. The feelings of the rulers and people were elevated to the height of events, and measured the depth and length of the danger with the coolness of generous resolution. Existence was at stake:—to the Naval operations, the destiny of this campaign, and indeed of the whole war, seemed to be especially confided. But the Grecian navy, really very weak, but transcendent in skill and courage, was immediately placed on a respectable footing—though the vessels which composed this navy belonged to private individuals, who had built them for commercial navigation; and these same individuals, who still commanded them, had equipped and manned them, at their own expense, before the establishment of the Government.

Hydra and Spezzia were in tumult. The land forces were called to the protection of the marine. They separated themselves from their families, and marched with eagerness. Psera was retaken, and its navy saved. They left the rock, and beat the enemy before Samos, Cos and Chios; always with inferior forces. It was no longer in port, and by night, that they set fire to the enemy's fleet; but in open sea, and in open day. The victory in the straits of Candia made them hope that the Greeks of this important island, who still defended the ports of St. Roumali, Trypiti, Mirabello and Sassidi, would hasten to resume offensive operations, and to deliver their countrymen from the yoke of the Egyptian satrap.

If we extend our view to the continent of Greece, we shall every where see the same perseverance and the same success. In the east, the invincible Goura repelled the barbarians from the field of Marathon. Dervich Pacha, General-in-Chief, entirely beaten at Gravia, and Amplani in Phocis, took flight and left all his baggage behind. In Western Greece, Mavrocordato, the Director-General, taking in good time the most efficacious measures, disconcerted the plans of Omer Pacha, who flattered himself with invading Acar-

nanian and Etolia for the third time; instead of which, the Greeks penetrated to the walls of Aita.

Such are the military results of this year, in the midst of difficulties of every kind. These difficulties were augmented by the agents of the most powerful of the Christian Governments [with exception, we trust, to that of England] employed in the Archipelago. Proofs of this are not wanting: but they would draw us into discussions foreign from our task.

We proceed to examine the internal situation of the country.

Greece, in a state of dependence, yielded many thousands to the treasury of the Sultan, and to the Seignors and private Ottomans. The taxes paid by the Peloponessus alone, amounted to more than 35,000 Turkish piastres. It was generally supposed that this would suffice in peace, as in war; but, restored to liberty, Greece found herself without resources. This poverty, however, was only in appearance, and transient: it was owing to the want of a powerful and regular administration, to prevent official pillage. Besides which, the invasions and ravages in the Morea, and the trans-isthmical provinces, in 1822 and 1823, had paralyzed agriculture, and suspended private business. A wise and active authority has already, in part, put an end to the cause of these miseries; and knows how to maintain and bring the work to perfection, if this authority be but continued for a second year. Already taxes, levied in just proportions, begin to fill the national chest; the demesne of the state is rented publicly, by common consent. This immense demesne, obtained by the rapacity of the conquerors, seems to have been placed in their hands in order to recompense the courage of this liberated people; and the resumption is but an act of justice. The urgency of affairs compelled the sale of a part of this demesne, in the first months of the year; but this sale, so favourable for augmenting the number of proprietors, and the public prosperity, is at present suspended, for calmer times. Strict economy is introduced into the expenses; and loans, contracted under advantageous circumstances, have laid the foundation of national credit. The confidence which resulted encourages manufactories, commerce and circulation;—and there must be a prodigious quantity of specie in Greece; for, during the last four years, the baffled Turks have left, with

with their slaughtered warriors, in many instances, all the treasures of their camps.

Distracted by the efforts of an unequal struggle, the Greeks, during three years, seemed to be no longer those who had formerly afforded to contending Europe, the produce of their courageous speculation. Foreign tonnage, in its turn, assisted their struggles. But, during last year, the hospitable ports of Ancona, Leghorn, and Marseilles permitted Grecian ships to introduce the produce of the country, under the flag of independence. This flag, every where welcomed, was seen along the coast of the Peninsula, passed the columns of Hercules, and reached the banks of the Thames.

In Greece, the tarnish of slavery gives place to the bright hue of liberty. We now see the wise regulations of the police, suppressing, or preventing, the progress of that destructive rage, which the former Government held it almost a duty to encourage. The public safety secured, they provided for the ease of communication, and post-offices have been established upon some of the principal roads. Inspectors of the posts have been nominated; the administration is no longer left to the mercy of military officers; special overseers superintend the various wants of the camp; and order begins to reign in every department of public service. The Government renews the organization of the regular troops, formed in 1821, and disunited, by the pressure of circumstances, in 1822. The military code of France is adopted in Greece. The distribution of justice is better ordered. The courts of judicature are already established according to fixed gradations. There is a first tribunal, and a chamber of appeal, at Missolonghi: arbitrary exaction is banished; and the citizen cannot be arrested without legal forms. He is judged immediately, and either absolved or condemned, in public.

Opinion is uncontrolled; and the public spirit is ready to take flight. Four journals appear four times a-week—at Missolonghi, the *Grecian Chronicle* and *Grecian Telegraph*; at Hydra, the *Friend of Law*, a government paper; at Athens, the *Athenian Ephemerides*. They are all conducted on excellent principles of real national interest. If we have any thing wherewith to reproach the compilers, it is, that they do not always write sufficiently for the

people. But time will mature the means of popular instruction and entertainment; but it is worthy of remark and praise, that the authorities, in order to familiarize the people with discussions of general interest, encourage these journals, and, from time to time, distribute a certain number gratis.

The establishment of libraries and reading-rooms at Syra, Hydra, Napoli and Missolonghi, is announced. A school, for ancient Greek and French, is in an active state at Missolonghi, under the direction of M. Demetrius Paul, a young professor of talent and patriotism, who studied at Paris.

Missolonghi, before the revolution, was a poor little town, subsisting only by its fisheries: now, it lifts its head above the sea, and has become a flourishing city, defended by eighty cannon; has shewn its courage in two formidable invasions; and is now enclosed by solid and regular fortifications, constructed by an ingenious Greek; and is adorned by the cenotaph of the illustrious Byron, which stands beside the tombs of Kyriacoulis, Normann and Bozzaris.

Athens possesses a primary school, according to the plan arranged, introduced by Dr. Anargyros Petrakis, who has travelled in France. The establishment of a lyceum is also proposed, to the direction of which M. George Gennadois is called, late distinguished professor of Bucharest and Odessa. This lyceum is to be in one of the convents of Athens. The Society of Philomuses, disunited by preceding storms, begins to revive; it proposes publishing a paper, to promote the moral and intellectual development of this part of Greece. A priest of Salamis makes his abode the place for the mutual instruction of the children of his island. The Grecian priests are fathers of families. The bishops were at the head of the revolution. Though the patriarch is at Constantinople, the priesthood is not separated from the mass; and kindred affinity, church and state, thus united, make but one common cause.

In the month of July, the senate formed a commission of the members, to present a plan of general public instruction. They proposed the establishment of elementary schools in each district; lyceums for the provinces, where Greek, Latin and French should be taught; and a national university, for the four sciences—philosophy, jurisprudence,

prudence, medicine and theology. The complete execution of this plan having been adjourned for a time, we may hope to see it modified and matured by reflection. In the mean time, a preparatory school of mutual instruction has been opened at Argos, with great pretensions. M. Gregory Constantus, a venerable deacon, professor of philosophy and literature, and deputy of Thessaly, is nominated director.

Nor must we forget the patriotic sacrifices made by the worthy John Varvakis, a native of Psara. Having taken part at the siege of Orloff against the tyrants of Greece, he was forced to retire into Russia, upon the borders of the Don, where, though yet young, he acquired, by industry and activity, considerable wealth. Far from forgetting his country,—on hearing of its liberation, he sent magnificent presents; and, at the age of eighty, quitted his castle, his repose and his honors, to offer his person and treasures to Greece. Solitary example!—He learnt upon the road the fate of the island which gave him birth. He bewailed, but did not despair. He embarked; and, landing, after fifty years' absence, gathered together the scattered remains of his country, and founded a new Psara in the Malvasian territory. At present he is founding hospitals, raising a fund of 200,000 *tallaris* (more than £40,000) for the establishment of a university, to the presidency of which he calls Coumas, Vanwas, and other professors well known in Greece. Thus, a private individual has undertaken what so many united efforts of government have produced elsewhere; and we may shortly see Greece governed by its own laws, rearing an institution, rivalling, in friendly amity, the one, under the enlightened auspices of Great Britain, at Corfu.

The Ionian Isles form a part of Greece. The inhabitants have always been anxious for their mutual glory; they seek for instruction with like ardour. The distinguished professors of their university, Piccolo, Asopuis, Philitas, Politis, &c. will feel their emulation redoubled, and will know how to direct it, in so noble and patriotic a sphere. Already orators begin to appear; Spiridon Tricoupis, of Missolonghi, extemporized the funeral oration of Byron. Calvos and Salomos, of Zante, recite the glory of the country in sublime verse. Greece is now full of life; glory produces glory; and

the palms of victory unite with the palms of literature: philosophy will not fail to follow, and the muses will be in her train.

In this great struggle, where the mother of the arts, long desolate, is endeavouring to reassume her rank among nations, it is both just and consolatory to acknowledge the assistance which estimable individuals and associations have afforded her. Among these, Germany and Helvetia have taken a distinguished lead. France has contributed to the support and the return of the expatriated Greeks into their country. The gifts of M. Firmin Didot taught the Grecians to admire the perfection of the lithographic art. Holland, America, and the Indies, open Philo-Hellenic subscriptions. Emulation kindles the generosity of Britain. A committee of distinguished individuals spreads its inestimable benefits over the surface of Greece. Corporations and universities revive zeal, and the authorities second the popular desire. Bentham adopts the son of Bozaris. Ten young Grecians have arrived in London, in order to be educated by the British people. Guildford, and many of his compeers, lavish their generosity upon the city of Athens. The munificence of Murray contributes to the fortifications of Missolonghi. At length Byron arrives, and devotes himself entirely to Greece—but disappears like a brilliant meteor; and Greece, which has lost nothing of its ancient expansion, celebrates the services of its benefactor with solemnity. A fête, in honour of those Philo-Hellenes who died at the battle of Peta, is instituted. The names of Sheffield* and Byron (the dread of tyrants) were affixed to the high towers, raised on the canals of Etolia. At the funeral of the latter of these, the people, the magistrates, priests, warriors, men and women, old and young—all Greece, with dirgeful music, conducted his remains to the gates of eternity!—Tears, and the mourning of the heart, were universal! O, enlightened nations of the earth! Greece is not then ungrateful. She rises worthy of herself—worthy of you! She advances, covered with the ashes of ages: she shakes the soil of ages from her wings: she soars again, and
combats

* Lord Sheffield succoured sixty-two Greeks who returned to Brindisi, their country, in the month of February 1823.

combats for her skies—to crouch no more beneath the talons of the vampires that so long have gorged the vitals of her progeny! Aid her great cause, ye nations! encourage her, protect her in her aspirings! Attribute not to her the barbarism in which she too long was plunged, but to the chains that held her down to the sordid earth. Help her to annihilate those chains, that they may oppress no more. So will you partake her laurels; and share with her in all the glories which, under the auspices of liberty, and in the energies of national independence, she hereafter may achieve.

M. SCHINAS, Grecian.

HISTORICAL SKETCH of the ORIGIN,
PROGRESS, and PRESENT CHARACTER,
MORAL and POLITICAL, of the GREEK
KLEPHTAI.

WHEN, with the examples only before our eyes of the civil and settled state of a well-organized society, we give the names of banditti and mountain-robbers to the Grecian Klephtai; and associate with the words, bandit and robber, the signification and attributes which, to persons so described, must, in a legal and settled state of society, belong—we abuse our own understandings; and misguide the passions and judgments of others, by presenting erroneous pictures to the imagination; like those historians, of courtly style, who, in relating the events of distant epochs, carry backwards with them the ideas of the manners, the obligations, and the political state of their own age and country.

If we would estimate truly the moral character of any description of persons, we must consider the circumstances under which they act. Such an examination may, sometimes, induce us to acknowledge, that there may be, and have been, circumstances in which outlawed banditti, instead of being the worst of their species, might be more estimable, or, at any rate, more defensible, than those by whom they are outlawed. When reckless power, or foreign usurpation, tramples and oppresses a people—when government is but rapacious tyranny—the mountain fastnesses of the bandit may become the only citadels of patriotism, and associated robbery and depredation only a protraction of the justifiable war of the oppressed—too feeble in resources for collective conflict, yet too valiant for tame submission.

“A great people,” says M. Thierry, in the eloquent and philosophical introduction to his *History of the Conquest of England by the Normans*, “are not so quickly subjugated as would seem to be intimidated by the official acts of those who govern by the right of force; and the resurrection of the Greek nation proves that it is a strange mistake, to consider the history of kings, or even of conquering nations, as that of all the country over which they hold dominion. Patriotic regret still lies deep in the breasts of men, long after all hope for the old cause of the country has expired. This feeling, when it has no longer the power to create armies, still creates bands of partizans, political brigands in the forests, or on the mountains; and causes such of them as die on the gibbet, to be venerated as martyrs. Recent works have informed us that this is the case with the modern Greek nation; [See the discourse prefixed to the collection of the popular songs of modern Greece by M. Fauriel]: and I have found it to be so with the Anglo-Saxon race, in collecting its history where it had not yet been sought—in particular facts—in legends, or popular traditions, hitherto deemed unworthy to be made the foundation of a serious work and a probable narration. The resemblance between the condition of the Greeks under the Turks, and that of the English race under the Normans—not only in the leading features of servitude—which it is easy to conceive,—but also in the particular form assumed by the national spirit amidst the sufferings resulting from oppression,—in the moral instincts and superstitious notions to which they give birth,—in the manner of hating those whom there is the will without the power to conquer, and of loving those who still contend when the multitude have bowed their heads,—is a fact worthy of especial remark; and the comparison may not be wholly unserviceable in the moral study of a man.”

From Mr. C. B. Sheridan's version of M. Fauriel's work, above referred to, we will quote so much of the preface, &c. as may illustrate the position of M. Thierry, and place the character of the Klephtai, or mountain-robbers of Greece, in a proper point of view.

The author is speaking of the capacity of the Greeks to defend and govern their country; and, consequently, of the injustice of shackling their freedom with the condition of receiving a foreign sovereign.

“That they are, at this present moment, a brave and hardy nation, their recent conduct has proved.”—“The accounts of their national character, presented to us by a long succession of travellers, have been mainly erroneous. This has arisen neither from an intention to deceive, nor from any want of observation, or even of judgment,

on their part; but from the circumstance of their having become acquainted with only the most effeminate and degraded portion of the Greek nation. Tourists naturally resorted to those parts of Greece which were the most accessible, and the most worth visiting. But the fertility and exposure of these very spots had long ensured, on the part of the Turks, both the will and the power to seize them. Thus, their Greek inhabitants became debased by patient submission to a barbarous yoke; while those, who really deserved the glorious title of Greeks, abandoned such polluted spots, and took refuge among barren and inaccessible mountains. Hence arose a considerable portion of that gallant class termed by the invaders Klephtai, or robbers, a title which they afterwards bore with pride and exultation."—"But the origin of a numerous portion of those Klephtai, with whom it is the object of the first part of my first class to bring the reader acquainted, was yet more glorious.

"When the Turks seized upon Thessaly, the more timid and feeble part of the population submitted to the overwhelming numbers of their oriental invaders; but all those, whose souls were as intrepid as their frames were hardy, took refuge among the surrounding mountain chains of Olympus, Pelion, Agràpha, and Pindus. From thence they waged an incessant warfare of descents, for the purpose of plunder and desolation, till not only their oppressors, but sometimes even those of their countrymen who had betrayed the common cause, and were cultivating the lands as Turkish tenants, found that they were paying a dear rent for the usurpation of the fertile Thessalian plains.

"The protracted resistance of even a conquered nation always procures for it, in the end, favourable terms from the victor; and, accordingly, the Turks, whose insolence is ever cowed by long opposition, soon proposed a treaty with these mountain heroes. Here again a second schism took place among the Greeks. Some refused to enter into any agreement with the infidel usurpers of their country, and they have maintained their glorious determination up to the present day; at the risk of passing with all genteel diplomatists for *ultra-liberals*: men who carry the love of virtue and freedom to a criminal degree of infatuation! Others agreed to cease from molesting the Turks in their new acquisition, upon condition of being themselves secured in their possessions, and of being allowed to form, for their own defence, a body of militia, called Armatòloi, or armed men.

"All Greece, from the Vardar, or Axios, to the Isthmus of Corinth, was thus gradually divided into seventeen Armatolika; the Turkish termination used in *Pashalik, Caïlik, &c.* being applied to the district placed under the superintendence of a captain (*Καπετάνος*) of Armatòles, whose

office was denominated *Protaton*, or that of prinatè. Of these, ten were in Thessaly and Livadia; four in Etolia, Epirus, and Acarnania; and three in Southern Macedonia. The Morea never contained any; that wretched province, long after their institution, having been alternately snatched and mangled by the talons of Turkey and Venice, those most odious of despotic and oligarchical monsters. The rank of captain was hereditary; and the profession of an Armatòle probably descendible. The members composing each band were called *Pallikòrs*; a term for which we have no English equivalent, but which nearly answers to the French expression "*des braves*." Of these, the first, or Protopalikar, acted as lieutenant and secretary to the captain, and bore, as a badge of office, a silver writing-case affixed to his sash; besides the silver plates bound over the knees, and the ornamented buttons which studded the breast of every Armatòle.

"The most fatal of all national miscalculations, is the attempt of feeble possessors to coax rapacious foes into friendship. That which had happened on a gigantic scale to the Roman empire, occurred in miniature to those Greeks who fell into this system of *conciliation*. The Armatòles were considered out of the *Turkish pale*, and every effort was employed to extirpate them, principally by bestowing the office of *Dervendgi-Bashi*, nominally grand inspector of roads, on the most active Pasha of Greece. The first step in this atrocious system of policy, was, to destroy the Klephts by means of the Armatòles, who, by the terms of the treaty, were unhappily pledged, at the requisition of the Pasha, or of his delegate, the Mousselim, and the Greek primates, or *notables*, to assist in maintaining the public tranquillity against all who infringed it. The latitude gained by this vague expression, may be easily imagined by all those who see throughout Europe every atrocity daily practised on the plea of *keeping things quiet*. Accordingly, the Armatòles were but too often employed in hunting down the Klephts. Foiled in this chase by the activity of the prey, and the wildness of their mountain covers, the Moslems directed their policy to the extirpation of the Armatòles, whose possessions were more defenceless, and whose courage they believed to be less untameable. Happily this idea was erroneous; for the Armatòles, convinced, at length, of the folly of temporising with men at once ferocious and faithless, generally resented the infraction of their rights by flying into the mountains, where they led the life, and often either proudly assumed, or were ignominiously branded with, the name of Klephts. Still their warfare was desultory and occasional, and its duration uncertain. Frequently they won or received back their districts, and resumed even their former name; and

owing to this, the terms "Klepht" and "Armatòle" were often used indiscriminately, while, in Thessaly, the former designated both these conditions. One highly characteristic mark, however, in the costume of a Klepht effectually distinguished him from an Armatòle: a worsted rope coiled round his waist, for the purpose of binding the Turks whom he might capture. These were generally kept for the sake of ransom; never, however, tortured or even ill used, though, on occasions when it was impossible to make prisoners, they were killed, like wolves, without hesitation. The respect evinced by the Klephts to their female captives was exemplary, and altogether surprising. Instances will be found in the 'History of Suli,' lately translated into English, of captured Moslem warriors being dismissed with all their wealth, which is generally carried about the person in Turkey, untouched; except their arms, which they were invited to renew, and again to try their fortune in combat."

The Klephts were hardy to a degree scarcely credible to more effeminate nations. They had no fixed encampment—wandering in summer among the higher, in winter, over the lower mountainous regions; but they always had a spot for rendezvous and occasional sojourn, called *Limeri*, situated near the Armatolik, from which they had been driven. Their forms, majestic with conscious valour, or gaunt with hunger, hovering by moonlight around their former possessions, must have appeared like spectres haunting the scene of all that was dearest to them in life. When not engaged in an expedition, their chief resource for amusement was found in martial games, and particularly in firing at a mark. Constant practice in this led to a surprising degree of skill. By daylight they could strike an egg, or even send a ball through a ring of nearly the same diameter, at a distance of 200 paces; and in the most pitchy darkness, they could hit an enemy, directed only by the flash of his musket, which they appropriately called *returning his fire*."

"The activity of their limbs equalled the correctness of their eye. Niko-Tzaras could jump over seven horses standing abreast; and others could clear, at one leap, three waggons filled with thorns, to the height of eight feet. Their powers of abstinence were not less surprising; and a band of Klephts have been known to combat during three days and nights, without either eating, drinking, or sleeping.—Pain found their courage as untameable as thirst and hunger; although every Klepht taken alive was inevitably subjected, before the relief of death, to the most dreadful and protracted tortures. There is but one record, that of Katzantoni, whose mind had been previously subdued by long sickness, of a Klepht evincing even apparent consciousness of what he suffered.—The Klephts combined, to a degree very rare

among a rude tribe, an enthusiastic piety, with a proper distrust of the clergy, and of that union of 'Church and State,' the efficacy of which, for the support of despotism, and the rivetting of mental chains, was no where better understood than in Turkey, where the Sultan was in fact the real head of the Christian as well as the Mahometan hierarchy; and it is not in the 'United Kingdom' that the efficacy of this double barrelled gun, as a political weapon, can be misunderstood. Yet in their wildest solitudes, in their most pressing dangers, they performed the holy ceremonies of their religion; and the captain who plundered a chapel or a votive offering was as unrelentingly put to death, as if he had insulted a female captive. Blachavas, with his Protopalikar, left his beloved mountains at the age of seventy-six to visit the holy city on foot, and actually died at Jerusalem. But their piety displayed itself in a more enlightened form; and, frequent as apostacy was for ages among the harassed inhabitants of the plains, never did a Klepht hesitate to prefer, like Androutzos, captivity, death, and even tortures, to the denial of his Redeemer. With this warm and heroic devotion, they had the sagacity to perceive that the clergy, who looked to the Turks for promotion, and whose corporate property the infidels always respected, must be suspicious friends, and often dangerous enemies to the revolted Greeks. In this point of view the Klephtic tribes, as forming a material ingredient in the mass of Greek population, will tend to purify it of political submission to priests."—"Next to their touching piety, the most striking qualities among the Klephts were, generosity to their poorer and more timid countrymen, and especially to the herdsmen, who shared the mountains with them; devoted love of their country in general, and of their own rugged haunts in particular, for which, with a *nostalgia*, unknown among more polished communities, they often left the flattery of cities, where they were gazed on as heroes; and tenderness in those domestic affections, which formed a beautiful relief to the stern and rugged parts of their character."—"Men, like these, who could apply the domestic discipline of all the sterner virtues to the polity of a tribe, amidst the compelled external lawlessness of constant proscription, will extend it to the government of a republic in a state of unassailed independence."

In his remarks on the songs of the Klephtai, the author thus adds in another place—

"The heroes whose feats they record, are in fact the men who have for the last two centuries entered a practical and perpetual protest against the Mussulman's usurpation of their illustrious country; and to their efforts Greece mainly owes the wonderful success which has attended her

her first general stand against her oppressors.

"The Klephtai (or Plunderers) are either Greeks, who originally never submitted to the Turkish yoke, but sacrificing the possession of more fertile lands to the love of liberty, established their home and country in the wild and extensive mountain tracts of Epirus and Acarnania, and from thence kept up a desultory, but still renewed, warfare against the usurpers of their possessions; or they are Armatoloi, subsequently pillaged and outraged into rebellion. These composed a Greek militia, allowed by the Turks, on their first conquest of Thessaly and Acarnania, to arm and associate for the common security, but whom oppression frequently drove to the mountains, where they joined the original *Dissidents*, and where they either led a life of hardship and independence, or made terms and returned to the plains; when they were called *Κλεφται ήμεροι*, or "reclaimed Klephtai," as the unsubmitting Klephtai were termed *αγριοι*, "wild," an appellation which well accorded with the Turkish method of hunting them down in their retreats like beasts of prey."

SOUTHERN AND MERIDIONAL AMERICA.

IT was our wish and intention to have included in this Supplement a sketch, at least, of the new Republics and revolutionized States of America. Circumstances, we could not control, have prevented the fulfilment of this desire. A few extracts from a recent publication relative to that interesting portion of the New World (destined, perhaps, to regenerate the Old) may not be unacceptable to our readers.

THE FIRST REVOLUTION AT QUITO, under the Conduct of MORALES and QUIROGA. From STEVENSON'S "Historical and Descriptive Narrative of Twenty Years' Residence in South America," Vol. iii. p. 10 to 25.

"On the morning of the 10th of August, 1809, at an early hour, two natives of Quito, Ante and Aguire, waited on the president with a letter. The orderly who was at the door of the antechamber objected to carry any letter or message to his Excellency at so unusual an hour; but Ante persisted in the necessity of its immediate delivery, saying, that it contained matters of importance from the Junta Soberana, sovereign junta, a name as new in the ears of the orderly as was the body itself new in America. The orderly awoke the president, delivering the letter, and repeated the words which he had heard, as an excuse for his untimely errand. The president having read the superscription—"From the sovereign junta

to the Count Ruis, ex-president of Quito," dressed himself, and read the following:—

"The present unsettled state of Spain, the total annihilation of the lawfully constituted authorities, and the dangers of the crown of the beloved Ferdinand VII. and his domains falling into the hands of the tyrant of Europe, have impelled our transatlantic brothers to form provincial governments for their personal security, as well against the machinations of some of their traitorous countrymen, unworthy of the name of Spaniards; as against the arms of the common enemy: the loyal inhabitants of Quito, resolved to secure to their legitimate King and Master this part of his kingdom, have established a sovereign junta in this city of San Francisco de Quito, of which, and by the command of his Serene Highness the President and the vocal members, I have the honour to inform your lordship, and to announce to you, that the functions of the members of the old government have ceased: God preserve your lordship many years. Hall of the junta in Quito, August 10th, 1809: Manuel Morales, secretary of the interior."

"After reading this unexpected epistle, his Excellency entered the antechamber, and walked towards the messengers, who inquired whether he had received the note, and on being answered in the affirmative, they bowed, turned round, and retired. The count followed them to the outer door and attempted to pass it, but he was prevented by the sentry. He now sent his orderly to call the officer of the guard: who politely answered, that he could not, consistently with the orders he had received, speak with the *Count*, pronouncing the last word with considerable emphasis."—"The whole of the revolutionary change was effected in the night of the ninth."

It was, however, too loosely constructed to endure.

"After the thirteenth of August, anarchy began to preside at all the meetings of the junta. Morales insisted on a reform in the regulations of the tribunals; Quiroga, that preparations offensive and defensive against the neighbouring provinces which did not follow the example of Quito should be made; Selva Alegre and the members wished that every thing might remain as it was. However, the army was increased, and detachments sent to Guallabamba against the Pastusos, and to Huaranda, to prevent an invasion by the Guayaquilenos. The people began to shew marks of discontent, particularly dreading a scarcity of salt, which article was procured from Guayaquil. The governor of Guayaquil first threatened to invade the provinces, next the Viceroy of Santa Fé, and lastly the Viceroy of Peru. Advices arrived that troops from these different quarters were absolutely on their march, and, to complete the consternation of the people, the Count Ruis retired from

his palace into the country, to a small *quinta*, or country seat, two leagues from the city, where he remained, till, on the night of the eighth of November, a deputation from the sovereign junta waited on him, with proposals for his reinstatement in the presidency, to which he acceded. On the part of the president the condition was, that the members of the junta should retire to their respective homes, and become quiet citizens, as before the tenth of August; and on the part of the junta, that what had passed should be referred to the central junta in Spain, and that no prosecution should take place against them until the resolution of the representative authority of Spain should be known. These simple preliminaries being agreed to, his excellency the Count Ruis entered Quito on the following morning, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy; the inhabitants and the members of the ex-junta presented themselves, and made a tender of their several titles, which were accepted by the president, and with all the acts and other papers belonging to the intrusive government, as it was styled, were ordered to be burnt; but Arrechaga, instead of obeying the order given to him, kept them with the most depraved intention, for the most execrable purposes.

"On the second of December the auxiliary troops arrived from Lima and Guayaquil, composed of five hundred infantry, and fifty artillery-men, under the command of Colonel Arredonda. The inhabitants of Quito, relying on the fulfilment of the conditions agreed to by the Count Ruis, erected triumphal arches to receive them, and strewed flowers along the streets as they passed; but scarcely had they taken quiet possession of the city, and disbanded the native troops, than Arrechaga, who had been appointed fiscal on the death of Yriarte, advised Arredonda to solicit of the president an order for the apprehension of all persons who had taken an active part in the late revolt, grounding his solicitude on the law of power, that good faith ought not to be kept with traitors. The count had the weakness to accede to the request of Arredonda, and an order was immediately issued commanding Don Manuel Arredonda, colonel of infantry, and commandant of the pacifying troops, *tropas pacificadoras*, to arrest all the persons who had been concerned in the late rebellion, the names of whom were subministered by Arrechaga, and on the twelfth of December upwards of fifty of the most respectable inhabitants of Quito were dragged from their homes, and immured in cells in the barracks. Judge Fuertes Amar was again appointed to form the *proceso criminal*. Every succeeding day brought new victims to the prison, for not only those who had taken an active part in the affair were apprehended, but many individuals also to

whom letters had been written by the insurgents; and some because they had not declared themselves hostile to the revolutionary government: however, the Regent, Oidores, Fiscals, and other persons who had remained neuter, and some Spaniards in office who had kept their places during the administration of the junta, were not included in the number; but the Bishop, being an American, was included in the list of insurgents, and accused of having connived at the treason of his flock, because he did not anathematize them, interdict the places of public worship, and sentence to everlasting torments all schismatics to royalty and passive obedience.

"Two hundred more soldiers arrived from Santa Fé de Bogotá and brought with them a greater security to the ministers of despotism, and the whole of the provinces of Quito groaned under their tyranny. Many of the most wealthy inhabitants fled to their estates in the country, and many, although totally unconnected with the affairs of the junta, were afraid of being swept away by the torrent of persecution. Among those who fortunately absconded, and eluded the vigilance of the government, was the Marquis of Selva Alegre: the Marquis of Miraflores died of grief in his own house, and a guard of soldiers was placed over him even till he was interred.

"Not content with imprisoning those persons who might be termed the ringleaders, the soldiers were taken into custody, and placed in a separate prison, called the presidio. This alarmed the lower classes, who began to steal into the country, and seek in the mountains and woods an asylum against the systematic persecution that now pervaded the miserable hut of the labourer as well as the residence of his employer—the cabin of the indigent as well as the mansion of the wealthy. Provisions became daily more scarce in the city, the soldiery in the same ratio became more insolent, when, to crown the state of desperation among all classes of the inhabitants, except the natives of Spain who resided here, the examination of the prisoners was concluded, and the *vista fiscal* was drawn up. This horrible production, worthy of its author, Arrechaga, divided the prisoners into three classes, but sentenced them all to death: their number was eighty-four, including the prisoners and the absent, who were outlawed; even the Bishop was not excluded, although, according to the laws of Spain, he could only be tried by the council of Castile. Distress, affliction, and grief now reigned triumphant: mothers, wives, and daughters filled the air with their cries for mercy on their sons, their husbands, and their brothers, who had been torn from them and immured in dungeons, where they were not allowed to visit them; and who lay under sentence of an ignominious death—no hopes being left, except that

that the president would not confirm the sentence; and in this hope they were not deceived.

"When the proceso was concluded, and required no more than the veto of the president, it was presented to him; but instead of concurring in the opinion of the fiscal, and giving way to the entreaties of Colonel Arredonda, he ordered the papers to remain in his cabinet. The agitation of the old count was now truly distressing, and he frequently said to me, that he would prefer signing his own death-warrant to the sacrificing of so many deluded victims, the greater part of whom had only committed an error of judgment, founded, perhaps, on a mistaken sense of loyalty. At last he determined to refer the case for revision to the Viceroy of Santa Fé, to the inconceivable chagrin of Fuertes, Arréchaga, and Arredonda, who all founded their hopes of preferment in Spain on the execution of the prisoners, who had been denominated traitors."

"The person chosen to convey to Santa Fé the whole of the proceso was Dr. San Miguel, a young advocate who had become the constant companion to Arrechaga. Not less than six reams of written paper formed the important charge, for the safety of which a picquet of horse was ordered to escort San Miguel as far as Pasto, lest some of the outlaws might surprise him on the road. The prisoners expected no favour at the hands of the Viceroy, because he was the uncle of the Oidor Fuertes who had tried them."

The prisoners were afterwards massacred in their dungeons, as appears from the account of *The Second Revolution*. Vol. iii. p. 26 to 36.

"After the departure of San Miguel for Santa Fé, many of the soldiers who had belonged to the insurgent army returned to the city, supposing that the prosecution had closed; but they were apprehended, and sent to the presidio. Several individuals also, who came from different parts of the country, were apprehended on suspicion, and, although they were liberated after examination, the alarm flew from one place to another, so that none would bring their produce to market; and a consequent dearth of provisions began to be experienced in the city. This, instead of producing conciliatory measures for procuring them, enraged the Spanish soldiers, who committed several depredations, and the injured individuals through fear abstained from complaining to the officers, or if they ventured to do it, they were insulted with the epithets of rebels, insurgents, and traitors. Thus the evil increased daily till the second of August 1810, when some of the soldiers confined in the presidio surprised the guard, and depriving them of their arms, and putting on their uniforms, ran to the barracks

at one o'clock in the afternoon; the disguise prevented all suspicion on their approach, and they succeeded in driving the sentry from his post at the door, and securing the officer of the guard: at this moment a bell was rung in the steeple of the cathedral, as an alarm: the officers, who had just sat down to dinner in the palace rushed into the plaza mayor, and observing a considerable degree of commotion at the door of the barracks not fifty yards from that of the palace, the guard was ordered to fire on those at the barracks, which firing was returned by the opposite party. This lasted about ten minutes, when, all being silent, an officer ran to the barracks to inquire into the cause of the disturbance: on being informed of what had taken place, as well as that all was then safe, he returned with the report to his commandant, Arredonda. Another officer was immediately sent to inquire into the state of the prisoners, and he as briefly returned with the news, that they were all dead. Some had been shot during the uproar by the sentries placed over them, and many had been murdered by a zambo boy, one of the cooks to the soldiers, who had entered their cells, and despatched them with an axe. Terror and consternation for a moment were visible in the countenances of the president and officers, when, on a sudden, the Spanish soldiers rushed from the barracks into the streets, shouting revenge! revenge! our captain is murdered. Scarcely was the alarm given, when the infuriated soldiers abandoned their posts, and running up and down the streets, murdered every individual they met with, without distinction either of age or sex: the drums in different parts of the city beat an advance, and murder and pillage raged in this horrid manner till three o'clock, all the officers standing on the esplanade of the palace, without making any effort to check the massacre: at length, the soldiers having expended their stock of cartridges, began to return to the barracks, some of them so laden with plunder, that they had left their arms they knew not where.

"The number of prisoners confined in the cells, many of whom were secured with irons, and who fell a sacrifice to the insubordination of the soldiery, and the imbecility of the officers, was seventy-two; a clergyman of the name of Castelo, and an individual of the name of Romero, were the only prisoners that escaped, and they saved their lives by feigning to be dead. Morales, Quiroga, Riofrio, and Salinas perished; but to the memory of these, and their fellow sufferers, the government of Venezuela ordered a day of mourning to be kept annually; thus paying to them the greatest possible respect; they also afterwards determined to call them the Martyrs of Quito. In the streets of Quito about three hundred individuals perished, including seven of the Spanish soldiers, who were killed

killed by some Indian butchers, whom they had repeatedly insulted. Such was the fury displayed by the pacifying troops, that a party of them having met a captain in his uniform, who belonged to the Guayaquil cavalry, a soldier seized the sword of his captain, and ran him through the body with it, laying him weltering in his gore not fifty yards from the door of the barracks.

"No powers of language can describe the anxiety which this dreadful affair excited in the minds of the inhabitants, who, ignorant of the origin, considered it as an unprovoked slaughter of their countrymen, and consequently dreaded that it might be again repeated in the same manner. Only five of the soldiers who left the presidio entered the barracks—had twenty entered, they would doubtlessly have succeeded in liberating the prisoners; but these were murdered while those were engaged with the guard at the door.

"The streets of the city were entirely deserted; groups of people were scattered about on the neighbouring hills, looking wistfully at their apparently desolated town; dead bodies were strewed about the streets and squares, and all was horror and dismay. During the night the bodies of the prisoners were conveyed to the church of San Augustin, and those that were murdered in the streets to the nearest churches. The two succeeding days, the third and fourth of August, the inhabitants kept within their houses, and, except the soldiers, not an individual ventured into the streets. The government now began to fear that the whole of the provinces would rise *en masse*; and as the news of the revolution at Caracas, which took place on the nineteenth of April, 1810, had reached their ears, this, with their ignorance of what was passing in the mother country, except that Bonaparte had taken possession of Madrid, suggested to them an effort at reconciliation, but without in the least reflecting on their own baseness and treachery, in having violated the conditions which had replaced the president in his authority, and thus branded themselves with the name which they most justly deserved, that of *infames traidores*, infamous traitors.

"On the fifth an order was published for the heads of all the corporate bodies, officers, and principal inhabitants to meet at the palace, and resolve on such means as were most likely to restore peace, tranquillity, and confidence to the country. Accordingly the persons who were summoned met; the president took the chair, having the Bishop on his right, and Colonel Arredonda on his left; the Regent, oidores, fiscals, attorney-general, and other officers and persons of distinction took their seats. The president rose, and in very few words expressed his sorrow for what had happened, and his sincere wish to restore peace and unanimity among the people.

The Bishop in a short speech answered, that he was afraid such wishes would never be fulfilled, until those persons who had advised his Excellency to forget his promises made to the people were removed from that part of the country. Arrechaga rose and observed, that his lordship recriminated on his conduct; to which the prelate replied, that years and dignity precluded any recrimination on Don Arrechaga from him. This debate induced the president to request that Arrechaga would leave the hall, which request was reluctantly complied with; although such a rebuff from the Bishop would, only four days before that of the meeting, have shewn him the way to a dungeon.

"Dr. Rodrigues, a secular priest, greatly revered for his wisdom and his virtue by all who knew him, rose from his seat, and, advancing to the centre of the hall, delivered a most eloquent and animated speech, which lasted for more than an hour. He portrayed the character of the Quitenos in general, explained the causes of the late revolution with evangelical charity, and dwelt on the fatal results with the truest symptoms of grief, in such a manner, that, not through sympathy, but sensibility, conviction, shame and remorse, the big tear flowed down the cheeks of his hearers. He concluded by repeating what his prelate had said, and added further, that the people of Quito could no longer consider their lives and property secure, unless those individuals who had so lately forfeited their title of pacificators were removed from the country. 'I allude,' said he, 'to the officers and troops; they have already made upwards of three hundred unoffending fellow-creatures, as faithful Christians and as loyal subjects as themselves, the peaceful tenants of the grave, and, if not stopped in their career of slaughter, they will soon convert one of the most fruitful regions of the Spanish monarchy into a desert; and future travellers, while execrating their memory, will exclaim, 'here once stood Quito!'

"Don Manuel Arredonda, trembling for his personal safety, now rose. He observed, that he was fully convinced the government of Quito ought to rely on the loyalty of the Quitenos, and allow him to retire with the troops under his command. This was immediately agreed to, and the act of the meeting having been drawn up, was signed by the President, the Bishop, the commander of the troops, and several other members. Preparations for the evacuation of the city immediately commenced, and the troops under the command of Arredonda began their march on the following morning, leaving the two hundred soldiers from Santa Fé and the government to the mercy of a populace driven almost to despair by their cruel and murderous conduct.

"A few days after the departure of Arredonda

donda and the soldiers, Dr. San Miguel returned from Santa Fé, bringing tidings of an insurrection having taken place in that city. It commenced on the twenty-third of July, 1810, the day before the arrival of San Miguel with his cargo of papers. When he presented himself before the new authorities at Santa Fé, he was commanded to repair to the plaza mayor with his papers, and here he was ordered to deliver them into the hands of the hangman, who immediately committed them to the flames. Thus a trial was concluded, which, perhaps, in point of infamous intrigue, was unparalleled in any age or nation; and had the conductors of it suffered a similar fate at the same time, numbers of Americans would have had just cause to have been satisfied. The return of San Miguel only served to throw the government of Quito into greater consternation, and the citizens who had lost their relatives or their friends on the second of August, into deeper sorrow.

"The insurrection of Santa Fé was conducted, like that of Quito, without any bloodshed; the news of the commission conferred on Villaviencio by the central junta of Spain, to visit his native place, and to make any such alterations in the form of the government as might appear necessary for the preservation of the country, had arrived at Santa Fé. The friends of this American wished to prepare a house for his reception; one of them begged the loan of a chandelier of a European Spaniard, who, chagrined at the idea of a royal commission having been conferred on a colonist, insulted the borrower; this conduct produced an altercation between the parties, a mob collected at the door, the Spaniard attempted to drive the people away with threats and insults, which at last produced a cry of *Cabildo Abierto!* an open meeting at the City Hall. Scarcely had the shout been reechoed by the mob, when it was extended to every part of the city, and *Cabildo Abierto* became the watchword. Crowds of people flocked to the plaza mayor, the doors of the town hall were thrown open, and several individuals, all natives, ranged themselves round the table. At this juncture some one advanced to the door, and asked the populace why they had collected in that manner, at this particular time? Some one answered, *queremos gobierno nuevo, fuera Espanoles!* We want a new government—out with the Spaniards! Narino was then sent to request the presence of the Viceroy Amar, as president of the meeting. His excellency refused; a second message was sent, and met with the same refusal: this conduct exasperated the people, and the cry of *fuera Espanoles! fuera chapetones!* again resounded from every quarter. A third messenger was shortly after sent to inform Don Antonio Amar that his functions,

with those of all European Spaniards in the government, had ceased. Amar now volunteered to go and preside at the meeting; but he was told, that only his baston of command was requested; this, after a little altercation, he delivered up. The new government took possession of the barracks, the park of artillery, and the government stores. The ex-vice-roy and some of the ex-oidores were sent to Cartagena to be embarked for Spain. In one day the change in the government was completed, and on the following the people retired to their several homes and occupations in the most perfect order, after witnessing the public burning of the papers brought by San Miguel."

We add some extracts of general principles (passing over the details), from a "Manifesto made to the World (July 30, 1811) by the Confederation of Venezuela, of the Reasons on which it founded its Absolute Independence of Spain, and of every other Foreign Power." Vol. iii. p. 50 to 119.

"Spanish America, condemned for more than three centuries to exist only for the purpose of increasing the political preponderance of Spain, without the least influence in, or participation of her greatness, would, according to the order of events in which she had no other part than that of sufferance, have been the victim and the sacrifice of the disorder, corruption and conquest, which have disorganized the nation her conqueror, if the instinct of self-preservation had not dictated to the Americans, that the moment of action had arrived, and that it was time to reap the fruits of three centuries of patience and forbearance.

"If the discovery of the new world was to the human race an occurrence highly interesting, the regeneration of this same world, degraded from that period by oppression and servitude, will not be less so. America, raising herself from the dust, and throwing off her chains without passing through the political gradations of other countries, will in her turn triumph over the world, without deluging it in blood, without enslaving it, without brutifying it. A revolution most useful to mankind will be that of America, when she shall constitute her own authorities and govern herself, opening her arms to receive those people of Europe who may be trampled on by policy, wish to fly from the evils of war, or escape the persecution and the fury of party. The inhabitants of one hemisphere will then cross the ocean to the other in search of peace and tranquillity; not with the lust nor perfidy of conquest, like the heroes of the sixteenth century—as friends, not as tyrants—as men willing to obey, not as lords to command—not to destroy, but to save—

save—not as ravenous tigers, but as human beings, who, horror-struck at the account of our past misfortunes, were taught to estimate them by their own—who will not convert their reason into a spirit of blind persecution, nor wish to stain our annals with blood and misery. Then shall navigation, geography, astronomy, industry, and trade, perfected by the discovery of America, though until now the source of her debasement, be converted into the means of accelerating, consolidating, and making more perfect, the happiness of the two worlds.

“This is not a flattering dream, but the homage of reason to prudence, whose ineffable wisdom designed that one part of the human race should groan under the tyranny of another.”—“In Europe, the shock and the fermentation of opinions; the contempt and the inversion of the laws; the profanation of those bonds which ought to have held states together; the oppression of virtue, and the triumph of vice—accelerated the progress of evil in one world; while the increase of population in America, of the wants of foreign countries dependent on her, the development of agriculture in a new and fertile soil, the germ of industry under a beneficent climate, the elements of science under a privileged organization, the means of a rich and prosperous trade, and the strength of a political adolescence, all, all contributed to accelerate the progress of good in the other.”

“There exists in Cuenca an order of the Spanish government to excite discord among the nobles and among the different branches of American families. There are besides many written and well-known documents of corruption, gambling, and libertinism promoted by Guevera, for the purpose of demoralizing the country; and no one can ever forget the collusions and subornings publicly used by the judges, and proved in the act of their residencia.”—“In order to allow us no time to analyze our own fate; or discover the snares laid for us, conspiracies were invented, parties and factions were forged in the imagination of our oppressors, every one was calumniated who did not consent to be initiated in the mysteries of perfidy.”—“Our correspondence with the neighbouring colonies was circumscribed and restricted; our trade received new fetters, and the whole was for the purpose of keeping us in a state of continual agitation, that we might not fix our attention on our own situation and interests.”—“Shut up within the walls of our own houses, and debarred from all communication with our fellow-citizens, there was scarcely an individual in Caraccas who did not think that the moment of being for ever free, or of sanctioning irrevocably a new and horrid slavery, had arrived.”

“From the year 1811, Quito continued to be governed by the Spanish authorities,

till May 1822, when General Sucre entered by force of arms, and at that time it became a part of the republic of Colombia.”

We will add another extract, which may at once illustrate the kind of means and instruments by which Spanish ascendancy was customarily maintained; and the facility with which a hostile army may be destroyed in a mountainous country. A treaty between Colonel Gainsa and the revolted Chileans had been agreed upon, and sent to Lima for the ratification of the Viceroy; who, expecting troops from Spain, deferred its signature. In April 1813, the regiment of Talavera arrived, and the ratification was refused. Vol. iii.

“The arrival of Spanish troops made the resident Spaniards more imperious and insolent than ever; but they had soon cause to regret having solicited the assistance of an armed force from Spain; for all the expenses incurred in the equipment of the expedition at Cadiz were ordered to be defrayed by the merchants of Lima. The officers and soldiers were also of the worst character, the former having been expelled from different corps in the mother country for crimes which they had there committed, and the latter were taken from the common gaols, places of exile, and the galleys. The insolence of these protectors was not limited to any class of people in Lima: they had been informed in Spain, that the booty or plunder of the insurgents in America would make them as rich in the nineteenth century as that of the Indians had rendered their forefathers in the sixteenth; thus robberies and even murders were committed under the sanction of rich promises; and it was dreaded by the government, that the very force sent to protect them would cause a revolution, or perhaps head one in Lima; however, an opportunity presented itself to dispose of two hundred of the nine that had arrived. The Cacique Pucatoro revolted at Huamanga, deposed the Spanish authorities, and declared himself in favour of the Buenos Ayres army: this blow so near to Lima called for an immediate remedy. Two hundred soldiers of Talavera were sent to quell the rebel Indian, who led them into a narrow ravine, and ascended the mountains on each side, where large piles of stones had been so artfully placed, that by removing one, placed as a keystone, the whole mass rolled down the sides of the mountains, and not one of the Spaniards escaped. The victorious Indians then continued throwing and rolling down pieces of rock till they had completely buried their enemies. This patriotic Cacique was afterwards taken prisoner by a party of troops sent from Cusco, and was hanged and quartered at Huamanga.”

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We had marked several other passages of considerable interest; but must conclude with the following, relative to the effects of the ultimate revolution in Valparaiso.

“From the time of the discovery to the year 1810 this port was only visited by vessels from Lima, bringing sugar, salt, tobacco, a small quantity of European manufactured goods, and some other articles of minor importance; shipping in return wheat, charqui, dried fruits, and other produce of Chile and Peru. The population amounted to about five thousand souls; the commerce was in the hands of four or five merchants, Spaniards, and the annual duties at the custom-house amounted to about twenty-five thousand dollars.”—“Since the revolution it has been constantly increasing in size, population and riches. In 1822 it contained about fifteen thousand souls, three thousand of whom were foreigners. From 1817 to 1822 upwards of two hundred houses were built; at the latter date there were thirty-one established wholesale merchants, besides an incalculable increase of retail dealers: there were also twenty-six inns, coffee-houses, &c. Besides the vessels of war belonging to the state, forty-one traders bear the national flag; and the bay, formerly empty more than half the year, contains on an average fifty foreign vessels, either of war or commerce, during the whole year. The hospital of San Juan de Dios has been transferred from the centre of the town to the suburbs, and a Lancasterian school is established in the old building. A general cemetery for Catholics is building by subscription, and upwards of two thousand dollars have been collected for another, for the dissenters. As a proof of the increase of trade and speculation, a daily post is established between the port and the capital.”

“The receipts at the custom-house in 1809, Chile being then a Spanish colony, were 26,738½ dollars. Ditto in 1821, being a free port, 461,387¾ dollars. Number of vessels that entered and left Valparaiso in 1809, all Spanish, 13. Ditto that entered and cleared out in 1821, 142. That is:—vessels of war 21, of commerce 121.”—“The peasant who at the time of my residence in Chile, 1803, if possessed of a dollar, would bore a hole through it, and hang it to his rosary—the same peasant can now jingle his doubloons in his pocket. Those who in 1803 wore only the coarsest clothing, of their own manufacture, are now dressed in European linens, cottons and woollens; those who were ashamed to present themselves to a stranger or who dared not even speak to a master, now present themselves with confidence, as if conscious of the importance of their civil liberty; they boast too of Christian patriotism, generosity and valour.”

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COLONEL NAPIER'S CEFALONIA.

THOUGH we have already made some mention, by anticipation, of the forthcoming publication of Colonel Napier on the Roads of Cefalonia (see preceding number for July, p. 543); yet, as it is now on the eve of publication, waiting only, we understand, for the completion of one of the plates, we shall not scruple to play the pirate so far as to extract, both here and in another part of this Supplement, an interesting passage or two, for the gratification of our readers.

“*The Goats of Cefalonia.*—With regard to trees and hedges, this climate is so dry, that they do no injury to a road; and ought to be planted every where: but, in Cefalonia, it is quite impossible to preserve trees, as the goats destroy them all, and are rapidly annihilating the public forests on the black mountains; which forests would be a source of great wealth to the island, if protected: but thousands of goats prevent the growth of every thing like a plantation, and, what is worse, are the cause of more litigation, ill blood, crime, and idleness, than any other source of mischief in the island: neither vineyards, fields, nor gardens, can escape the devastations of these animals, as it is impossible to make any sufficient fence to exclude them. The reasons the peasant likes goats are, *first*, they cost him nothing to feed, as in the day time he drives them to the mountains, and at night into his neighbour's cultivated grounds, who cannot catch them; nor is it easy to prove whose goat does the damage; for in a country where the peasants all live in villages, and the landlords in the capital, no look-out is kept at night: even were they to live among their fields, it would be still very hard to prove whose goat did the mischief, for the goat-herd is not so silly as to be seen; he trusts to his goats for getting both into, and out of the scrape, which they do with equal ease. *Secondly*, the peasant likes goats, because the milk, cheese, and flesh, maintain him, with scarcely any labour; he therefore spends his time in festivals and gambling. From the want of population the price of labour is high; and he can always earn, in three days, as much as will keep him for a week, with the aid of his goats. *Thirdly*, the peasant prefers the goat to sheep, not only because it is more active in trespassing, but also because it is more hardy; it lives upon less and coarser food, and gets it among the rocks, where sheep cannot climb. Goats mount up trees to the top, and eat the leaves; in short, a goat is the most accomplished thief in existence; and although it is digressing from the subject, I will say, that no measure of government would do so much good

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to this island, or be more welcome, than a tax upon goats, which would gradually clear it of this curse; and instead of them, introduce sheep, which are less mischievous to trees, and more easily fenced out."

"It is not to be supposed that the whole of the peasants keep goats, and that the gentlemen alone possess the land, and suffer; this is by no means the case; it is, generally speaking, the idle part of the community that keep goats, while the small portion of land that they possess is left unattended to; and their more industrious neighbour, who turns his ground to account, suffers from the trespass. Almost all the peasants of Cefalonia possess some land themselves, or have the "right of labour" on the property of some more wealthy neighbour; that is to say, the peasant has the right to cultivate the ground, and the produce is divided, in certain proportions between him and the proprietor of the land: now all those men who cultivate the soil, whether rich or poor, suffer from the goats; indeed the trespass is more injurious to the poor man than to the rich; the destruction of a vineyard being ruin to the first, and only a partial loss to the last."

Description of the district of Aracli, or Heraclea.—"The valley of Heraclea, or, as it is vulgarly called, Aracli, appears to me to be about six miles in length, and two broad in some parts, in others less than one hundred yards. It is bounded on the *west*, by the Black Mountain; on the *east*, by a ridge running along the coast on the northern extremity of which are the fine ruins of the ancient city of *Samos*; on the *north*, Heraclea is bounded by a connecting height, which unites the eastern ridge to the Black Mountain, of which it is a branch; on the *south*, the valley is closed by a very high conical mountain, on the summit of which are Cyclopien ruins. The valley of Heraclea receives the waters flowing from all these mountains, which measure from *two to five* thousand feet above the level of the sea. A small river of fine water flows from a deep lake in the mountain, which forms the northern boundary, and, in its course through the valley, turns a number of picturesque mills, receiving many tributary streams, which irrigate this verdant district; and, finally, reaches the sea at *Poros*. The bed of this river is gravelly, its banks covered with meadows and woods, which clothe the precipitous sides of the mountain; and, through the trees, masses of rock project, covered with mosses and creeping plants, which seem to attach them to their bases. The pine, the holme oak, the elm, the acacia, the myrtle, the cyprus, and the olive, are among the trees of which the woods of Heraclea are composed. Before the river reaches the sea, it passes through a narrow chasm in the eastern ridge, whose rocky sides rise perpendicularly to a vast height above the

bed of the river, which is strewed with large masses that have fallen from above, where many still overhang, and threaten to crush the passing traveller. These great rocks form the base of two mountains, covered with wood, which stand on each side, like sentinels, to guard the entrance of this beautiful valley. On the southern height are extensive Cyclopien ruins; and on the northern, and by far the highest mountain, stands the convent, or rather fortress, of *Atros*, about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; it was fortified against the incursions of the Saracens, and there is a projection of the mountain which is still called "*the look-out for the Saracens*." On passing this rocky defile, there is a small plain between it and the sea, and enclosed by the rocks, which run down on each side to the water's edge. On crossing the rocks, to the south, you find the beautiful little port *Poros*, formed by a jut of land, called "*the Saracen's landing place*." Such is the valley of Heraclea, bounded by huge mountains, on whose precipitous sides, woods, rocks and ruins, are profusely heaped in magnificent confusion; from whose summits you behold the sea studded with islands, and the Grecian territory stretching north and south, like an immense map; your sight falls on no space by land or sea, which has not been illustrated by ancient or modern history; *Leucadia*, *Ithaca*, *Zacynthus*, *Actium*, *Lepanto*, and last (though now not the least famous), *Missalonghi*, spread beneath the eye; while woods, hamlets, meadows and streams, lay sheltered in the valley, forming a delightful contrast with the rude grandeur of the surrounding scenery!"

The Port of Argostoli.—"There are two fortresses in the island of Cefalonia: one called *Fort St. George*, about three miles from *Argostoli*; the other called *Asso*, in the district of *Erisso*, on the north-west part of the island. The first is in great want of repair, but might be made strong; at present it is the only place in which the garrison of the island could make any resistance: the situation is particularly healthy."

"*Asso* is also healthy, and a curious place; the fortress was built on a peninsula by the Venetians, towards the end of the 16th century, and contains about a hundred and thirty acres within its walls, which crown a precipice in every part. The height of this fortress is very great: without having measured it, I should think full one thousand feet above the sea: and it is one of those places, whose natural strength and grandeur strike the mind with an idea of its being impregnable. The accompanying plan, drawn by Lieutenant Maclean, of the 90th, will show what *Asso* might be made, should a strong fortress be again of importance in the island. The ground within the walls is fruitful, and the large cisterns, built by the Venetians, are in a tolerable state of repair. The wall

is weak in itself, but owing to the steepness of the ground in front, a stronger one is scarcely required. There is no height equal to that of the fortress, within cannon shot of it, and the isthmus could easily be defended, as the approaches to it must be made *down hill*; while the high ground, on the side next the fortress, commands the other, so that it would be difficult for besiegers to cover themselves from so plunging a fire. The Isthmus might easily be cut, and a heavy sea would pour through, during all northerly and southerly winds. The harbour is, I am told, rather dangerous for large ships to enter, but it is very desirable that an accurate survey should be

made of this place, whose great strength may again become of use. The Venetians built it as a place of refuge for the Christians, against the victorious Mahomedans; and it may again come into play, for the Turks are not the only barbarians in the world, though they are, perhaps, the most savage; and we may yet learn that the north is more to be feared than the east; although the former is *professedly* Christian, penetrated in all directions by missionaries, and brim-full of Bibles. The town of Asso is prettily situated in a small valley, touching the Isthmus; and is very healthy, and well supplied with water."

MISCELLANEA.

NEW ZOOLOGICAL PROJECT.

A PROSPECTUS has been circulated under the auspices of Sir H. Davy, the object of which is the formation of a Society for the promotion of Zoology, on a similar plan to the Horticultural Society for the improvement of gardening. It is thus entitled:—"Prospectus of a society for introducing and domesticating new breeds or varieties of animals, such as quadrupeds, birds, or fishes, likely to be useful in common life; and for forming a general collection in zoology."

The plan is now in circulation, and contains the names of between seventy and eighty (chiefly) distinguished individuals, who have become subscribers at the annual rate of two pounds, with an entrance fee of three.

In this it is proposed to establish a society bearing the same relations to zoology and animal life that the Horticultural Society bears to botany and the vegetable kingdom.

"The object is to attempt the introduction of new races of quadrupeds, birds, or fishes, &c. applicable to purposes of utility, either in our farm yards, gardens, woods, waters, lakes, or rivers; and to connect with this object a general zoological collection of prepared specimens."

And the public at large is invited to produce those who wish to be *original* members of this *original* society. Annual subscription two guineas, entrance three guineas.

The Physharmonica.—This is a keyed instrument, of an entirely new invention; of small compass, being about two feet long, one and a-half foot wide, and at most a foot in height. The internal mechanism, Mr. Schulz, whose elder son plays on it, keeps a secret; it is however generally supposed that the tone is produced by the air being put in motion by bellows, so as to strike against metal staves. The tone is the most singular part of the invention;

it resembles the hautbois more than any other wind-instrument, though to some ears it appears to sound like the clarionet or violin. Rapid passages, as well as slow ones, may be played on it in full harmony.

Oriental Literary Curiosity—*The Seven Seas; a Dictionary and Grammar of the Persian Language.* By his Majesty the King of Oude. In seven parts. Printed at his Majesty's press, in the city of Lucknow, 1822. Seven volumes folio; fifteen inches in length, and eleven in breadth.—This is a truly splendid work, which the Sultan of Aud (Oude) Abulmusaffir Mui-seddin Schahi Seman Ghasieddin Haider Padischah, (*i.e.* Father of the victorious, the adorer of the Faith, the Schah of the age, the conqueror of the faith, the lion, the Padischah), has himself composed, and given several copies to the East-India Company, to be distributed in Europe. The first six volumes contain the Dictionary, and the seventh the Grammar. On every page, above the number, are the arms of the Sultan—two lions, each holding a standard; two fish, a throne and crown, a star, and waves of the sea. The two lions express the proper name, Haider, which signifies lion. The standard, the throne, crown, and stars, allude to the above titles; and the waves, probably to the title of the book. Since the time of Abulfeda, the learned prince of Hamah, of the dynasty Ejub (who died in 1332), who is well known in Europe as a great historian and geographer, no Asiatic prince has done such essential service to the sciences, in the shape of an author, as the Sultan of Aud, by the compilation and publication of this most complete of all Persian Dictionaries. Mr. V. Hammer (to whom the work has been sent by John Company) announces, that when he has examined all the seven volumes, he will publish a detailed account of their contents, and exhibit all the pearls of philological affinity, between the Persian and German especially, which he may have fished up out of the *seven seas*.

SUPPLEMENTARY OBITUARY.

DR. ABRAHAM REES.

IN the eighty-second year of his age, the Rev. Abraham Rees, D.D., the editor of the *New Cyclopædia*, &c. This eminent man, who long held a distinguished rank in the literary and scientific world, was a native of North Wales, where his father was greatly respected as a dissenting minister. After receiving the best elementary instruction the neighbourhood could afford, both in the classical languages and in the mathematics, he was removed to London, and placed in a dissenting collegiate establishment at Hoxton, then under the direction of Dr. Jennings, the learned author of a work on *Jewish Antiquities*, and Dr. Samuel Morton Savage. Here he passed through the regular course of five years; at the termination of which, a vacancy being created by the death of Dr. Jennings, he was appointed mathematical tutor. This situation he held for upwards of twenty years, and only relinquished it on the dissolution of the establishment. On the subsequent formation of the *New Dissenting College* at Hackney, he was chosen to fill the theological chair. This institution lasted only a few years, and with its dissolution, about the year 1795, the labours of Dr. Rees, as a college tutor, ceased. During the time he held these appointments he had under his tuition many gentlemen, who afterwards became eminent as preachers in their respective denominations, and not a few survive who are well known to the religious and the literary world. Dr. Rees was first settled, as a minister, in the congregation of St. Thomas, in the borough of Southwark, and since removed to Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road. But, for more than forty years, he steadily officiated in the large and opulent congregation which met in the Old Jewry, but now assembles in Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, and which had previously numbered among its ministers Dr. Chandler and Dr. Amory. Dr. Rees was the author of several single sermons, preached on public occasions, or in aid of public charitable objects. He also published four volumes of selected practical discourses, which have been well received and extensively circulated. For many years he was a frequent contributor to the *Monthly Review*, in conjunction with his able and esteemed friend the late Dr. Kippis. But the works by which he is chiefly known to the scientific public are, his enlarged edition of Mr. Chambers' *Cyclopædia*, in four volumes, folio; and, above all, by his *New Cyclopædia*, in forty-five volumes quarto. This was a truly gigantic undertaking for any individual, even with the able assistance he derived from distinguished contributors. He had the gratification, however, to live to see it

completed, and to enjoy the well-earned reputation which its able execution secured to him. His eminent attainments were at different times rewarded with appropriate tokens of respect, by various public bodies. The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. through the spontaneous recommendation of the historian Dr. Robertson, when he held the office of Principal. On the completion of his edition of Chambers' *Cyclopædia*, which came out in periodical numbers, he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Soon after its institution, he was chosen a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and more recently was made an honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He was besides an honorary member of some Foreign Literary and Scientific Institutions. In his own religious community Dr. Rees held a prominent rank. He was a Protestant dissenter upon principle, scrupling conformity to the Established Church on the ground both of its discipline and doctrines. In spirit he might be esteemed a Catholic Christian: for no sectarian prejudices kept him aloof from the society of men of other religious denominations, whose public or private worth entitled them to his esteem. He lived on terms of familiar intimacy with persons of all religious opinions, and reckoned among his most valued friends some of the brightest ornaments of the national church. He was an active and influential member of the principal dissenting trusts in the Presbyterian connexion, and from his great age and early introduction into public life, had become the father of almost every institution to which he belonged. For several months his health had been visibly on the decline; but his life insensibly waned to its close without much bodily suffering; and he sank, with the hope and patience of a Christian, into the repose of death, without a struggle. He died as he had lived, respected and beloved by all who had opportunities of appreciating the various excellencies of his character; and his memory will be long cherished and revered by a large circle of friends, who have either benefited by his public religious instructions, or enjoyed the pleasure of his interesting conversation in the more intimate and familiar intercourse of social life. We understand that memoirs of his life may be expected in the course of the present year, from the pen of his intimate friend, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Rees.

TOMLINSON THE ENGRAVER.

Tomlinson had long wished to visit Paris, and a few months since an English gentleman,

man, who resides there, was induced to gratify his wishes; he gave him a lodging at his country-house, fitted up a room for him, and procured him employment from the booksellers. Unfortunately, Tomlinson found that he could get a small glass of brandy for a halfpenny, and a large one for a penny; the consequence was, that he was drunk every day, and in two months had not finished one small book plate. At last, having worked regularly for two or three days, but wanting a pair of shoes, he asked the loan of money to buy them, and ten francs were given him for that purpose. Instead of buying his shoes, he went and bought a bottle of brandy; he staid out all night and all the next day; on that evening, he laid out the remainder of his money in brandy, and took the road to the river, followed by all the children of the village. Arrived on the banks of the Seine, and having fallen several times in his way thither, he pulled off his coat, took off his cravat and hat, put the bottle to his mouth, and having drained it of the last drop, he threw it into the water, leaped in after it, and was drowned. The next morning the body was found by the fishermen on drawing their nets.

Thus perished this unfortunate man. His fate shews us on what a slender thread hangs human life. Had there been a pair of shoes in the village to fit him, he would not have had the money to go to Paris to buy some, and he would have been still alive: by his talents he could have gained £12 to £15 per month, and had work for twelve months certain already ordered. Only two days before his death, he expressed how happy he was, and how well he lived, having excellent dinners and a bottle of good wine a-day for twenty pence.

BARON DENON.

BARON DOMINIQUE VIVANT DENON was born at a small town in Burgundy, of a noble family. Destined to shine in courts, he was at first appointed Page of the Chamber. The King, at an early age, appointed him Gentleman in Ordinary, and, soon after, Secretary of Embassy; and in this quality he accompanied Baron Talleyrand to Naples, and during the absence of the ambassador remained as *Chargé d'Affaires*: in which post he had several opportunities of displaying a rare superiority of talent, and depth of conception. His wit and gaiety were proverbial; the ridiculous never escaped him, whether seated on the throne, or dwelling in a cottage.

His wit, more than his politics, having the misfortune to displease the Queen of Naples, Marie Caroline, at the period of the emigration, he incurred her royal displeasure, and retreated from Naples to Venice, where he was known as the *Chevalier Denon*; his wit and talents, his

amiable disposition, and the elegance of his manners, gave him a ready introduction to the celebrated Madame Albrizzi, and he soon became one of her greatest favourites, and the soul of her delightful parties.

Devoted to the arts with a passion that knew no limits, his mornings were entirely occupied, in Italy, in improving himself in the study of the Fine Arts, and particularly in drawing.

Bred in courts, but possessing a mind that revolted at tyranny and superstition, Denon, when the Revolution broke out, adopted its principles; and made use of his revolutionary zeal to preserve many persons from the revolutionary axe. Virtue and innocence were always regarded by him as friends and relatives, and he always sought to succour them; and not only did he save their lives, but sent them money to make their escape, while the name of their preserver was always kept from them, with as much care as if he had been in fear of their vengeance.

Being asked how he had been able to form such a vast collection of curiosities of every kind, and of such extreme rarity? He replied with his wonted frankness: "At the period of the revolution, when the palaces and mansions of the great were pillaged, the objects of art which the monsters did not destroy, were brought to the Hotel de Bouillon (the Paris auction mart) to be sold by auction. I took lodgings in the hotel, and examined the immense quantities daily brought in; and as both the plunderers and the auctioneers were entirely ignorant of the value of the subjects that were sold, I purchased a very large quantity of objects of all kinds, at a very cheap rate, and thus laid the foundation of my cabinet. Fortune has since favoured me in every way: her favours have been consecrated to the acquisition of fresh objects for my cabinet. Sovereigns, nobles, the great, and the learned, have all honoured me with marks of their munificence and friendship, so that at length my cabinet has become what you see it."

Selected by Buonaparte to accompany him to Egypt, he by turns wielded the sword and handled the pencil, and it was difficult to say whether he excelled in arts or arms. His stock of gaiety never left him, even in the greatest reverses, and under the severest privations.

Many instances are recorded of Denon's humanity and feeling, while crossing the Desert. Those who have visited his cabinet at Paris, will recollect the terrific picture of the Arab dying in the desert of hunger and thirst: the sketch was taken from nature by Denon, whose modesty would not suffer the painter to tell the whole of the story; but we hope, now that he is no more, that the circumstance will be painted as it occurred, and that we shall see Denon, as the good Samaritan, raising the

the poor Arab's head, and pouring into his parched expiring lips the last drop of water which he had for his own subsistence.

Denon returned with Buonaparte to France, and prepared his immortal *Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the Campaigns of General Buonaparte*—a work which has obtained the highest suffrages, and been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Napoleon said one day, on looking over Denon's work, "If I lost Egypt, Denon has conquered it."

Napoleon rewarded our traveller's attachment and superior talents, by appointing him Director and Administrator-general of the museums and medal-mint. No medals were allowed to be struck, of which the design and execution had not received the approbation of Denon; and to this cause is to be attributed the uniform superiority of the Napoleon medals, in beauty of execution, over every other collection in the world.

Pope Pius VII. having come to Paris to crown, or rather to pronounce the Apostolic benediction on the coronation of Napoleon, Denon was deputed to show his Holiness over the mint, the museum, and imperial printing offices. In his presence, the Lord's prayer, in 150 languages, and dialects was printed and presented to him. The Pope expressed his admiration, and turning to Denon said, "But thou hast not given me thy work." "Your Holiness, I should never have presumed to offer it to you, for you recollect you excommunicated me for having attempted to prove in it, that the world was more than six thousand years old." "Psha! thou didst thy duty, and I did mine (*tu fis ton métier et moi le mien*). Give me the book at any rate."

When it was proposed to erect a column in the Place Vendôme, in honour of the grand army and the battle of Austerlitz, which was to be composed of cannon taken from the enemy in that campaign, Denon was appointed to superintend its execution. The column of Trajan, at Rome, was intended as the type, but Denon has greatly surpassed his model. In casting the bronze basso-relievos many imperfections occurred in the plates, which puzzled Denon to remedy: but he at length hit upon a plan which perfectly succeeded, and he fancied himself the happy inventor or discoverer of the secret. A less enlightened mind would, therefore, have felt mortified on finding that the secret had been known and practised above two thousand years; but the author of this article will never forget with what delight the Baron related the anecdote of his having made this discovery (so destructive of his fancied original invention) as he showed the small antique cast to which the method had been applied.

On the fall of Napoleon, Denon was retained, by Louis XVIII., in his place; but on the return of the ex-Emperor from

Elba, our author could not resist the ties of old affection and unbounded gratitude, and he, of course, lost his place on the second return of the King. He has since lived in retirement, enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* in its fullest extent. His cabinet, open several days in the week, was the resort of strangers from all parts of the world; and his kindness and affability rendered him the most interesting object in it. For the last seven years, he employed the leisure moments, stolen from the offices of friendship, in the composition of a work on the History of Art, with 300 or 400 plates from his own cabinet. The subscription was closed in a short period after his intention was known. He resolved not to print one copy more than was subscribed for, and the number of subscribers was limited to 500. This work is nearly finished, and the Baron intended publishing it in the course of the present year.

His loss will be very severely felt. He was the protector of rising merit, which he aided both by precept and example. Many of the first French artists owe their becoming known to his interest and influence. Madame Jacquotôt, the first painter on porcelain in Europe, and many other ladies, owe their success as artists to the advice and fostering benevolence of the Baron, who himself excelled as an artist. His attachment to the sex was proverbial, and his partiality to English ladies very flattering. Many of his fair English visitors will live in the productions of his pencil. He was born to be universally beloved, and will be long and deeply regretted by all who knew him, or had heard of his talents, and were acquainted with the amenity of his character; and the number comprised the enlightened part of the civilized world. He died at Paris, on Thursday the 28th April, aged 74 years, preserving his gaiety to the last moments.

[Some personal intercourse which the present Editor of the Monthly Magazine had with the munificent and truly illustrious Denon, both during the exile of Napoleon in Elba, and after the final restoration of the Bourbons, while it fully justifies all that is here said of the amiable characteristics and polished urbanity of that great luminary of the paths of art and science, also evinced him to be much more deeply imbued with the principles of the Revolution, than the writer of the memoir from which the above particulars are extracted seems disposed to admit; and the comments, unsupported by facts, which affect to throw a doubt upon this subject, as if those principles were "adopted only in appearance," are therefore omitted. That his attachment to the Revolution was philosophical, not sanguinary—to the principles, not the desolating ferocity of that convulsion, cannot for an instant be doubted. It was impossible to contemplate

contemplate that countenance, where taste and benevolence had fixed their mingled and indelible characters, or witness the elegant urbanity of his deportment, and confound him, for an instant, with the Marats and the Heberts, who disgraced even the darkest period of sanguinary anarchy. But, that he was republican in his principles, can be as little called in question. His attachment to Napoleon (with all his faults, the most munificent patron of arts, intellect and science, of the modern world) veiled, in some degree, those principles, but did not suppress the sentiment. That attachment, however, was ardent, and even enthusiastic; and it was evident, from the manner in which the respective names were mentioned by him, and by the very furniture of his apartments, and the disposition of the respective objects in his cabinet (the station, merely upon a table in an ante-room, yielded to a solitary moveable bust of the King, and the conspicuous places assigned to the numerous representations and memorials of *His Majesty the Emperor* among the choicest rarities of his collection), that, in the year 1814, while Louis was *nominally*, as one may say, upon the throne, Denon regarded, with the sanguine hopes of personal attachment, the state of things as an interregnum, not a permanent revolution; and looked forward, with confident anticipation, to the return of Napoleon, and the restoration, under some modifications, of the Imperial government.

Nor was Denon, even among those in high official station, in the department of the arts especially, peculiar in this respect. It was curious to hear another official character, then at the head of the architectural department, say, with discriminative emphasis, "I held this office before the Revolution—I held it under the Republic—I held it under *His Majesty the Emperor!*—and now—[dropping his voice to the careless slightness almost of contempt]—I hold it under the King."

Neither did Denon, when, four years afterwards, we visited him again, when the throne of the Bourbons had become firmly established by the disasters of Waterloo, the force of foreign bayonets, and the firm-knit alliance of the despotisms of Europe, appear, in the least, to have changed his sentiments, with the extinction of his hopes. The arrangements of his cabinet, and the expression of his voice and of his eye, in every reference to every memorial in his collection, still shewed, that Napoleon on the rock of exile and captivity, was more to him than the Bourbons on their force-established throne.]

THE BARONESS VALERIE DE KRUDENER.

The Baroness Valerie de Krudener, an *illuminée* of the nineteenth century, was, perhaps, formed to become one of the most useful and distinguished women of the age,

had she not given herself up to mystical and religious enthusiasm, which covered with ridicule the most amiable gifts, and the most remarkable faculties of the mind. She was the daughter of Count de Wittenkoff, governor of Riga, and great-granddaughter of the celebrated Marshal Munich. She was born in 1765. She possessed an enchanting countenance, an elegant and ready wit, with flexible features, which always expressed mind and sentiment. She was of the middle stature, beautifully formed; and her blue eyes displayed serenity, with animation. Her brown hair fell in ringlets on her shoulders, and there was something in her person and manner singular and striking. She was ambassadress at Berlin in 1798. Idolized in the circle of fashion, her rank, her wit, her qualities, rendered her one of the first women in Europe. Her charms inspired her husband's secretary of legation with a fatal passion. The Baron was then Russian ambassador at Venice. This rendered her name still more celebrated; and she wrote a delightful novel, in which she relates, with the deepest sensibility, the fate of the unfortunate young man who committed suicide for her; which served to fix the attention of Europe on the heroine. This work, intitled *Valerie* (her christian name) is written with an enthusiasm, and in a vein, announcing an ardent and disturbed mind, that would seek, beyond the sphere of common ideas and reasonable thoughts, a purer atmosphere. At the commencement of the revolution, Madame K. visited and resided in the south of France, with her daughter-in-law, Sophia de Krudener (since married to a Spaniard), and her two children. A year after, she returned to Germany, and from that period to 1805 or 1806, history is silent respecting her. At that epoch she appeared again on the scene, not as the brilliant Prussian ambassadress, but as the penitent Magdalene. She now conceived herself to be a messenger of the Almighty, and possessed of an irresistible calling. The vase of perfume was broken; she forgot distinctions, friendships, and all the vanities of the world; she wept over mankind, their errors, and even her own youth. She had been a widow for some years, and she divided her time between her mother and those works of charity of which she was prodigal, and which soon drew upon her the suspicions of government. A great number of persons in distress, to whom she gave an asylum, and provided for all their wants, followed her wherever she went.

Valerie stated her mission to be to establish the reign of Christ on earth: and this she pursued with an ardent perseverance and ultra-evangelical zeal. However, the monarchs of the earth were displeased with this street-teaching. Dismissed with rudeness from the states of the King of Wirtemberg, she found hospitality for herself, and

and her company of the faithful, in the domains of the Elector of Baden. By degrees, she became herself one of the powers of Europe. The cabinets of princes leagued against her predictions, and she marched from kingdom to kingdom, by means of negotiations; for it was not every state that would admit this *imperium in imperio*. The events of the earth followed their course, and Napoleon fell. Valerie considered this a propitious moment for the conversion of mankind, which she had so courageously undertaken. To Paris she followed the Emperor Alexander, whom she called *The Lord's Anointed*, and whom she seriously believed chosen by heaven to be the regenerator of the world: there, giving herself up entirely to the delirium of her disordered imagination, she left no means untried to make proselytes. In mystic conferences, in which a young Genevese, named Empeytas, seconded her, she explained the ancient prophecies, and those of the north, and called to her aid visions, voices from heaven, and day-dreams and night-dreams.

The powers of the earth went three times a-week to these *theurgic* and mysterious assemblages, where the purple of the autocrat of the north humbled itself before the words of this extraordinary woman. Public opinion has long assigned to Madame Krudener the religious ceremony of the Camp of Virtue, and the Holy Alliance—as productions of her fervent brain; and no one has attempted to contradict the public voice. Subject herself to the empire of that glowing faith, to which she easily converted all who heard her without distrust, this woman, whom we cannot blame without pitying, and on whom the philosopher looks with more compassion than surprise, very frequently fancied herself transported into the regions of death and eternal life, and that there she held converse with the angels: thus, after the death of young Labedoyère (to whose sorrows, previous to his execution, she paid the tribute of abundant weeping), she shed tears of joy; she had seen him, she said, clothed with celestial glory—she had spoken to him, and he had answered, “I am happy!” David (by this name she designated the Lord's anointed, the Emperor Alexander) quitted Paris, and she followed him: From this period, her life was a series of trials and tribulations, which she received as gifts from heaven.

Her friends in Germany had forgotten her; her faithful flock had abandoned their leader. She was forbidden to enter France; she wandered from one Swiss canton to another, tormented and persecuted by the magistrates, who would let her have no rest. At length, the canton of Argovie offered her an asylum: aided by M. Empeytas, she preached a long time at Arau and its vicinity; thousands of the faithful hastened from the borders of the lakes and

mountains, to eat the bread of life from the hands of the founder of the new worship. The prophetess, standing on a hillock, preached for five or six hours together, in the open air; and these long improvisations, these long journeys, the absence of sleep and the want of food, had no effect on the health of Valerie. “Behold me,” she would say, “am I not in my own person a perpetual miracle!”

Valerie, catechizing the sovereigns, the great, the sinners of the earth, and the poor of the nineteenth century, offers a parallel to Virgil's Pythonissa. Unfortunately for the Baroness de Krudener, human laws declared themselves in direct opposition to the divine laws announced by the prophetess. The flock was dispersed, the oracles of the humble Pythonissa were declared seditious, and she was obliged to return to her own country.

Here she languished under an interdiction from her guardian friend and disciple, “David,” to teach or preach; her followers no longer were permitted to form a body; and, as the flame of fanaticism, like every other flame, requires constant feeding, her followers fell away, and, no doubt, relapsed into the “sinfulness of sin,” and she was suffered to expire in the Crimea, almost alone and forgotten, in the month of January last. To Madame Krudener is owing, it is said, the conversion of M. Benjamin de Constant. Such was the awe her words sometimes inspired, that her hearers, and M. Benjamin de Constant with the rest, fell flat on their faces in her presence.

SIGNOR POLI.

Died at Naples, on the 7th April, G. Saverio Poli, a man of considerable eminence in the literary world—Director of the Military Academy of Naples, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies. He was formerly tutor to his Majesty the present King of Naples, who always treated him with the greatest respect and affection. His Majesty visited him but a short time before his death, and honored him by writing to him a most affectionate letter on his accession to the throne. Signor Poli was born at Molfetta in 1746, and studied in the University of Padua: he was the friend of Morgagni, Facciolati, Polemi, Arduino, Valsecchi, and other eminent men. He was sent by the government to travel in Germany, France, and England, chiefly for the purpose of viewing the improved machinery in those countries. Among his works are his *Natural Philosophy*, which has gone through ten editions, and his *Treatise on Testacea*, in two parts; a third is not published, but, we understand, is ready for the press. The funeral was conducted with great splendour, and Abbé Scollì delivered a very handsome and affecting discourse on the occasion.

SUPPLEMENTARY VARIETIES.

DOMESTIC.

IMPROVEMENTS at Buckingham House and Waterloo Place.—The new elevation will be Grecian, and of stone, advanced in front of the present building, which will be re-arranged so as to form a magnificent gallery, in which the beautiful collection of pictures belonging to his Majesty, and which are scattered about in the different palaces, will be most advantageously disposed. The soil procured by widening the canal, and other excavations, is to be employed in raising a mound, which is to be thickly planted, and exclude the views of the new stables from every part of the domains. From what we have learned of the plan of the projected improvements connected with the removal of the court from Carlton-house, and which, it is generally understood, are principally suggested by the King himself, the alteration will be one of the most splendid yet effected in that part of the town. A square, corresponding with Waterloo-place, will be opened towards the garden, but separated from it by an iron railing. To the right and left of this, facing the garden on a terrace, four or six first-rate houses will be erected, and three more on the site of the present riding-house—all of which will have the advantage of a view into the garden and park; while from Regent-street the view will be uninterrupted across the Parade to Westminster-Abbey. Nothing can be more beautiful than such a prospect. On the other hand, the magnificent change to be worked at Charing-cross will secure to London a "Place," not to be equalled in grandeur and variety in any city in Europe. From this grand square, in which (as described in our former number for June, page 434) a fac-simile of the Parthenon, the portico of St. Martin's-church, the Heralds'-college, the College of Physicians, the Union-club, the Athenæan-club, and a splendid façade in place of the present buildings of the King's-Mews, are to be collected; a street upon the same scale as Regent-street is to be built, annihilating all the neighbourhood of the Seven-Dials, and part of St. Giles's, and leading directly to the British-Museum. In the front of the Museum, it is proposed to insulate the church of St. George, Bloomsbury, and leave a grand area in front of that building; while, at the other end of the street, the beautiful church of St. Martin (see the article above referred to) is also to be insulated—a change which not only will bring that magnificent structure to the eye of the public, but also place the front of Northumberland-house as a feature in the square to which we have already referred:—a feature, however, from the prison-like style of architecture of its front, most lamentably incongruous with the attic elegance of every other part of the plan in contemplation. But probably the good taste and ample means of the Duke

of Northumberland will induce him to remove this blot of barbarism; and replace it by a front of more real grandeur and of more congenial proportions.

Patent Houses.—A gentleman has just obtained patents for making improved ventilating bricks, in various new moulds, capable of admitting free currents of pure air to all parts of buildings, particularly to the ends of beams, joists, between floors, roofs, wainscots, &c.

The object in view is, if possible, to render wood proportionably as durable as walls.

The most respectable architects of all ages have universally aimed at this object, and agree, that ventilation prolongs the natural durability of timber of all sorts; for which purpose, various partial, imperfect and expensive experiments have been made.

It is, however, most extraordinary, that builders, aware of the value and importance of ventilation, have never devised means to apply the remedy effectually.

If the free circulation of air be the proper remedy, that object appears to have been fully accomplished by the patentee, with the simplest and cheapest methods—in fact, without *extra* expense. His notice was attracted towards the prevention of dry-rot in the navy, at Portsmouth, during the war; and he states, that his improvement will always prevent the danger of its destruction.

The patentee, Mr. Burrigge, formerly a reputable merchant of Portsmouth, wrote a treatise, on the origin and remedies of naval dry-rot, a few years ago;—since then, he has published "*Britannia's Protest*" (a pamphlet), and the "*Tanner's Key*" (the only book extant on the art of tanning leather); and, we are now informed, he has resolved to publish a "*Treatise on Civil Architecture*," embracing a new system, and promising a new era in that science, one effect of which will be the prevention of smoky chimnies.

The object appears one of the utmost magnitude and utility to the public, provided houses are not thereby rendered too damp or too cold in winter, because strength and ornament are promised to be united with unusual durability.

We understand Mr. Burrigge's improvements are inapplicable to *old* buildings. But the metropolitan buildings, in progress this summer are immense—the demand for bricks is equally immense beyond all example; and we are assured the duty, last year, increased above £1,000 weekly, compared with 1823; and this year probably will yield a similar addition to the excise. At all events, it is thought the manufacture of bricks this season will exceed whatever may be made in any future year, for it is a fact, that the whole quantity made last year were used before the season for making began this

spring; and many buildings were waiting for new bricks, so that great quantities have been removed from the kilns to the buildings in carts, quite hot and smoking: the spectacle certainly was novel—it is the best proof of staple trades and prosperity—for it gives life to all others.

We are unacquainted with the merits or demerits of Mr. Burridge's methods—they are in our opinion worthy of scrutiny; and we shall be glad of any means of ascertaining the particulars as soon as possible; and, if the result be satisfactory, should hope it is not too late for its introduction into the buildings now rising in all quarters.

Captain Clifford, of his Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, has brought with him to England the celebrated manuscript upon Papyrus of a portion of Homer's *Iliad*, belonging to W. J. Bankes, Esq. M.P., for the University of Cambridge. This manuscript was discovered in the island of Elephantina, in Upper Egypt, by a French gentleman. It is written in what are termed Uncial letters, of the most beautiful form, and may probably be ascribed to the age of the Ptolemies. The most remarkable feature connected with this ancient and invaluable manuscript is, that there are accents, which must have been added by a later hand. It contains only the last Book.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Fumars (near Valenciennes).—The search for antiquities in this place is going on very successfully. Two bath-rooms, of beautiful construction, have lately been discovered—the bottom and sides of marble, and the walls of stucco, of a colour upon which time has made no impression. The descent is down two steps of marble.

A pillar of Roman masonry has also been discovered, seven feet below the soil; and two fine bronze vases, elegantly formed, filled with Roman medals of silver, of the year 700. These vases are entire, and in fine preservation—one weighing 34 lbs., the other 23 lbs.: the largest contained 4,765 medals, and the other 3,480. They are in better preservation than any that have as yet been found. There are a small number of the consularies of Augustus, Otho, &c. up to Constantine the Great; these latter are as brilliant as if they had but just issued from the treasury; which leads one to presume, that the vases were deposited in the time of, or soon after, that emperor—at the commencement of the 4th century.

The following statement shews the number of the French Clergy, on the 1st Jan. 1825:—Archbishops and Bishops, 75; Vicars-general, 287; Titular Canons, 725; Honorary Canons, 1,255; Rectors, 2,828; Curates, 22,225; Vicars, 5,396; Priests of parishes, authorized to preach and receive confessions, 1,850; Priests employed as Governors, or Professors in Seminaries,

876. The number of Ecclesiastical pupils in the Seminaries amounts to 4,044; and the Nuns to 19,271. Total, 58,832. The candidates for the priesthood, if this number be taken as an average, being sufficient, according to the ordinary duration of human life, to maintain a complement of more than 150,000 priests.

GERMANY.

A Natural Eolian Lyre.—Near Tryberg, in the grand duchy of Baden, there is a chasm in a mountain, not only remarkable for the romantic nature of the scene, but for the extraordinary sounds which occasionally issue from it. This latter peculiarity was first observed at the end of the seventeenth century, by some soldiers stationed on the adjoining heights, who heard melodious tones resounding from the tops of some fir trees which grow beside a water-fall in a neighbouring wood. The current of air, ascending and descending through the chasm, receives a counter impulse from an abrupt angle of rock, and acting on the tops of the trees and shrubs, forms a natural Eolian Harp, the tones of which are accompanied by the gurgling of the neighbouring water-fall. The religious spirit, which was the prevailing characteristic of the age, led the soldiers to regard this phenomenon as the result of supernatural agency. On approaching the spot whence the music issued, they found affixed to the tallest group of fir trees a wooden image of the Virgin, holding the infant Jesus in her arms. This image was fixed up in the year 1680, by Frederick Schwab, a citizen of Tryberg, as a memorial of his having been cured of leprosy by the water of the mountain spring. The soldiers, however, conjectured that the image had been brought thither by angels, and that the aerial music which had attracted them to the spot, was the singing of a celestial choir in praise of the mother of God. They placed a tin capsule over the image, and inscribed upon it the following words:—*Sancta Maria, patrona militum, ora pro nobis*. Near the image was placed a box for the reception of offerings, which soon became sufficiently numerous to defray the expense of erecting a wooden chapel on the spot.

ITALY.

Two new frescos have just been discovered at Pompeii, which are most remarkable for the correctness of their design, and for the excellence of their colouring. They represent Briseis taken from Achilles, and the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus. These pictures still remain in the place in which they were found.

The project of uniting the Lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel is again talked of. They are separated by a distance of about three leagues. The Lake of Geneva communicates by the Rhone with the Mediterranean—that of Neufchatel by the Thièle, the Aer, and the Rhine, with the Atlantic. The junction of the two seas will require a canal of three leagues in length, and some works to render several parts of the Rhone navigable.

navigable. It is said that a M. Vevey is about to furnish the necessary funds for this interesting undertaking, and to superintend the operations.

NETHERLANDS.

A Brussels journal announces, that among the productions of industry which will be sent from Western Flanders to the exhibition at Haarlem, is a piece of cloth which has in its breadth 4,200 threads, so fine, that they cannot be discerned without a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of thread, imperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins.

SWITZERLAND.

Iverdun.—Steam navigation having become so successful on the great lakes, it is determined to introduce it on the second and third class of lakes; and, for this purpose, a vessel is in preparation. This may be considered quite an enterprize, as the communication is interrupted by small rapids, and in many places the depth is insufficient. Some difficulty will occur in removing these obstacles; but measures are taken to lend every assistance towards the completion of the work.

Lausanne.—It is said that a junction between the Lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel is to be formed. Should this be carried into execution, it will be of great consequence to France, Switzerland, and the adjacent provinces. It is curious, that Napoleon, when First Consul, in 1803, contemplated this enterprize. It will open a communication, by water, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

NORWAY.

The budget of this kingdom for the year 1824, allows to the University of Christiana an annual sum of 35,000 species, payable out of the public treasury. Of this sum, 7,500 species are devoted to the library of the University, 400 to the purchase of astronomical instruments, and 600 to the expenses of scientific travels and researches in the interior of the country. Independent of this fund, the University possesses a fixed annual revenue of 15,000 species.

GREECE.

The 3d No. of the *Chroniques du Levant* contains *A Summary of the Organization of the Public School at Chios, and of its Plan of Instruction*. There are thirteen professors; and the classes of instruction are very numerous.

HAITI.

The Haitians, in order to show their esteem for the memory of M. Delille Laprée, have republished his works. In a discourse pronounced before the National Lyceum, of which he was the Director, he enumerated the advantages which had resulted from the various schools and societies of learning and art established in Haiti, more particularly the National Lyceum. He

concluded by admonishing the young Haitians to give themselves up to study, but to love their country above all things, and show that nothing is impossible to the sons of Africa; and though Haiti, by its constitution, had put a check upon the warlike spirits of its sons, by itself assigning the ocean for its limit, there was no obstacle against their aspiring to a softer and more durable glory—the conquest of the Arts and Sciences; and, with them, the respect and admiration of the world. There are also several poems by the same author.

AMERICA.

The gold mines of North Carolina, between the 35th and 36th degrees of north latitude, and the 80th and 81st of west longitude, on the southern side of the state, are spread over a space of not less than 1,000 square miles; in almost every part of which region, more or less of this precious metal may be found, at or near the ground: but its true bed is a thin stratum of gravel, enclosed in pale blue, but sometimes yellow mud. Rocky rivers and tributaries, cutting through this stratum (which varies from three to eight feet in thickness), prove the most fruitful localities. The prevailing rock, in the gold country, is argillite, which has been supposed to be the peculiar repository of the metal; but further examination has proved it to extend beyond the slate, over a region of granite and gneiss. The country is barren and unfruitful, and the inhabitants mostly poor and ignorant. The principal mines are—Anson Mine, Reed's Mine, and Parker's Mine. If we suppose gold-dust derived from diluvial action on masses of the same metal, two well-known facts will be readily explained—the general diffusion of gold-dust in the sands of different countries—and the circumstance, that many anciently auriferous rivers are so no longer. Of these we may mention the Tagus, the Po, the Pactolus, and the rivers of France, which appear, heretofore, to have been more so than now. The dust derived from diluvial action may be conceived to be exhausted, or washed away, in the course of ages.

Oolite, which was thought not to occur *in situ* in North America, unless, perhaps, in the Ohio district, has been very distinctly characterized by Dr. J. H. Steel, of Saratoga Springs, in the New York state. It is composed of black grains, included in a grayish basis. A farmer brought the specimen, as large as a man's hand, saying he had picked it up on his farm, and that it contained "*Petrified Mustard Seed*."

Carbonate of Iron (pale yellow, passing to brown, reddish brown, and even blackish brown) has been found in abundance at Plymouth, Vermont, U. S. M. Boué writes, in a letter to Dr. Webster, Boston, America—"Being desirous of going into Slavonia, I was compelled to stop, having had the misfortune to be poisoned, by my
4 L 2
servant

servant and coachman, with *datura stramonium*. On recovering my reason, I found I had been robbed of every thing. Without a single letter, I found myself in a wretched solitary inn, on the limits of Wallachia, in the midst of a woody country; the roads covered with soldiers, and the immense forest infested with great crowds of robbers." This gentleman, in an account of his extended travels, makes some geological observations, particularly with respect to *fossils*, that contradict Cuvier's theory.

In an excursion from Plainfield, Connecticut, towards Savoy, Massachusetts, a rocking-stone was examined in the vicinity of the latter place. It is of granite, venerable with the mosses and lichens of the country. It may be moved with ease (even by the wind, it is said), and without much noise, so as to describe an arc of about five inches. The rock on which it rests is a coarse granite, curiously contorted, and apparently stratified at an angle of 45° W. The rocking-stone is about twelve tons weight; it lies on the very summit of the ledge, and seems to touch in three points, nearly in a right line across the strata. There is, it is confidently stated, another rocking-stone in New Marlborough, Berkshire county. At Lanesborough, is a very remarkable limestone rock, about twenty-six feet long and eighteen broad, lying on another rock of the same kind, for about two feet and a half, and having no support at either end, but appearing ready to slide off, and crush the beholder. It therefore looks like a magnificent rocking-stone; but it is immovable.

The territory of Florida, between the 25th and 31st degrees of north latitude, extending over about 40,000 square miles, has been little explored, and regarded as wholly alluvial—a land of morasses and sands; but the more recent examinations of intelligent travellers have ascertained that it embraces extensive and elevated secondary districts, combining features of peculiar geological interest; while the zoological varieties are not less pleasing. The few white settlers who have passed two seasons in Alachua have retained their health, notwithstanding some were from northern climates. Emigration has recently been considerable. The Seminole Indians do not appear to have a form of worship, but they believe in a Supreme Being. According to their tradition, the world was created by the Great Spirit—he formed three men, an Indian, a white and a black man; the Indian was the most perfect: they were called into his presence, and directed to select their employments—the Indian chose a bow and arrow, the white a book, and the black a spade. They had heard of our Saviour, but supposed he had been put to death by the Spaniard.

Dr. Dwight speaks of "a rock which is said to have moved a considerable distance

from the spot where it anciently stood. A man of unquestioned reputation, long resident near the spot, declared that, forty years since, the top of this rock, at the ordinary height of the water, was at least two feet below its surface, and fifteen or twenty rods (or sixteen and a half poles) further from the causeway than when we saw it—the shore has unquestionably remained as it then was. The top of the rock is now at least two feet above the water. This height it is declared to have gained imperceptibly, year by year, for many years, advancing towards the shore, and standing continually in water more and more shallow. The water is, evidently, of the same depth, now, as formerly—as is proved by the appearance of the stone. When we came to the rock, which was standing where the water was scarce knee-deep, we found a serpentine channel behind it, about fifteen rods in length, towards the deeper water, some two or three feet below the common level of the bottom, on its borders." This remarkable circumstance is attributed to the operation of the ice, which clings firmly to the rock, and, as it expands from the middle of the pond towards the shore, carries the rock with it. And this being the case reiteratedly, it is easy to see that, in several years, a rock might make a very perceptible progress.—*Amer. Jour.*

Dr. Dwight speaks of New England, where the ice on the rivers and lakes forms to the thickness of three feet; which accounts for the increased quickness with which the rock now moves—as, heretofore, only the thickest ice-formations could reach it.

Self-taught Sculptor.—Mr. H. Auger, of Newhaven, by profession a wood-carver, has, without ever having had an opportunity of seeing a genuine bust, originated this pleasing art in America, by executing two pieces, one a bust of Franklin, the other of Apollo, in a manner which is highly extolled—and solely by his own unaided efforts.

At Vernon, Connecticut, on the 28th May 1824, the lightning fell upon a tree, standing about 200 yards from a house: it left few marks in its course down the tree, but tore up the earth at the tree-foot, without producing other effects visible near the tree. It seems to have passed ten or fifteen inches deep under the sod, which, in some places, appeared a little raised along the line of its supposed course of fifty feet, when the fluid appears to have divided into three portions, and, having thrown up the stones and earth in various directions, to have dispersed without material mischief.

The project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, alluded to in the Monthly Magazine for May last, p. 362, is to be carried into execution without delay.

Discovery Ships.—A New Brunswick paper of the 16th December says—"The Discovery Ships were among the ice, near Cape

Cape Chedley, Hudson's Straits, on the 3d of August; they were about 1,200 miles from Repulse Bay, where they intended to winter.

Mr. G. Wallace, who lives in Braddock Fields, in America, has, during the present season, raised a considerable quantity of the Hyson Tea-plant. There is a tea made from a plant which goes by that name, and grows wild on the upper border of the Kenibac river; it resembles, in flavour, the best Souchong.

EAST-INDIES.

Dr. Tyler has brought from Bencoolen to Calcutta, two very fine species of the singular ape named Siamang by the Malays. One of the Siamangs, a female, is very nearly three feet high, and is one of the best specimens hitherto procured. She is remarkably playful and docile, and exceedingly gentle in her manners—without any of those traits of ferocity, or disgusting habits, which usually distinguish the monkey tribe. Representations of this animal have found their way into works of natural history published in Europe, but they give altogether an incorrect notion. Beneath the lower jaw is a thin bag of skin, analogous to that attached to the *adjutant*; this the creature expands at pleasure, but most frequently when basking in the sun. This

is not a receptacle for returning any portion of the food, which, as in the human species, is at once masticated, and passed into the stomach.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Gazettes to the 10th of February have been lately received. An expedition across the country to Western Port had been undertaken by two individuals, Messrs. Howell and Hume, which has led to the discovery of a very rich and extensive tract of country, before unknown, and which is described as "the finest in point of soil, and the most English in point of climate," of any before explored. The utility of the discovery is much lessened by the difficulty of access to it by land, inasmuch, that between Sydney and Western Port there were no fewer than four distinct chains of mountains, some of them so lofty as to have the summits covered with snow in the midst of summer; but, the extreme fertility of the country around Western Port was such, that colonization, it was conceived, must necessarily follow it, and the communication by sea presented no material obstacles either in point of time or difficulty of navigation. The port was excellent, and a navigable river, inferior to none in the colony, extended into the heart of the country.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* Reviewed on the Subjects of Plague, Typhus Fever, and Quarantine.—There are few subjects that have been submitted to public investigation, the warm and even pertinacious discussion of which, *pro* and *con*, seem likely to be productive of more unequivocal advantage to mankind, than that of the contagious or non-contagious nature of the plague. It is one of those questions, the value of which does not principally depend upon the vote or decision that may be come to by those who unclasp the seals of the book of numbers. The advantage is in the discussion itself. The local question, indeed, which has brought the subject into the arena, and occasioned it to be so hotly disputed, namely, whether the cargoes of a few merchant vessels shall or shall not be occasionally delayed forty days from being brought into the market, to the vast inconvenience and delayed profit of a few merchant owners?—is, in the estimate of a benevolent philosophy, scarcely worthy of serious consideration, much less of a hot dispute. But there are considerations of such deep import to the interests of science and humanity involved in the discussion, that, whatever may be the decision in summing up the respective arguments, it is not too much to say, that the thinking and inquiring part of mankind (and, ultimately,

they lead the rest) cannot fail of being, henceforward, somewhat wiser and better in consequence of the investigation: and we trust that our readers, in general, will join with us in thanks to those scientific and ingenious correspondents, who have enabled us to devote so large a portion of our present Supplement to the elucidation of the subject.

Our Quarterly friends of the *Westminster* have entered, as might be expected, with some warmth into the controversy; and (as might be expected also) are tolerably decisive in their opinion. It is a judgment, *ex cathedra*, they pronounce; and they fulminate a tolerably distinct anathema against the understandings of those who do not bow to the authority of their tribunal. In this, however, they are not without precedent. The dogmatism began with the opposite party—grounded, we are ready to admit, upon less satisfactory evidence, and less efficient argument.

The Medico-Chirurgical Reviewers, in speaking of what (to us at least) appear the very inconclusive facts and vague inferences of Sir Gilbert Blane, on the contagious nature of the yellow fever, had already thus expressed themselves—

"We think that few men, not completely blinded by prejudice, or wedded to some favourite doctrine will reject, or doubt the evidence which has been brought forward respecting the contagious character
which

which this fever evinced in the Bann, both at Ascension and Bahia. *If this evidence be questioned, it is in vain to look for further testimony in human affairs.*"

Now, for our part, though we lean much more to the side of the Westminster than the *Chirurgical Review*; and are perfectly satisfied that, *to a considerable extent*, the arguments advanced by the non-contagionists, and the positions laid down by Dr. Jarrold in our succeeding pages, are satisfactory, almost to the verge of demonstration; yet we think the question, as yet, by no means ripe for final adjudication—at least, for such adjudication as would be pronounced by a legislative interference, to the extent of the immediate abolition of the sanitary system of quarantine. We perfectly agree with the Westminster Reviewer in the point of view in which the facts alleged of old "to prove that the plague is contagious," ought to be regarded.

"The earliest fact of this kind on record is that stated by Fracastorius in 1547, who affirms, that 'out of one leather coat, there died five-and-twenty Germans, who put it on one after another.' This 'fact' is said to have happened thirty years before, during a plague at Vienna; the narrator does not pretend to have witnessed it; he gives no testimony on the authority of others; the scene is laid in Italy; the victims are Germans. Alexander Benedictus [Lib. de Peste, cap. 3] informs us, that there was a feather bed which was thrown aside into a remote corner of the house, because it was 'suspected to hold the plague in it, and that it raised the plague, by being shook up, seven years after, of which 5,900 people died in twelve weeks in Wratislaw.' And in another place, we are told by the same author, that 'the pestilential contagion was shut up in a rag for fourteen years!' Forestus affirms, that a young man was seized with the plague, only 'by thrusting his hand into an old trunk wherein there was a cobweb, which in that instant made a plague' rise. The plague of London in 1665 is attributed to a Frenchman, who is said to have died of the disease in Drury-lane, and to have had in his possession some Turkish silk, which had been imported the preceding year from Holland, and in which the contagion resided, although there is no proof even of the existence of this Frenchman, much less that he died of the plague with silk in his possession, and that this silk came not from Lyons, but from Constantinople. During the epidemic in 1698, says Noah Webster, 'a flock of quails flew over the chimney of a house, in which several diseased persons were, and five of them fell dead upon the spot!' Such are the facts on which the elder contagionists relied: the three first are the principal circumstances adduced by Semertus, to prove that the plague is a contagious disease, and they appear to have been the main, if not the only foundations, on which sanitary laws were first established."

Nor are we less disposed to the smile of incredulity, when, among modern contagionists,

"Dr. Wittman informs us that the brother of the French general Julien, who died of the plague in Egypt, had 'received the infection by taking a pinch of snuff from a box, out of which a person who had the plague on him at the time had also taken snuff;' or when it is 'affirmed that a man dropped down dead of the plague by standing on a Tur-

key carpet, and that a lady by only smelling at a Turkey handkerchief died of the plague on the spot;' or that 'in breaking open a letter, or on opening a bale of cotton, containing the germ of the plague, men have been struck down and killed by the pestilential vapours;' or when 'Dr. Augustus Bozzi Granville relates to the Committee of the House of Commons, that in Corfu in 1815 a priest who went into the church and touched the cloth of the great altar so as to shake it, in order to purify it, was seized with the plague; that he instantly fell down on the steps of the altar, and that in three hours, even before he could be carried to the Lazaretto, he expired, with buboes under the arms, and livid spots over the body.'"

And, if Dr. W. Pym chooses to talk of "knowing an instance of what he has no acquaintance with by personal observation," we can only say that he seems to have consulted, for the meaning of English words, English Dictionaries only, with which we have no acquaintance. Nor have we much more respect for the *logic* of Dr. Tully, when he can find no better way of shewing that *experience* has proved the fallacy of the doctrine of what he calls fanciful theorists, on the non-contagion of the plague, than the following:

"Thus, of the plague of Marseilles in 1720, the physicians of Paris believed that it was not contagious; the fatal consequences are too well known: 60,000 persons fell victims to the disease in the short space of seven months. The faculty of Sicily declared the distemper which ravaged the city of Messina in 1743 not to be of a contagious nature, and in the short space of three months 43,000 individuals were sacrificed. The *theoretical* doctrine of non-contagion is in these instances refuted by the plain demonstration of facts."

Certainly nothing can be more ridiculous than to suppose that 60,000 people at Marseilles, and 43,000 in Sicily, could not die just as probably by the malaria of an infected atmosphere, as by contagion; or as if as great, or still greater devastation had never been spread in regions, and at times in which the orthodox faith, in the contagious nature of the disease, had never been called in question. Dr. Tully has, indeed, thought it necessary, for his own argument, to admit that—

"This is a cause equally general in its operation with contagion: it might even be said to be more universal in its influence; but," continues he, "thousands of human beings have breathed the same air with those victims of pestilential distemper, who were hourly dying around them, and have yet remained unaffected; therefore, the plague is not disseminated by any atmospheric cause."

No one can doubt that, whether infection be spread by contagion or by a diseased state of the atmosphere, all persons are not equally liable to the influence of such infection; there must be a predisposition to liability in the constitution, or the infection will not be imbibed. Even the small-pox, the contagious nature of which is not questioned, infects not all that approach it. All do not fall into canine madness that are bit by a mad dog. It has been averaged by some practitioners, that not one in three

of the bitten really imbibe the virus. And, by the way, it is more than probable that the number would be very considerably diminished, if the terror could be superseded, and the imagination kept quiet. So, also, in states of atmosphere unquestionably impregnated with malaria, some are infected, and others breathe it without experiencing the same fatal effects. Both parties should remember, that though instances or examples, according to their proportionate numbers, are entitled to consideration in the argument of *probabilities*, yet their negative examples *prove* nothing: and, in our opinion, the whole issue of the investigations has gone no farther yet than to a calculation of the probabilities for or against contagion. The balance of those probabilities is, we confess, very greatly on the side of the non-contagionists. However, it is no small triumph to the agitators of the question, that the discussion has exposed and demonstrated the inhumanity, the inefficacy, and the absurdity of many of the expedients hitherto adopted, with a view to arresting the progress of supposed contagions; expedients which there can be no doubt have, in many instances, contributed as much to the aggravation of the direful ravages of the disease, as they have to the moral degradation and brutalizing of the human character.

"We do not speak without weighing the import of the words we use, when we affirm that, in the whole range of physical and moral agencies, there is not one capable of producing in human beings, feelings and actions of such gross selfishness, and therefore capable of rendering human beings so utterly base, as the belief of the common doctrine of contagion. The history of every epidemic furnishes but too abundant evidence of this truth. "I have seen the fears and credulity of many so wrought on," says Dr. Mitchell, speaking even of the ordinary epidemics of our own country, "that the house where a fever patient lay sick was deserted and shunned by the very relatives." "These opinions respecting its contagious nature," says Dr. Barker, speaking of the late epidemics which ravaged Ireland, "seem to have taken complete hold on the minds, even of the poorer classes, as appears by the practice so generally followed by them of excluding from their families those who had sickened with fever."

"So convinced were the poor of the disease being infectious, that their conduct in many places towards itinerants, and, in particular, itinerant beggars, from being kind and hospitable, had become stern and repulsive; they drove all beggars from their doors, charging them with being the authors of their greatest misfortunes, by spreading disease through the country." The causes which produced mendicants in frightful numbers, are thus explained by Dr. Barker. "The better classes were disabled from giving employment to the poor: the poor, unable to pay their rents, quitted their tenures, or were ejected from them, and assembled in wandering hordes." And yet these are the unhappy beings against whom there was such a cruel combination, that "constables were stationed on the highways to drive them away, and prevent them from entering the towns; finger-posts were put up in several places, warning them off; several catholic clergymen from the altar denounced the practice of harbouring them; and in

Roscommon, the magistrate, attended by a physician and the priests, went through the town and admonished the people not to harbour them." During the prevalence of epidemic fever in America, we are informed, that the instances of "the abandonment of the sick, even by parents and children, are often most horrible."

Can we rejoice too much in the extended agitation of a question, the general evidence and general reasoning upon which have done so much towards the demonstration of the absurdity of a large portion, at least, of those apprehensions, which thus extinguish every feeling of the human heart; and worse than brutalize our nature? Nor do we withhold our sanction to the cogent arguments of the W. R., p. 529, on the futility and inconsistency, generally speaking, of our existing sanitary regulations; but we cannot, therefore, agree, notwithstanding the "demonstrations" of Dr. Maclean, in his "Liverpool lecture," that the Legislature "must," at least, without further evidence and deliberation—nay, without preliminary negotiation or understanding with other commercial states, "repeal the remaining part of the quarantine system."

To say nothing, that, in reference to legislative enactment, this ought not to be considered as a question of probabilities, but of certainties;—to say nothing upon the utter impropriety of balancing, for a moment, the trifling forty-days' inconvenience to a few merchants and ship-owners in the delay of removing their bales of merchandize from the freighted vessels to the warehouses of the owners, or to the mart in which they are to be disposed of, against even the *most remote possibility* of importing a pestilence that might half-depopulate the land—or even against the agitating apprehension of such a calamity,—let us reflect upon the commercial consequences that might result from the hasty and insulated abolition, on our part, of the existing quarantine; which is not the law and usage of this country alone, but, under certain modifications, of all the mercantile nations of Europe—of the world. Should England, therefore, abolish the quarantine, however absurd and inefficacious, while the other commercial nations are yet unsatisfied of the propriety of such abolition: while the prejudices of those nations upon the subject still remain—or are politically kept alive, perhaps (as in such case would be probable enough): would it not, in all likelihood, result as a consequence, that England itself would come to be considered as one of the countries liable to be a medium for the diffusion of pestilence?—would not a new and more popular species of prejudice be created and excited against her commerce? would not new, and more effective, restrictions be imposed upon it in foreign ports? would not the envying governments of Europe (all sufficiently hostile at heart) avail themselves of the specious pretence, and

and, plausibly enough, put our merchantmen and merchandize under quarantine, because we had abolished that quarantine on vessels from suspected ports, which the old prejudices of Europe have regarded as the only effectual barrier against the importation of the plague?

Can we doubt the avidity with which our most grateful friends of the Holy Alliance would avail themselves of such a pretence? Can we doubt that the superlative gratitude of Bourbon France would be as prompt in organizing a *Cordon Sanitaire* against the infection of English commerce, as against Spanish constitutionalism? Of all those thrones which, by the prodigal expenditure of English blood and English treasure, we have preserved or restored, is there one which does not regard us with a jealous and envying eye? Is there one which does not dread the example of our liberty, and hate us for that very prosperity which rendered us competent to their preservation? Is there one that would not as eagerly co-operate in any continental system for the obstruction and exclusion of our commerce, as that Napoleon would himself have done, whom we tore from his throne, and chained, like another Prometheus, to a rock, for the preservation of their dominion, and the gratification of their revenge?—in short, that would not, as Mr. Coleridge, in former times, expressed himself, shew its "hate and envying scorn;"

"——— and with eager wondering,

Hear Destruction, like a vulture, scream"

over the wreck of our commercial and national prosperity? Let us not merely, for the trifling consideration of a little occasional and temporary inconvenience to a few merchant-dealers, give the governments of those nations a popular pretence for an extensive, and perhaps effectual, indulgence of such hostility. Let us pursue the inquiry with unabated ardour, and continue to diffuse valuable information, upon a subject of vital importance to myriads of millions, born and to be born, till the conviction (if the truth be with us) shall be as universal as the importance; and the time shall arrive when we can act upon it with politic security. Happily, the question is taken up in the scientific circles of France also; the intellect and research of Europe seem engaging in the inquiry: science and humanity are in the way of deriving already, important advantages from the discussion; and the time may not be distant, when not only quarantine may be abolished, but more effectual measures devised and appealed to, for exterminating infectious pestilence.

The History of Paris, from the earliest Period to the present Day; containing a Description of its Antiquities, Public Buildings, Civil, Religious, Scientific and Commercial Institutions. With numerous Historical Facts and Anecdotes, hitherto unpublished, tending to illustrate the different Eras of French History, particularly the

eventful Period of the Revolution. To which is added an Appendix, containing a Notice of the Church of St. Denis: an Account of the Violation of the Royal Tombs; important Statistical Tables; derived from official Sources, &c., &c. 3 vols. 8vo. London, Geo. B. Whittaker, Ave-Maria-Lane, and A. and W. Galignani, Paris.—We promised in our preceding No. (p. 545) some extracts from this amusing work, whose title we here give at length, as the best abridgment or outline of its contents. The difficulty is not in redeeming our pledge: but, in keeping within bounds. It would be easy to fill our whole supplement with interesting extracts from these three thick octavos. All which can be called history, however, in the generally accepted signification of the term is comprized in the Introduction, which occupies 138 closely printed pages of the first volume; but which might easily have been spread through more than twice that number, and have made a very decent modern trade volume of itself. It consists of four sections. 1. Of the Origin and Foundation of Paris. 2. State of Paris under the Romans and the Franks of the First and Second Races. 3. Paris under the Third or Capetian Dynasty. 4. Paris from the Death of Louis XVI. to the present time. Into this part it would be futile to enter, unless we could indulge in considerable extent of quotation. The remainder of this, and the whole of the succeeding volumes, is made up of materials that more properly fall under the respective descriptions of Topography, Antiquities, Biographical Anecdotes, Public Institutions, &c. From Chapter I. *Churches*, which extends through 360 pages, we shall make only two or three short extracts.

"The Christians had no public temples or churches till about the year 230. The first church in Paris was built towards the year 375, under the reign of the Emperor Valentinian I.; it was dedicated to St. Stephen, and was the only one in the city in 522, when Childebert, son of Clovis, contributed very liberally towards its repair. It was then enlarged, windows were put up, and a new church or chapel, dedicated to Our Lady, was added."

"The church of Notre Dame, and several others in Paris, were founded upon the ruins of pagan temples. A temple dedicated to Isis stood on the site now occupied by the church of Saint-Germain-des-Prés; and on Montmartre was the temple of Mars. Mercury or Pluto, who appear to have been the same among the Gauls, had his temple on the *Mons Leucotitius*, on the spot where, before the revolution, was the convent of female Carmelites in the rue Saint Jacques. The worship of the goddess Cybele was celebrated near the site of the present church of Saint Eustache. What an ample field is here presented for reflection on the antiquity of religious worship and the vicissitudes of human affairs! It should be observed, however, that these sacred places were originally nothing but groves consecrated to different divinities; for no temples were built in Gaul till it became subject to the Roman yoke."

Church and Cemetery des Innocens.—"Besides other remarkable relics in this church, there was an Innocent"

cent, entire both in flesh and bone, about a foot in length, and enclosed in a large crystal. On the sides were silver figures of Charlemagne and Saint Louis, and in front Louis XI. and his wife, on their knees. In 1437, a quarrel arising in this church between a man and a woman, the latter struck the man with her distaff, and a few drops of blood were spilt. Jacques du Chastelier, bishop of Paris, interdicted the church, until a heavy sum should be paid *pour reconcilier l'église*. For twenty-two days all religious ceremonies were suspended, and the gates of the church and cemetery were closed, so that no corpse could be interred there."

Chapter II. treats of the royal and other palaces, gardens, &c. The following anecdote is not entirely new to English readers; but it is not hacknied enough to have lost its interest.

"The Cardinal de Retz relates in his memoirs, that, having gone to the Louvre to visit the queen dowager of England, widow of Charles I., he found her in the bed-chamber of her daughter, afterwards Duchess of Orleans, and that she said to him, "You see I am keeping Henrietta company; the poor child has been obliged to stay in bed to-day for want of a fire." It is very true, adds he, that Cardinal Mazarin had not paid her pension for six months; nobody would give her credit, and there was no wood in the house. St. Froix, having related this anecdote, exclaims, "O Henri IV., O mon maître, O mon roi, c'est ta petite fille qui manque d'un sabot pour se lever au mois de Janvier, dans le Louvre."

Bernini having been invited from Italy into France by a letter written by Louis XIV. with his own hand:—

"The honours done to this artist are almost incredible. After the Duke of Créqui had taken leave of the pope, with the ceremonies usual upon such occasions, he went with the same pomp to Bernini's house, to request him to accompany him to France. In every town through which he passed, the king had given orders that he should be complimented, and that the accustomed presents should be made to him. Lyons, which never does this honour to any but princes of the blood, followed the example of other towns. Persons were sent from the court to prepare his meals on the road, and when he drew near Paris, M. de Chambray, lord of Chantelou, steward of the household, was sent to receive him. Bernini arrived at Paris about the end of May, 1665. He occupied an hotel furnished with the *meubles de la couronne*, and attendants were appointed for him. On the 4th of June he was presented to the king, who gave him the most flattering reception. The first thing which he proposed, was to make a bust of his Majesty, and certainly this was no barrier to the royal favour. The bust was greatly admired, but it was otherwise with his designs for the facade of the Louvre. Nevertheless, the prejudice of the court in Bernini's favour led to the adoption of his plan, and on the 17th of October 1665, the king himself laid the first stone of the facade with great splendour and magnificence. A gold medal of the value of 2,400 francs was enclosed in the stone."—"When the building reached above the ground, Bernini requested permission to return home, fearing to pass the winter in so cold a climate. On the day previous to his departure, the king sent him a present of 3,000 louis-d'ors, with a certificate for a pension of 12,000 livres, and another of 1,000 livres for his son."

Chapter III. is devoted to public buildings. Chapter IV. to hotels, ancient and modern.

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Maison du poids du Roi.—"In 1321, the *prevôt* of Paris, by order of the *Parlement*, caused the weights of the Mint to be adjusted; three sets of standard weights were then made, of which one was placed in the hands of the Grocers' Company, another deposited at the Mint, and a third at the *Maison du Poids du Roi*. In 1494, this right of the Grocers' Company was confirmed by new ordinances, and they exercised it with regard to all tradesmen, except goldsmiths, who came within the jurisdiction of the Mint. Until 1434, the standard weights were merely masses of stone, shaped and adjusted. It is only since that period that brass weights have been used."

Hôtel de Rambouillet.—"This hotel, which successively bore the names of *Hôtel d'O*, *de Noirmourtiens*, and *de Pisani*, assumed that of *Rambouillet*, when Charles d'Angennes, Marquis of Rambouillet, who had married Mademoiselle de Vivonne, daughter of the marquis of Pisani, took up his residence in it, after the death of his father-in-law, and he caused it to be almost entirely rebuilt. The wit, the grace, and the varied accomplishments of Catherine de Vivonne, together with her taste for every thing connected with science and literature, drew to her hotel all the *gens d'esprit de la cour et de la ville*. A kind of academy was formed in it, and the poets and romance writers of the day emulated each other in celebrating this illustrious lady, and in commemorating the spot which she distinguished by her presence."—"In short, the house of this lady was so renowned in the republic of letters, that for a long time it was called the *Par-nasse Français*. Those not admitted to it would have aspired to celebrity in vain, whilst to have entered it was a title to be reckoned among the *beaux-esprits* of the time. The society of the *Hôtel de Rambouillet* fell into pedantry, and a ridiculous affectation of *bel-esprit* in writing and conversation, which Molière satirized in his comedy of the *Précieuses Ridicules*. Nevertheless, it is generally admitted that this society, by exciting a taste for literature, prepared the way for the celebrated authors of the *grand siècle*."

"*Hôtel de la Reynière, Rue des Champs-Élysées.*—This was once the residence of the famous M. Grimod, author of the *Almanach des Gourmands*. The Duke of Wellington has several times resided here!!"

Hôtel de Soissons.—"It is worthy of observation that, in 1604, Charles de Soissons purchased this hotel with all its dependencies, for the sum of 90,300 livres, and one hundred and fifty years after, the city of Paris paid for the ground alone 2,800,367 livres."

A curious instance of change in the value of property!

Chapter V. carries the reader through the scientific institutions of Paris. We must satisfy ourselves with a single extract relative to the origin of

The University.—"Charlemagne, when he visited Italy, perceiving that the Franks were greatly inferior to the nations who preserved some traces of ancient civilization, formed the resolution of encouraging the cultivation of letters by the establishment of schools in Gaul. The clergy, who at that period were extremely ignorant, afforded him but little assistance in the execution of his project. He invited learned foreigners to his dominions, and addressed letters to all the bishops and abbots, enjoining them to establish public or private schools in their churches and monasteries."

"The object of Charlemagne seems, however, to have been the promotion of the influence of religion, rather than the extension of general knowledge. He kept near his person a great number of learned men, of whom several were Englishmen, who

formed a school, and co-operated by their counsel and exertions in the accomplishment of his plan."

"Alcuinus, an Englishman, and disciple of the venerable Bede, in speaking of this school, says, 'It was a new Athens, as much superior to the ancient schools as the doctrine of Jesus Christ is to that of Plato.' All the studies had a reference to religion, by which they were sanctified. The object of grammar was to read and transcribe the Holy Scriptures more correctly; rhetoric and logic were studied for the purpose of understanding the fathers, and refuting heresies; and music, in order to sing in the churches.' Arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, which were also taught in the school, were called *trivium*, a spot into which three roads opened, because these branches of learning were only the means of attaining others more sublime."

"Charlemagne himself examined the scholars. In imitation of the last judgment, he placed the diligent on his right hand, and the idle on his left; saying to the former, 'As you have been faithful to my orders, I will give you the most valuable bishoprics and abbeyes in my kingdom;' and to those on the left hand, 'Unless you make up by diligence what you have lost by negligence, you will never obtain the smallest favour.' This prince did not wish to form Ciceros or Virgils in his schools, but rather Jeromes and Augustins."

From Chapters VI. VII. and VIII., *Charitable Institutions and Prisons; Libraries and Museums; Theatres, Public Gardens, &c.* we must forbear all extract; because if we entered upon these subjects, we could not forbear expatiation.

Through the *Royal Manufactories, Markets, and Slaughter-houses* of Chap. IX.—the *Palaces and Triumphal Arches* of Chap. X.—by the *Rivers, Aqueducts, and Fountains* of Chap. XI.—and over the *Bridges*, and along the fine *Quays* of Chap. XII., we must run with the same unobtrusive silence, although there is much in several of these that deserves attention; and with respect to the quays in particular, we can scarcely refrain from venting our indignant regret, that while the banks of the little comparative puddle of the Seine are adorned with such splendid accommodations, those of our majestic Thames should still be permitted to remain in such a state of filthy incumbrance and degradation; that throughout by far the greater portion of its course through the metropolis, it is not even approachable; and with the exception of the bridges that cross it, and the isolated points of the Temple Gardens, the Adelphi Terrace, Buckingham Gardens, and Terrace of Somerset-House, not a tolerable view can be enjoyed of it; and even of these, the Adelphi Terrace alone is fairly open to the access of the public—that of Somerset-House in particular, being most scandalously interdicted to the tread of every step but that of a few privileged residents in the public offices of that public building.

Chapter XIII. takes us round the *City Walls and Boulevards* (which we must also walk in silence) and through the *Streets*,—relative to two only of which we shall make short extracts.

Rue de Deux Portes.—"In this street, on the 17th of June, 1762, died the celebrated tragic poet Crébillon, whose funeral service, at the church of Saint Jean de Latran, gave great offence to the archbishop of Paris, and led to the punishment of the curate. The archbishop's anger was occasioned by the service being celebrated at the desire of theatrical performers, who are excommunicated persons. Instructed by experience, the members of the *Académie Royale de Musique* having determined that a solemn service should be performed for the celebrated Rameau, on the 6th of September, 1764, took care to have the tickets printed in the name of his widow. The actors of the different theatres attended the solemnity, and the archbishop's council had no power to punish."

"In 1803, a short time after the establishment of the Concordat, Mademoiselle Chameroi died, regretted by her friends and the public. A numerous train attended the corpse to the church of Saint Roch, the curate of which had received timely notice. The porch and church was as usual hung with black. Upon the arrival of the corpse, the sexton refused it admittance. To avoid an altercation, the friends of Mademoiselle Chameroi proceeded to the church des Filles Saint Thomas, where the service was performed. The Cardinal du Belloy, archbishop of Paris, expressed his approbation of the conduct of the curate of the latter church."

Rue Saint Dominique.—"In the year 1768, there lived in this street a miser, whose only pleasure was to count over a sum of 18,000 livres in gold, which he kept in an iron chest. Leaving home for several days, an old woman, his only servant, was left in charge of the house. During his absence some thieves entered, one of whom wore the costume of a commissary of police, and the others that of his officers. After having announced to the domestic the death of her master, they put seals on every room, and left her in trust of the effects, except the gold, which they took away, giving her a certificate of its removal. A few days after, the miser returned, and the old woman, mistaking him for a spectre, fell into a fit. The efforts made to recover the property were unavailing, and the thieves escaped with impunity."

Chapter XIV. leads us through the *Catacombs and Cemeteries*; the latter of which (especially that of *Père le Chaise*) certainly put our burial-places quite to shame. And the Appendix presents an ample account of the famous *Abbey Church of Saint Denis*, in which the antiquary may expatiate at large; the *Manufacture Royale de Porcelaine et Sévres*, and a variety of Statistical Tables and Documents, not unworthy the attention of the Political-Economist. The paper and typography proclaim this English version to have issued from the Parisian press.

An Inquiry into the Principles of National Wealth, illustrated by the Political Economy of the British Empire. By JOHN ROOKE. 8vo.

Claim to the Origination of certain new Principles in Political Economy, addressed in a Letter to E. D. Davenport, Esq. By JOHN ROOKE, Author of "An Inquiry into the Principles of National Wealth."

The second of these articles, though only a *flying sheet*, by its recent publication, brings the former volume, off nearly 500 closely printed pages, within the customary sphere

sphere of our attention: for, in strictness, it is no part of our plan to notice any publications that are not sent to us, or do not, by some other means, fall in our way immediately on their publication; and Mr. Rooke's "Inquiry" had been several months before the public before it came into our hands. Considering it, however, from the rapid survey we were then able to take of it, as a work abounding with valuable materials for occasional illustration of such questions of political economy, as might occasionally demand attention, we have kept it constantly in our view; and are now happy in the opportunity afforded us of saying a few words concerning it in this its proper department. The "Claim" (which may serve the purpose of a brief analysis of the subject-matter of the book) asserts the title of Mr. R. to the original promulgation of several of the doctrines now in highest estimation among that small but highly respectable knot of writers, lecturers, and agitators of such topics; in and out of Parliament, generally designated by the title of "The Political Economists:" such as the opinions—

"That the annual price of agricultural labour is the best criterion by which we can ascertain the value of money in different periods of time;—that the rent of land is the surplus of the price of the labour, and the due profit of the capital employed in the cultivation;—that the average price of corn is regulated by the cost of producing it on the worst class of soils which the demand brings under tillage, &c."

And the claim is thus made out.

"I commenced, in *The Farmers' Journal*, in July 1814, a course of Essays, immediately connected with Questions on Political Economy. These essays are upwards of fifty in number, and contain the substance of my work on *National Wealth*: many of them occupy more than a page of closely printed matter in that Journal; in some instances as much as two pages, and all of them bearing the impress of those views which I have recently published in a more arranged and connected form. The first of these Essays, published July 4th 1814, entitled, 'An Examination of the Cause of the Rise in the Price of Corn,' was intended to shew that the price of agricultural labour is ultimately regulated by the rate at which foreign trade brings money into the country, and that the expenses incurred in the various processes of raising corn (and which constitute the cost of production) ultimately regulate the price of that corn. The second and third Essays are a further illustration of this doctrine; and the latter of them, written in October 1814, published February 13th 1815, contains a laborious table, by which I attempted to prove this part of the subject, by shewing that the price of labour, and that of corn, on an average of years, usually bear a proportionate rate to each other. The fourth Essay, written in November 1814, published February 20th, and (in continuation) March 20th following, contains the outline of the doctrine on rent, in which I described 'rental as the overplus produce, after deducting the expenses of husbandry and a due return for the employment of capital.' This proposition however is somewhat modified, and more fully examined in my late works. In this Essay, it is also said, that 'population, and our limited supply of land, require that 'soils should be culti-

vated which are capable only of returning the expense of cultivation and the remuneration of capital.' The fifth Essay, addressed to Arthur Young, Esq., proposed agricultural labour as the most correct and fair standard by which the annual rent of land could be regulated,—entering in full into all the matter of that doctrine, which was expounded eight years afterwards by Mr. Malthus, in his ingenious pamphlet, 'On the Measure of Value.'—Having had these Essays inserted in the newspaper already alluded to, without interruption, I proceeded to enter upon other topics of more general inquiry, and took part in various controversies then carried on; and, finally, in these Essays, left scarcely any point, contained in my work 'On National Wealth,' unexamined.—My work was published October 1st 1824; and a copy of it was transmitted to Mr. McCulloch, in Edinburgh, without loss of time."

Of the work itself, the "Inquiry," we recommend to the especial attention of the landed interest chapter the fourth, in particular,—wherein the author lays down and illustrates the following propositions on the effects of the corn laws.

"Prohibitory regulations against the importation of the corn, and other farm produce of foreign countries, into countries that have a natural demand for such produce, have the following effects:—1st, They restrain and keep down population below its natural limits. 2d, They restrain the natural exportation of merchandize, and disable the people of those countries which naturally export corn from purchasing the productions which would be received in exchange for corn. 3d, In consequence of checking the division of labour, and of obstructing co-operative industry, they are opposed to the accumulation of national wealth, and to the more efficient powers of production. 4th, As a consequence, they prevent individual labour from exchanging for so much of the metals of coinage as it would otherwise do, and force down the prices of every commodity of which labour forms a component part of the productive cost; and they diminish, therefore, the price of corn, and all other farm produce. 5th, The rent of land is uniformly raised in price and value by the importation of foreign corn; and restrictions are, therefore, very detrimental to the landed interests. 6th, As the importation of foreign corn has a tendency to advance the price of labour, together with the price of corn, so prohibitory regulations of this description are only favourable to the annuitant and monied classes of the country."

If the facts and arguments advanced by the author in support of these propositions, can bring conviction to the bosoms of the landed proprietors and agriculturists, farewell to all opposition, even of narrow-minded self-love and arrogant cupidity, to the repeal of the homicidal Corn Laws.

Practical Directions for Preserving the Teeth: with an Account of the most modern and improved Method of supplying their Loss; and a Notice of an improved Artificial Palate, invented by the Author. Illustrated by Plates. By ANDREW CLARK, Dentist. 8vo.—This is one of those books written by a professional man upon a professional subject, which, as it evidently presents the results of some experience, may be read with profit by all those who have most cause to feel an interest in the subject; but it is also, and for the very same reason

(i.e. because it is the work of a professional man,) and has reference, prospectively as well as retrospectively, to his own professional practice) to be read with caution. For we must never forget, even in attending to a statement of facts, the difference between an interested advocate and a disinterested witness. We say not this with any view to the impeachment of Mr. C.'s integrity. But it is not possible, in the very nature of things, that a professional man should not have some bias of partiality to the habitudes of his own practice. The best feelings of integrity (for every honest practitioner pursues in his practice what he thinks the best system) have, in fact, as direct a tendency as the less honourable, and yet very pardonable propensities of professional distinction, to give our judgments this bias; and Mr. C. will not affect to deny, that this publication is sent into the world, in a considerable degree, as a professional advertisement. This is no reproach; and we sincerely hope that it will serve his purpose; for many of his observations, both original and quoted, are judicious and correct, and shew him to have used his understanding as well as his implements in the exercise of his calling. But we cannot go with him in every part of the subject; and there are more particulars than one connected, or which ought to be connected, with the *science* of the dentist, which, if our space would allow, we think we could shew that not only he, but his brother dentists in general, have not looked into with sufficient depth and precision: some of them of so much importance, in other points of view than those which generally enter into the consideration of the dentist, that we shall probably think it well to make them the subject of future disquisition in another department of our miscellany. We cannot but notice, however, in this place, one of those instances in which attachment to his own mode of practice, in the supply of deficient teeth, has rendered him, however unintentionally, somewhat unjust in his appreciation of another mode of supplying them. We should premise that, to the extent to which it is practicable, we perfectly accord with Mr. C. on the propriety of grafting natural teeth upon the stumps of such as have been broken or decayed; though we cannot quite comprehend how the sawing and filing off the old tooth, and boring through the nerve, to make a socket for the gold pivot, by which the new one is to be fastened on to the stump, can be performed without giving pain. We should say on the contrary, from experience, that it is an operation under which it requires some fortitude for the patient not to shrink. We also agree entirely with Mr. C. in his objections to fastening artificial teeth by strings and ligatures; and should even recommend the preference of any inconvenience or disfigurement arising from partial

deficiencies, though it were even of a front tooth, to such a mode of remedy: for the strings will inevitably destroy the other teeth to which they are attached. Gold wire is much less injurious than any species of twine; but every kind of ligature ought to be avoided. It is to partial deficiencies, however, of one or two teeth alone, and where there is a sound stump remaining, that the process of grafting can be applied. But when this author speaks of *composition teeth* (p. 69), as "looking in the mouth like those of figures on a porcelain jar," of "the clatter of a China-woman's basket," of "bakers turning dentists," and of rendering artificial teeth "as common as hot muffins;" we must say that he shews his good taste as little, — as he does his acquaintance with the best examples of this mode of supplying extensive vacancies, when he talks (p. 70) of "the impossibility of fitting these *crochery teeth* properly to the gums," and of the "peculiar severity" of the pain and inconvenience occasioned by them; and of the composition not admitting of any further alterations after the model has once been laid aside, &c. We have had the misfortune of having had some experience in this respect, having been successively under the hands of several dentists of reputation, and tried artificial teeth of various materials; and we do not scruple to say, that we have found the composition teeth, or "*crochery-ware*," as Mr. Clark calls them, made, heretofore, by M. De Clement, and now by his partner, or successor, Mr. Mortimer, of Frith-street, Soho, to have been no more painful at first, than every new set of teeth, of whatever description, has always proved to be; while they unite permanently more advantages, accompanied with fewer inconveniences, and are liable to fewer objections, than any other we are acquainted with. We have neither tried, nor know any person who has, the expedient of natural teeth fixed upon artificial gums of gold; but, — to say nothing of its being quite as "difficult to take a model" upon which a plate of gold is to be fashioned, "to such exactness as to give no pain," as it is to take a model to which the composition teeth are so to be fitted, — of what thickness and weight must that gold plate be, or of what length the teeth, so as properly to fill the vacancy, when as frequently happens, the alveolar processes or sockets, as well as the teeth, have disappeared? And yet that dentist is unfit to be trusted with the mouth of such a patient, who is not aware, that the artificial teeth ought to sustain the jaw in exactly the same position in which originally it was when all the native teeth were perfect.

Upon the subject of Mr. C.'s "*Artificial Palates*," we cannot speak with any decision: for we have had no opportunity of examining them; and neither description nor plates can fully exemplify their structure

ture or advantages. But his observations on the generality of former inventions of this sort are correct and judicious; his objections to the use of India rubber and sponge, unanswerable; and his invention, as far as we can judge, is an ingenious improvement. But artificial palates have been frequently under our consideration; not for the purpose, indeed, of either applying or manufacturing, but of superseding the necessity of appealing to them; and this is a part of the subject upon which we, perhaps, may think it a duty to speak more at large hereafter. In the mean time, we must inform Mr. C. that he does not appear to be in possession of the whole history of these implements; or of the cases to which they refer; that his palate, though apparently an improvement, as applicable to one species of the defect under consideration, has not all the novelty he seems to suppose—that some essential parts of it we have seen and examined twenty years ago. And, above all, we should observe, that, important as, in cases of diseased or accidental perforations, it would be, that a perfect apparatus of this kind, free from all the objections which he so justly states against former expedients, should be produced and known; yet, in cases of *natural* fissure, a successful experiment seems lately to have been tried in Paris, of a surgical operation, which ought to supersede the use, by removing the necessity of any such artificial application. For some account of this discovery we refer to the *M.M.* for April last, p. 247-8.

If the length of this article should appear to our readers disproportioned to the bulk of the book reviewed, our apology must be, that it is not our system to consider the number of the pages, or of the volumes, of the work before us; but the importance of the subject, and the degree of useful information we may hope to communicate concerning it. And the number of our fellow-beings is not small who have an interest in knowing all that can be known on this topic.

Observations on Mr. Secretary Peel's House of Commons' Speech, 21st March, 1825, introducing his Police Magistrates' Salary Raising Bill. Also on the Announced Judges' Salary Raising Bill, and the pending County Courts Bill. By JEREMY BENTHAM.—At a time when the benevolent propensity for taking into consideration the oppressive labours and penurious compensation of magistrates, judges and public functionaries of every description—or, in other words, of raising the wages of every description of labourers, except those by the sweat of whose brows all other wages are paid, is so rife,—it was not to be expected that the venerable patriot, Jeremy Bentham, should omit the opportunity of illustrating the arguments by which these charitable and benignant propositions are supported. Of the man-

ner of his co-operation in the design we have already given some specimens (*No.* 410, p. 408), and we confess ourselves to be pretty much of the opinion that, with respect to the police part of this benevolence, the real object is not so much to make due compensation for the necessary labour of such persons as may be most competent to discharge the duties of the police magistracy, as for the still more benevolent purpose of rendering *nominal* magistracy of police a something worth the acceptance of those unfortunate gentlemen, the younger sons of the younger brothers of illustrious or *well-connected* families; and who, though educated to the bar, having neither the talent nor the industry to do any thing better for themselves there, might gratefully accept of a bounty that would enable them to assist the great *machine that works so well*, to work *still better*, for the overseers thereof. As for the Judges, poor men! whose case is so very pitiable, we do not know that even less tender-hearted people than we are, could have any great objection to the advancement of their scanty salaries—upon these conditions,—that all sinecure and useless law offices, useless forms preserved only to secure patronage to the judges, and enhance, by fees for vexatious and unmeaning forms and fictions, the expense of justice, should be abolished; that no sinecures, of any description, should be permitted to be held by them or their families; and above all, that a judge, once upon the bench, should be ineligible to all further promotion; so that, having nothing further to look for but the esteem and veneration resulting from the upright impartiality of his conduct there, he might be, indeed, independent, and have no temptation to indulge the amiable weakness of gratefully leaning, upon all political occasions, towards the doctrines and decisions most acceptable to his, perhaps, unwearied benefactors.

A Letter to a British Member of Parliament on the State of Ireland in the Year 1825. By an Irish Magistrate. 8vo.—To the description substituted for the author's name, we suspect, from some of the 176 pages contained in this pamphlet, that another might have been added—namely, *Beneficed Clergyman*. Certainly the feeling, on many occasions, is sufficiently clerical. Be this as it may, it contains, together with much of the taint of prejudice, much valuable matter, not exclusively applicable to the Catholic question; and satisfied as we are, that nothing can be done to meliorate the state of Ireland without Catholic Emancipation, yet are we equally convinced that very little can be done by *that alone*. “The great error usually committed in considering the state of Ireland,” says the author, very truly (p. 26), “is attributing its disorganized state to one cause.” It is, however, a customary error in political logic. The school dogma, no

more causes than are necessary, is perpetually leading to false conclusions. It does very well for those whose object is the argument alone; but for any practical or useful purpose, the postulate must be amended to "no more causes than are true;" and the true causes of the miseries of Ireland are multifarious. Some of them (more than we can find space to enumerate) are properly exposed in this "Letter;" and we recommend to particular attention all that is said about magistrates, and the abuses of the magistracy (p. 8, &c.) which, though by no means all that might be objected, nor completely impartial in the selection, is nevertheless highly important, as coming from such a quarter. To think of a magistracy, of which a magistrate can say, that "they have been, in too many instances, disturbers, rather than preservers of the peace," who "solicit their offices for the sake of the fees," make "£300, and sometimes £400 per annum, by fomenting petty disputes;" and by means of shilling signatures to consequent "informations, warrants, affidavits, and recognizances," and "bribes for suppressing the whole transaction," make each "case of assault, on an average, worth one pound!"

A single quotation, however, will satisfy our readers, that we do not mean to recommend an unqualified accord with all the propositions of the author. Repelling the accusations against the Orange Society as being the cause of all the dissensions in Ireland, he says (p. 68)

"The Orange Society creates dissention, as a man who resists an assault creates a battle—there would not have been a battle had he submitted to the injury. The Orange Society defends the king, the constitution, the church, and the laws; and when these are unassailed, it is quiescent."

Nor are the historical researches much more ministrative to the logic of this "Irish Magistrate," than his more recent recollections. He is one of those who have not yet recovered from the hydrophobia occasioned by the bark of the French Revolution; and, forgetting the white-boyisms, peep-o'-day-boyisms, Captain Rockisms, outrages and insurrections of an oppressed and enslaved people, that have marked their annals for centuries, he raves, with all the symptomatic incoherency of the disorder, about the Irishman having latterly acquired a propensity for secret conspiracy and midnight assassination; and adds, "this I attribute to the French Revolution, which preached murder, and taught him to suppose himself a slave;" as if there were not enough, and had not been enough in the treatment of Ireland, for many generations, to proselytize an Irishman to that opinion. In many respects, however, his sketches of Irish character are just and instructive.—See pp. 2 and 3.

It has been said of the Irishman, that he is generous and brave, intelligent and accomplished, grateful and benevolent;—it has been as frequently as-

serted of him, that he is slavish and blood-thirsty, stupid and irreclaimable, perfidious and revengeful. To me, however, there appears no difficulty in this collision of assertion; for, notwithstanding the rules of logic, both these contradictory propositions are true. The educated Irishman is generally a model of the civil, the military, and the social virtues. The perverted Irishman is often a dangerous and ruthless savage.

And what perverts him but oppression and injustice?

But, in many other points of view, Ireland presents to the politician enigmas and contradictions.—She has mines, without metal; fish, without fisheries; harbours, without commerce; canals, without navigation; and soil, without agriculture.—She exports food, while she is dying of hunger.—"Inquisitive and talented, they are benighted and stupid—possessing inexhaustible riches, they are afflicted with squalid poverty—blessed with a free constitution, they are the lowest of slaves!"

How far Ireland is blessed, however, with the freedom of the English constitution, does not, even on the magistrate's own shewing, very plainly appear.

On the importance of Ireland he justly remarks—

"Whoever will look at the map of Europe, will perceive that she must belong either to England or to France; and, in the latter case, England must soon yield to her ancient rival. With Ireland united to her, Britain might defy the world in arms.—With Ireland hostile, she must soon submit, and perish. The welfare or the ruin of Ireland is; therefore, an alternative of life or death to England."

The dilemma of our present situation with respect to the Catholic Question is well and satisfactorily put—(p. 135, &c.)

"In no case is error more apparent than in that of the Roman Catholic claims. Had they been granted to their utmost extent when first preferred, it might have been well. Had they been totally rejected, and the penal-laws preserved in their full force, it might have been justified by their former feelings. But to give them such a taste of privileges as might whet their appetite—to place the object of their ambition almost within their grasp, was one of those timid and unsatisfactory measures which the history of the world informs us must ever fail in producing peace."—"The question of Catholic Emancipation has arrived at a crisis which cannot be overlooked; and whether past measures have been right or wrong, we have now no alternative but the re-enactment of the penal-laws against the Roman Catholics, or full concession of the privileges which they require."

Nor are his arguments less conclusive in shewing (and he does it, evidently, with no kind of partiality for the Catholics, who receive sufficiently hard measure at his hands), that whatever dangers may have been suggested from granting their claims, those very same dangers are much greater so long as the concession is withheld.

A Story of a Life. By the author of "Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and Italy," "Recollections of the Peninsula," &c. 2 vols. 12mo.—This is a romance which bears the same sort of relation to books of voyages and travels, which those of the now declining "Great Unknown" do to the epochs

epochs of history: and, assuredly, this species of composition is not less calculated to convey, in the most pleasurable shape, the kind of information which we seek for (sometimes with much labour and little profit) in the expensive quartos and ponderous octavos of travellers and navigators, than it is to bring us acquainted with the habits and characters of such of our ancestors of the olden times, as figure in Scottish record, or in black-letter annals. But then, the writer of such romances should have an advantage which the decorators of the historical romance cannot possibly attain: he should have seen, with his own eyes, the customs, characters and incidents (or their parallels, at least) which he describes: That is to say, to give them their highest interest and value, he should so have seen. The invention (however skilful) by which he weaves them into a connected story, and gives them an epic, or dramatic shape, should be subservient to the purposes of original and authentic information. The fiction should be only in the machine:—a vehicle for the conveyance of truth. Such, in a very considerable degree, are the actual qualifications of the author of the present work; and his delineations have accordingly a stamp of authenticity—a verisimilitude, which gives to his narrative itself an appearance of reality which augments the interest, and deepens the sympathies of the reader. We wish we could speak with equal approbation of the style in which the work is written. But, in this there is a sad want of genuine narrative simplicity—a mixture of almost puerile efflorescence, with an affectation of biblical simplicity, and of the quaint and accumulative construction of obsolete writers, with the strained inversion of bombastic prose, and the common-place poetic of the day.

"The breeze blew soft—the mariners sung their evening hymn most cheerily—pathos at every close; but yet most happy was the sound."

Meaning, we suppose, that it was a sound of happiness: for, really, we know not how to congratulate a sound upon its own felicity; nor do we suspect that it would return our gratulation with a smile and a bow! Again.

"To me the sight gave food for wandering thought."

N.B. This is not *quoted* as a line of verse. It is tendered by the author as a sentence of *original* prose; as will be seen anon. Of the biblical, in this strange patchery of style, we present the following specimen. It relates the catastrophe of a horrible instance of impalement inflicted upon a *relapsed heretic*; that is to say, of a christian renegade, who, repenting his apostacy, resolutely persists in subjecting himself to martyrdom, as an atonement for the former desertion of his faith.

"Then the captain of the Turkish guard was moved, and he spoke kind to them, and asked them for one minute only to turn aside, and he gave the

signal to dispatch him; so they took their mallets, and knocked off from the stake the transverse sticks; and it pierced and broke through his white breast, and he bowed his head upon it and died, with a loud (and, it sounded, a happy) sigh."

The parenthesis mars the fidelity of the imitation, but does not disguise the affectation of it. The following is a description of the execution (not martyrdom) of another renegade, whose apostacy had been preceded by the most atrocious crimes—"('It was the Lisbon robber—the violator—he that murdered the fair girl:')" but who meets his fate for what the pirate crew, with whom he is associated, consider as an ebullition of mutinous sacrilege. It presents a curious instance of accumulative construction. We do not remember ever to have met with a passage, in which the simple conjunction was so unmercifully run out of breath.

"There was a sudden tumult, *and* loud cries, *and* all hurried off;—*and* they dragged with them the renegade. He had struck, it seemed, the black cook, *and* had overset the food, *and* insulted the serang. Again, all was silence, as, amid the hushed crowd, the two accusers told their tale; a muttered something fell from the prisoner, but the dead silence awed him, and he felt fear, *and* the savage eye looked apprehension. The Rais drew up his smoke calmly and slow, *and* the long gurgle echoed loud; *and* then a still amile just passed along his face, *and* he gave a motion with his hand, *and* they tied the prisoner's arms behind him, *and* pressed him into a kneeling posture; *and* a large African came forward, *and* his eyes rolled white, *and* he raised the shining blade, *and* the hideous head fell to the death-stroke, *and* sea-water was thrown upon the bloody-spot, *and* the huge body was cast into the ocean, *and* the fierce head stuck upon a fixed spike on the deck, *and* all dispersed, *and* washed their hands, *and* gathered round the mats and trays, *and* dipped their hands into their messes, *and* laughed as they looked up at the grisly warning."

The reflections that ensue are no less illustrative of that affected species of bastard rhythmus, or bombast, to which Sheridan condescended to give a sort of sanction in his clap-trap pantomime "Pizarro"—in which the style is neither verse nor prose; but a perpetual struggle between both—stumbling from one to the other.

"To me the sight gave food for wandering thought. Justice had been delayed, but the eye of heaven had followed the shedder of blood. Punishment had, like a blood-hound with a wounded limb, tracked him unceasingly, and found him in a den among violent and cruel spirits, like his own, where he had thought himself secure. Nothing had more astonished me than the suddenness of the execution:—scarce two minutes elapsed from the wave of the Rais' hand to the death—and there was no imploring, no struggle! Still as a forest-beast encircled by dreaded fire, he kneeled mechanically to the pressing hand, and gave his bowed neck to the expected sword!"

To those, however, whose taste is not so refined as to be repelled by the affectations we have noticed, these volumes will be highly interesting. They may afford information to all.

ADJOURNED CORRESPONDENCE.

[The two following articles have been unavoidably adjourned, by the pressure of more temporary or less exhausted subjects; but, in justice to the valuable correspondents by whom we were favoured with them, we have felt ourselves called upon to give them place in a Supplement, in which, to the extent of our power, we have endeavoured to supply other unavoidable omissions.]

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

I REGRET that Mr. Lacey, for a moment, should think my remarks on his phrase, "No doubt, HE (Mr. Macadam) makes a good thing of it," was written in anger to him, or any one. No, Sir: but, at the time, under a painful feeling of that reluctance, in some minds, to accede to the maxim, well known, and so happily expressed,—*"Palmarum qui meruit ferat."*

I assure Mr. Lacey, Mr. Macadam is altogether unknown to me, save by his works. That our gentlemen-surveyors, as well as non-surveyors, of roads, have *thought* that the best system for road-making would be the breaking of large stones into smaller, there can be no doubt: But, who has *acted* as well as *thought*?—Mr. Macadam.

As to monies improperly voted to, or expended by, this gentleman, that is an account to be settled by Mr. M. and Mr. L. But, that Mr. Macadam was the *first* to *act* upon the new system, no one acquainted, for the last fifty years, with the metropolis and country of this great nation will hesitate to affirm. Then, "without grudging," let him have and wear his palm—and let honest John Bull, and all his family, add their generous acclamations—admiring our free country, where talent and enterprize are sure to meet encouragement and support, and to which the pages of the *Monthly Magazine* have amazingly contributed.

You perceive, Sir, Mr. Lacey scarcely touches one of the facts which I have communicated, through you, to the public, save and except the twenty-four stage-coaches which pass in the twenty-four hours, heavily laden, with cutting narrow wheels, along the narrowest part of the street in Woburn. This, with a *smile*, affords Mr. Lacey an opportunity to "invite me to take my stand on Blackfriars Bridge, and, for ten minutes, during almost any time of the day, I may see twice twenty-four carriages pass, and nearly all of them of a heavier description than stage-coaches, and many with as narrow wheels." This, I beg leave to inform Mr. Lacey, I have repeatedly done, and on Westminster Bridge too, and sincerely thank him for the recollection: for it at once makes the fact which I adduced in proof of the

superiority of the Macadamizing system triumphant. I hope this truly *odd* way of meeting a fact will fix the attention of many, as they pass over the bridges; and they will then see, as in Woburn, and on a long length of way, wherever this new mode may be adopted, in a little while *broken pavement* and ruts, those great nuisances and impediments to comfort in travelling will be for ever done away:—to say nothing of the vast expense saved in wear and tear of carriages of all descriptions.

Your correspondent, in the 105th page, touches a string which vibrates through the whole body of commissioners of highways or byways, in and out of London; and which, if I be not mistaken, will have a tenfold shock, when receipts and expenditure of turnpike-gates, as already moved, become matters of investigation in a committee of the House of Commons. With that correspondent I cordially unite in saying, it is indeed strange, that the principles of the new system, being so plain and obvious, should meet with any opposition.—But is there not a cause for this opposition? We shall see.

I well remember, some years ago, when professional duties used to call me annually to your great city, passing, frequently, in a light carriage, the whole length of Holborn, exclaiming, "Oh! these miserable, *noisy*, comfort-destroying stones! how many invalids have ye shook and hastened to their tombs!" What lacerations and tortures to that most useful of animals, the horse, has the smooth, and often *irregular surface* of Holborn-hill inflicted! No street, from top to bottom, for its width, is so well adapted for the new system.

We all remember with what the gas-light had to contend. Here and there was mounted a blazing lamp—and people, as they approached, exclaimed, "Bless me, what's that?" until, by their gradual advance, prejudice and opposition fled before them, as the darkness of error always flies before the light of truth—and the system becomes universally adopted.

So I would say, having this *luminous* example before us, to Mr. Macadam, and to every one who, in any way, can do good, "*Nil desperandum!*"—Your's, &c.

M. CASTLEDEN.

Woburn, March 5, 1825.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

IN your Magazine for Nov. 1823, I made some observations on Mr. Macadam's turning the street-pavement into a ballast-road—pointing out various evil consequences that would follow. Most of them have been realized; and many more evil consequences have been pointed out in your Magazine for Dec. 1824. The dust, in particular, will be a most intolerable nuisance:—the wind, and sweeping, must render every house and shop covered with dust, and the goods of the shopkeepers much injured. To prevent it, the answer will be, The street will be well watered. I have observed that very little benefit has been found from this in summer; for the sun and wind, and the number of carriages passing, dry a street in a couple of hours—and the dust will be increased, by the quick pulverization of the broken stones, from constant pressure of carriages, equal, I should consider, two to one, of what the pavement produced.

There will be another great inconvenience:—Owing to the wear being so great, every year will require a supply of fresh ballast, six inches thick, to reinstate the loss of the preceding. From the sludge in winter, and constant scraping, sweeping, watering, mending and ballasting, what an amount of inconvenience must be felt by the inhabitants!—not to mention the amazing burthen of expense that will, in consequence, be added to the paving-rates (though, I must admit, some part of the expense has been incurred before, for scavenging and mending the pavement).

It ought to be well considered, before a parish destroys a good pavement, that gives such a vast benefit to all London (so notorious to all foreigners is the great comfort London, in this respect, has, compared with any other great city in the world)—I say, surely every parish ought to wait for two or three years, and see the practical effect, and a clear proof of the benefit, before they disturb a good pavement, at the risk of repaving, at vast expense, and increasing the parish-rates to an enormous extent. And for what? Merely to accommodate those gentlemen who keep their carriages, and who are so very tender, that they cannot bear the roughness of the pavement!—and the rattling of the carriages over the stones, disturbs their rest in the night! I should not be surprised if some of these tender and restless gentlemen move in the House

the necessity of 'Macadamizing' all London!

Sorry should I feel at seeing such an alteration—calling to my recollection the state of London in my early days. London Bridge was then covered with houses, each story projecting over the other!—every street encumbered with sign-boards!—the pavement of the highway composed of large pebbles!—the kennel in the middle of the street!—the footway paved with small pebbles, square stones, and irregular flints!—at night, very dangerous walking!—the spouts hanging from the roof of the houses, and dripping eaves in rain!—and in windy weather a person was in constant apprehension of some injury from falling tiles!—the lamps straggling, so that you had little or no benefit from them!—the city very badly supplied with water!—very few common-sewers!—no springs to carriages!

London was considered a very unhealthy city, from the streets, courts and alleys being in such a state of filthiness, that there was a dread of some afflictive disease breaking out in some parts of London, from the foul state of the air!

At that time, every housekeeper paved before his house: in consequence, the state of the pavement may easily be conceived, from the various dispositions of mankind, who are generally influenced by their private interests.

But kind Providence, seeing our wretched state, sent an ingenious surveyor, who proposed to the corporation of the City of London a plan to remove all these inconveniences. The corporation highly approved of it—an application to Parliament was immediately made, to empower them to levy a rate, for the removal of all nuisances—and to have the management of the whole pavement of the City.

Alderman Staines contracted to pave the City, and made a large fortune from a low station, with credit to himself, and incalculable public benefit, by removing all those dreadfully filthy nuisances, and giving a free, pure, clear circulation of air to the City of London. The advantage was too great not to be followed by every parish in London: so that every parish applied to Parliament for an act to empower them to act as the City of London had done.*—Your's, &c. J. D. W.

* And now, it seems, all this is to be undone!—Alack, alack! poor old Crokers!!—EDIT.

**ABSTRACT of a METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, from the 1st of January
to the 1st of July 1825—kept at High Wycombe.**

MONTH.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain. Ins. Dcls.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Winds.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.			West, S. W. S. E.	East, N. E. N. W.
January .	50·50	25·00	36·37	30·57	29·10	29·93	0·987	11	17	14
February.	49·50	26·00	36·43	30·27	29·18	29·86	1·187	10	19	9
March. . .	57·00	22·00	38·32	30·35	28·73	29·81	1·318	7	10	21
April. . . .	66·25	27·00	46·43	30·18	29·05	29·74	3·025	11	16	14
May.	71·25	31·75	50·11	30·11	29·34	29·69	2·699	13	14	17
June	78·50	32·50	54·09	30·10	29·09	29·73	1·825	9	21	9
	Mean		43·62	Mean		29·79	11·041	61	97	84

*General Observations on the Weather,
made at High Wycombe, during the
Year 1825.*

January—Was neither so warm or cold as last year, but the mean temperature much higher. Little rain fell, and at long intervals of very fine weather. The barometer, on the 9th, stood at 30·57, and was very high during the whole month, the mean being 29·93. Snow fell but once, on the morning of the 23d, but did not lie.

February.—Heavy gales of wind from the S.W., on the 2d and 3d, were followed by snow on the 4th and 5th, with the wind at W. On the latter day, about half an inch fell, the greatest quantity since April 1824; but it was all dissolved before the next morning. The quantity of rain was small, and the barometer much elevated. The month might be denominated fine and seasonable.

March—Was very dry. Rain fell only on seven days, and there was none after the 13th. The extreme of cold, during the winter, occurred on the night of the 16th, when the thermometer was at 22. The barometer generally very high, and the weather, for several days, fine and clear.

April.—No rain fell from the 13th of March until the 20th of this month (except 0·05 on the 13th). This long drought was succeeded by a heavy fall of rain on the remaining ten days, and the whole quantity amounted to upwards of three inches—much more than usual in April. Thunder was heard on

the 24th, 25th and 26th. Although the thermometer descended five degrees below the freezing-point on the 1st and 2d, the mean temperature of the month was higher than I have observed in the last nine years.

May—generally fine, and warmer than last year. Upwards of an inch of rain fell on the 12th, nearly half the quantity for the whole month. Lightning seen on the 4th, 6th and 23d, and thunder heard on the 7th. On the night of the 31st, the thermometer was at 31·75.

June—was very dry. After a trifling rain at the commencement of the month, no more fell for nineteen days; but some very beneficial showers followed: and the whole quantity for the month was only two-thirds of that in June last year. The weather moderately warm; but the range of the thermometer great, being 46 degrees. The barometer high, although the wind was generally at west and south-west. Thunder heard on the 27th.

Compared with the first half of the last year, the present has been distinguished by dryness, warmth, and elevation of the barometer;—the quantity of rain 6·276 inches less, the mean height of the barometer twelve hundredths of an inch higher, and the mean temperature 1° 28' warmer;—the number of days on which rain or snow has fallen, twenty-seven less than in the same period in 1824. JAMES G. TATEM.

High Wycombe, July 5, 1825.

CLIMATE OF IONIAN ISLES.

AVERAGE STATE of the THERMOMETER, at Argostoli, in the Island of Cefalonia, from 21st March 1822 to 20th March 1824. Extracted from Colonel Napier's "Roads of Cefalonia."

Dates.	Therm.			Wind.	Clear Days	Clouds and Rain.	Thunder.
	Max.	Med.	Min.				
1822.							
April 20	69	64½	60	N. & NW.	26	4	
May 20	75	69	63	NW.&SW.	20	10	
June 20	85½	76	67	NW.	21	10	1
July 20	88½	81½	75	W. & NW.	29	1	1
Aug. 20	93	84½	76	W. & NW.	31		
Sept. 20	89½	79½	70	W. & NW.	30	1	1
Oct. 20	82	75	68	SE. & NW.	21	9	1
Nov. 20	71	65½	60	SE. & NW.	19	12	10
Dec. 20	65½	59½	53	SE. & NE.	9	21	2
1823.							
Jan. 20	59	53	47	Easterly.		Chiefly	
Feb. 20	64½	58½	53	SE. & SW.	9	22	
Mar. 20	65½	59½	54	Southerly.	Alter	nate.	Much
April 20	68	62	56	W. & NW.	17	14	
May 20	78½	69	59½	W. & NW.	28	2	
June 20	90½	76	71½	S. & SW. & N. & NW.	Alter	nate.	
July 20	87	82½	77½	W. & NW.	28	2	
Aug. 20	90½	84½	78	W. & NW.	30	1	
Sept. 20	89	82½	76	W. & NW.	26	5	
Oct. 20	82	76½	71½	S. & SE.	18	12	
Nov. 20	77½	69½	55½	N. & SE.	13	18	
Dec. 20	66	60	54	Northerly.	27	3	
1824.							
Jan. 20	63	59½	56	N. & SE.	15	16	8
Feb. 20	60	56	52	N. & SE.		Nearly all.	Ditto.

Shocks of earthquake—29th March; 19th June; 17th July; 2d Aug.; 12th, 18th and 21st Sept.; 29th Oct. and 25th Dec. 1822;—29th Jan.; 2d April; 3d and 13th May; 2d, 12th and 19th June; 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Sept.; six during Oct.; three during Nov.; and two during Dec. 1823;—one Jan. 1st, and three in March 1824.—Some hail in Feb. 1823; some snow in Nov.; much in Dec.; heavy showers of hail, and great quantity of snow, in Feb. 1824.

On the MALARIA of HOT CLIMATES.

FROM the miscellaneous observations and reflections interspersed through Colonel Napier's interesting "Memoir on the Roads of Cefalonia," we select the following, as intimately connected with the subject of the two valuable papers which will occupy the ensuing pages. The extracts we thus throw together from that recent publication may be, perhaps, the more acceptable, from their having a practical reference to modifications of infectious malady, from which our own climate is, occasionally, not exempt.

"The malaria of hot climates has been long a subject of much discussion. It is observed of malaria, that it is carried to a great distance, and to a great height, by

currents of air; arising from marshes, it ascends the sides of the neighbouring hills, and is conducted through narrow valleys to places at a considerable distance. Malaria is known to exist on the tops of hills. It *spreads* and *rises*, but it does not appear to *descend*, and I never saw an instance of any place being subject to it, which was divided from the marsh by a ridge of hills; although such places were much nearer the marsh than places considered very dangerous, and although the latter were high, and apparently safe; on close examination, some gully or valley was found to conduct the malaria: in short, it seems to be a vapour, which, in hot weather, arises from putrid vegetable matter, and in calm weather will creep up high grounds, close to where it is generated. When there are gentle summer breezes, it flies with them along the valleys, until it becomes so dispersed as to lose its malignity, which happens sooner or later, as the valleys through which it passes are narrower or wider. The best situations for troops, then, are those which have *hills, towns, woods*, and even single walls, between them and the marshes. The first is efficacious, the three last are doubtful preservatives; but they, at all events, tend to weaken the effect of malaria, by breaking its fearful density: for the same reason, sleeping with musquito curtains is supposed to be a great defence against the effects of this pest. I would, therefore, never encamp men, or build a barrack, exactly on the *summit* of high ground, near a marsh, but on some spot a little way down, on the side away from the marsh; and, thus curtained from it, I am inclined to believe that no injury would be experienced from malaria; which, however thickly it may rise, would be dissipated on reaching the top of the hill. I will take one instance to exemplify what I have said. The castle of Fort St. George, in Cefalonia, is reckoned healthy; it is placed on a hill which rises gradually from the marsh of Kranea. During the summer, the prevailing northern breeze blows the marsh effluvia directly towards the castle; but the hill on which it stands divides the valley into two smaller valleys, and is very high; that part (immediately under the castle) towards the marsh, and on either side, being very abrupt. The high walls of the castle, and the interior, which is still higher, cover the barracks from malaria, both they and the town being placed on the *opposite* slope: the town is quite under the castle. Here it is evident, that, in the first instance, the current of air carries the malaria up the valley on each side of the castle hill, whose abruptness splits it, as it were; while at the same time, should the calmness of the weather permit the malaria to creep up, both town and barracks are screened by the hill, and the walls of the castle."

"There are few points which seem less generally understood, or more clearly proved,

proved, than the fact, that exposure to sun, without exercise sufficient to create free perspiration, will produce illness, and that the exposure to the sun with sufficient exercise *will not* produce illness. Let any man sleep in the sun, he will awake perspiring, and very ill; he will, perhaps, die. Let the same man *dig* in the sun for the same length of time, and he will perspire ten times as much, and be quite well. The fact is, that not only the direct rays of the sun, but the heat of the atmosphere, produce abundance of bile, and powerful exercise alone will carry off that bile. The alarm of people on the subject of fevers is sometimes quite laughable. I have seen officers walk about in the West-Indies during the yellow fever, with vinegar bottles to their noses; and in the Ionian Islands, I have seen a whole regiment put to bed for some hours at mid-day, for fear of the sun! men who daily eat a *pound of meat, quantities of vegetables, and a pound of bread*, drinking like fishes, taking no exercise, going to bed at night about nine o'clock, and rising at five. Now *ten or twelve hours* of bed, full living, and no exercise, in a hot climate, is enough to *create* disease. I have heard some things proposed for preserving health, much too ridiculous to repeat; in short, there is no end to the fancies of men under the influence of fear of climate; they become so many old women, when this nonsense gets hold of them. No one is fool enough to maintain, that a hot sun will not produce more injurious effects on some constitutions, and less on others; or that men will not, generally speaking, enjoy better health in their own climate than in a foreign one: but the bad effects of sun are exaggerated to a degree, by some British officers, that is not only ridiculous, but perfectly contemptible; a pretty sight, truly, to see officers unable to show their noses without parasols; is this the way to give a military spirit to a corps? No; these are the effeminacies which lazy and bad officers introduce in hot countries, and which spoil troops. I do not say, that an officer is *never* to use an umbrella, or that it is not wise for soldiers to avoid the noon-day sun, by staying in their quarters; on the contrary, I think there is a certain latitude in all things; but it is very unsoldierlike to see officers on duty with parasols, while the private soldiers are exposed to the sun or the rain. These are things men should take in common."—"More diseases are caught in the *night* than in the *day*, and the chief cause of illness in the Ionian Islands is the *exposure to the malaria while sleeping, and drunkenness*. Wherever stagnant water is found, there will also be found malaria; the smallest pool will more or less produce this."—"I cannot help thinking that soldiers, instead of wearing out their night-caps at twelve o'clock in the day, should wear out their shoes, by being made to

work, or by long marches with their packs on, manœuvring over the hills for two or three hours; though not at noon day, because marching is more violent exercise than working, and to *over-heat* and fatigue men is as bad as the contrary extreme."

We add an extract from another section on the subject of the plague itself.

"*On Coast Guards.*—The great danger of getting the plague from the Greek coast, gave rise to the bad system of obliging the peasants to furnish sentries at certain points of the coast, in order that people should not land, except at those ports where health offices are established; a plan more harassing to the people, or more useless, could hardly have been imagined. It is evident, that clandestine landings will be made on those days when, and at the places where, the friends of those who wish to land are posted. Such people are never strangers; they are always either islanders, who wish to avoid performing quarantine, or smugglers, who want to avoid both quarantine and the custom-house. Strange as it may appear, the peasantry of Cefalonia seem to have no dread of the plague, although they have so lately suffered under this terrible scourge, *introduced by smugglers* in the village of Comatata. They not only will not endeavour to prevent clandestine landings, but hold it to be a point of honour to conceal all such transactions, and paralyze the efforts of government to detect them. With them it is the "good cause" to which they are never faithless. If it were simply a matter of smuggling, the thing would be trifling, and particularly as smuggling is not carried on to any great extent; but the whole island may be depopulated; thousands may in a few hours fall victims to the dreadful malady, brought among them by those who, for their private convenience, break the quarantine laws. A little consideration will satisfy any body, that no punishment can be too severe for the crime of clandestinely landing; *death* has therefore been pronounced against those who break the laws of quarantine.

"Where such difficulty of detection exists as to render it impossible to discover the offenders, it matters little what punishment is decreed. The system of guards of peasantry, as I have said, is of no use; it aids concealment, rather than discovery, the sentinels are in the service of the enemy! But to find out how to remedy this crying evil is very difficult."

Some portions of a letter, addressed to the Colonel by "Dr. Cartan, a medical officer, whose skill is highly estimated in the Ionian Islands," may also throw some light on this much agitated subject.

"The strong winds prevailing in the valleys at particular periods of the day—for example,

example, in the valley of Argostoli, where, after sun-down, and during the night, in summer, the exhalations of the day in part descend to the earth, probably while the heated upper stratum of earth continues for some time after sun-down to extricate others which cannot ascend. This is miasma in its most concentrated form, and will be pernicious, more or less, according to the surface, the season of the year, and the predisposition of bodies exposed to its influence; for the presence of a marsh is not necessary to the production of *remittent* fever, a disease more formidable than all others in the latter part of autumn, in the Ionian islands. After sun-rise rarefaction commences, and continues to increase with the sun's force till twelve o'clock; during all this time, there is not a breath of air in the valley of Argostoli. About mid-day the rarefied air begins to ascend rapidly, and a cooler and denser air rushes in to supply its place, generally from the mountains of Acarnania and Epirus: thus a current is established which subsists till night; and is called by the inhabitants 'vento del golfo;' but the same thing would have happened, though in a lesser degree, did the gulf not subsist. This wind, highly salutary in itself, is dangerous when the body is overheated and sweaty."—"I must notice the Siroc, the dreadful Samiel of Egypt, cooled and modified by its passage over an extensive sheet of water, before its arrival at the islands, yet capable of producing the worst effects!" A fatal epidemic prevailed among the men of the 8th regiment in Zante, in the autumn of 1821. At a particular period I had from thirty to forty men in the first stage of convalescence, all doing pretty well, and about twenty other bad cases; during the night the Sirocco commenced: next morning I could perceive little or no difference in the state of the sixty men in hospital. I lost six of them in the course of twenty-four hours; and am persuaded I should have lost the whole of them in three days had the Sirocco continued."

On the DANGER of INTRODUCING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES from COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE with INFECTED NATIONS. By Dr. JARROLD, Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

[Concluded from No. 411, page 516.]

I MAY here take occasion to remark, that great obscurity is thrown round the origin of the plague, from the unwillingness of every nation to admit of any pestilence originating with themselves:—probably because of an apprehension that it marks the displeasure of Almighty God. The pestilence at Athens was ascribed to Ethiopia—that of

Constantinople, to Egypt—the more recent plagues of Turkey, to Africa. The plagues of England were never attributed to our own soil. The autumnal fever of Spain is said to come from Barbary; the yellow fever of America, until Dr. Rush abandoned his belief of its being infectious, was commonly traced to imported merchandize; and almost the identical truss pointed out: now, that the idea of contagion dies away, the origin of the fever is attributed to the climate, acting on constitutions to which it is not assimilated.

This unwillingness to admit the origin of pestilence presents a bar to its counteraction; for almost every nation relies entirely on its sanatory laws. To guard the coast and the borders comprizes the principle, and, consequently, comprehends the practice, of such governments. Their own soil is never apprehended to have originated an infectious malady; and, therefore, no suitable precautionary measures are any where adopted.

But to return from this digression. The early periods of the history of our country do not enumerate the plague among its evils: indeed, the period, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, includes the whole term of its existence in this country. At an earlier period, civilization had not created many wants; and, therefore, commerce was almost unknown. No infected bale introduced the plague, for none arrived: it had another origin—which was in the circumstances of the country; and, now that civilization has improved the condition of the people, this malady is again unknown:—so limited an existence cannot rank it among the diseases of the country. Its existence was during a period of bondage; the people were then vassals—a state in which they are always found where the plague exists.

Turkey is another country, whose ancient and modern history are at variance. The one represents her as the abode of health and prosperity—the other, as an open sepulchre. Before Constantinople received its name, and became an imperial city, the beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its air, attracted the attention of the Emperor, and influenced his choice. The rapidity with which it afterwards increased in population, manifests his judgment. Here, again, the observation presses itself on our notice, that had the plague then existed, the principle

ciple of increase would have failed, and Byzantium not have remained an imperial city. It did fail when, in the sixth century, the plague swept away, in three months, more inhabitants than the city now contains. From that period, disease and desolation have brooded over this fair portion of the globe, and laid it waste. Whence is this change of character?—this translation of circumstances? It is a consequence of despotism. Its foul influence has created the elements of disease, and given them form. The laws of nature have not failed, but a corrupt government has perverted them. This very country once presented all the blessings man is heir to. He laboured in the soil, and was surrounded with abundance, and satisfied with health; and he must labour still:—the sweat of the brow is the price of our comfortable existence. Withhold the ploughshare from a generous soil, and the air becomes pestilential. Were the Turks to resume the habits of the former inhabitants, the former climate would doubtless be restored; the country that once was healthy, may again become so.

Malta had not known a plague for 137 years; but, in 1813, the disease again appeared. A ship had arrived from Alexandria with hare-skins on board, among which the plague was supposed to have lodged. A thousand ships had arrived from infected ports, and had communicated no disease; and before the hare-skins are finally condemned, it will be reasonable to inquire, whether some other cause may not have originated the complaint? Malta was, at this period, a conquered country.

The plague has, at periods of darkness and oppression, visited almost every country of Europe; but with a character so uniform, as to render further particularization unnecessary. It is, if the expression may be allowed, no where indigenous—every country calls it foreign, and is offended at the imputation of giving it birth. The great question that concerns us is its origin.

If it be implanted in the constitution, and imposed by the mandate of Almighty power, our danger is imminent—that which is natural cannot be hindered: if contagious, no laws can protect from the venality of some, and the contraband enterprizes of others; if natural to our constitutions, there can be no bar to its appearance; but if it be the creature of circumstances, this country

is without danger. And that it is the creature of circumstances, I cannot advance a stronger or a more important proof, than that an amelioration of the condition of a people—an improvement in their happiness and activity—have, in every age, and in every country, kept away or destroyed its power: so that, in the present enlightened æra, it is driven within the limits of the Turkish empire; where it awaits the skill of the farmer, and the influence of the magistrate, to effect its full and perpetual extermination.

But, until that period shall arrive, it will, and ought to be, a subject of grave and dispassionate inquiry, whether the plague, when it does exist, is infectious? and under what circumstances it communicates its poison?

In every age, from the first record of the disease, men of talent and integrity have debated, rather than investigated the subject; and have ranged themselves under opposite opinions. Gibbon sneers at the physicians of the sixth century, for not believing the plague contagious. Dr. Mead sneers at some of the physicians of Marseilles of the eighteenth century, because they also discredited its infectious power. The Turks, whose experience entitles their opinion to attention, are Noncontagionists, and are sneered at by men of an opposite opinion. Unfortunately for the subject, the disputants have entered upon the discussion with biassed minds. One class has confined its inquiries to tales current in sea-ports—the other, to the nature and history of epidemic diseases: neither have inquired or reasoned as philosophers. One is satisfied if a ship has arrived from an infected port—the other, if he can prove that the laws which govern some epidemics correspond with the laws which govern the plague. According to either opinion, Europe may again be visited by this scourge. An infected garment may be clandestinely landed; or the atmosphere may bear upon its bosom the malady.—A more liberal and enlarged range of inquiry might have harmonized these disputants, and have destroyed the uncertainty which distresses Europe. Both agree in assigning the origin of the disease to exhalations from rich, uncultivated, swampy land; both agree, that it first attacks the indigent and filthy, and merits the title of *the poor man's malady*; both agree, that in Egypt and Syria, if raging with great destructiveness up to the 17th, or, at furthest, the

the 24th of June, it then abates, and presently after ceases; both agree, that in Turkey the sick are not avoided.

Divest these facts of name, and ask the disputants, whether they relate to an epidemic or a contagious disease?—and they will answer, To neither. As disputants, they are decided and warm, and opposed;—as philosophers, they are agreed. Divested of party feeling, let them pursue the subject. The growing commerce of the world demands their vigilance; let them inquire on what conditions the Almighty has promised abundance, and whether those conditions and that abundance be not connected with the preservation of health. But, the question is one of fact, not of opinion: I shall, however, notice the grounds on which the two parties support their theories.

On the part of the Contagionists, I shall confine myself to the works of Dr. Mead—because he was the official adviser of Government, and the facts which he details were those which gave occasion to the Quarantine Laws; and, as the Government may be supposed to have afforded every facility of information, it may be concluded that they are the most important facts the subject presented.

The disease the Doctor states to originate in Ethiopia or Egypt, and no where besides; that, in general, the plagues of other countries may be traced to intercourse with them, but, in some cases, insects are believed to have conveyed the infection. This fact, however, the Doctor does not insist on, as he has no positive evidence. Having ascertained the origin, he proceeds to establish by facts the subtlety and pertinacity of its infectious power.

“A galley-slave employed in burying the dead at Marseilles, escaped from thence to the village of St. Laurent; where finding a kinsman, he presented him with a waistcoat and a pair of stockings. The kinsman died in two or three days—shortly after, three of his children, and their mother. His son, who resided at Canourgue, on returning from burying his father, gave his brother-in-law a cloak; who laid it on his bed, and lost a child in one day—two days after, his wife—and in seven or eight, he followed himself. The parents of this unhappy family, taking possession of the goods, underwent the same fate.”

“The plague which happened in Rome in 1656, was conveyed thither from Naples by cloths and other wares; which, after being kept some time in the Castle of St. Lawrence, were conveyed into Rome.”

“The plague at Marseilles, in 1720, was brought from the Levant. The first who died was a sailor, then those who attended on the goods—afterwards the surgeon who examined the bodies of those who died; it was, however, six weeks from the sailor's death, to any being attacked in the city; and, before the arrival of the plague, a malignant fever raged there, and even an instance or two had occurred of persons dying with eruptions.”

“In 1726, an English ship took in goods at Grand Cairo, and landed them at Alexandria. Upon opening one of the bales in a field, two Turks were immediately killed; and some birds which happened to fly over the field, dropped down dead.”

“A sack of cotton was put on shore at Bermudas by stealth, and lay hid above a month, without prejudice to the people in whose house it was; but when it came to be distributed among the inhabitants, it carried such a contagion along with it, that the living scarcely sufficed to bury the dead.”

This circumstance was communicated from Dr. Halley to Dr. Mead.

“There are instances of goods that have retained their infection many years. In particular, Alexander Benedictus gives a very distinct relation of a feather-bed, that was laid by seven years on suspicion of its being infected, which produced mischievous effects at the end of that great length of time: and Sir Theodore Mayerne relates, that some cloths, fouled with blood and matter from plague sores, being lodged between matting and the wall of a house in Paris, gave the plague, several years afterwards, to a workman who took them out. In Rome, in 1657, the infected were separated from those who were well, and both were removed from their dwelling; but, of the sound who were removed, scarcely five in a hundred had received the infection.”

In 1665, fires were ordered to be kept in the streets of London for three days; on the following day 4,000 died, which was attributed to the fires. The same circumstance is related of the plague at Marseilles; and Dr. Mead gravely says,

“What has been said of fires, is likewise to be understood of the firing of guns, which has been too rashly advised.”

The Doctor goes on to state, that “A very ingenious author, Boccaccio De-cameron, in his admirable Dissertation on the Plague at Florence in 1348, relates what himself saw,—that two hogs, finding in the streets the rags which had been thrown out from off a poor man dead of the disease, after snuffing upon them, and tearing them with their teeth, fell into convulsions, and died in less than an hour.”

Dr. Mead relates other facts, but none

none more to the point than those I have quoted:—I have done him justice. The pamphlet is dedicated to the Right Honourable James Craggs, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and is followed, in the Doctor's works, by an Essay on the Influence of the Sun and Moon!

On this evidence the Government have acted, and the public given credit to the contagious influence of the plague—evidence which, if it has not the air of a fable, has not the force of truth.

The Anti-contagionists advance boldly to the question, and ask, What is contagion?—is it the communicating of disease from one person to another by intercourse? “Then,” they reply, “the plague is not infectious. The small-pox spreads, by this mean, but the plague does not. Witness the entire history of the disease!—witness the streets of Constantinople!—where, if some infected and houseless individual lay down to die, although no one may stop from compassion, no one will step aside from fear: he dies, and the servants of the police strip off his tattered garments, and sell them in the market, when they become the dress of the purchaser: or should a bed have been the scene of his last agonies, this, too, is not long without a new and fearless occupant.”

But it may be said, that the Turks are fatalists, and therefore are regardless of infection. Granted—such is their profession: but, they retreat when worsted in battle; and discovered, and practise, inoculation for the small-pox, that they may lessen its violence, and escape its power. Do they shrink back with fear from this disease, and not from the plague?—is the one shunned and avoided, and the other approached and assisted? This discrimination stamps on their conduct a character which is conclusive. They are not heedless of danger—they are not careless of infection: but, while they keep at a distance from any suffering under the small-pox, they support in their arms the friend who is dying of the plague. One such fact outweighs all circuitous evidence. The garment must be harmless, if the body itself does not contaminate. Conjecture, and only conjecture, gives infection to the property of the deceased; while the evidence is positive and substantial, that from himself no danger arose.

The family of the galley-slave died of the plague, but it was when the disease

raged in the country, and when persons of their station were much exposed to its originating influence. The waistcoat had traversed many leagues of country, without infection having been communicated; the people of the village were surprised at the disease breaking out so far from Marseilles, without an intermediate link; and as they never apprehended its origin to have been among themselves, the credulous sought for, and were satisfied with, the story of the waistcoat; and similar stories have been invented and told, and gained credit in every place where the plague has broken out.

The plague at Marseilles in 1720, from Dr. Mead's own shewing, existed before the suspected ship arrived from the Levant. The attempt of the Doctor to impose this story as an evidence of contagion, lessens his credibility. What could he mean by fever with eruptions but the plague?—And yet we must, on his authority, believe it to have been imported from the Levant. The Doctor is indeed a weak advocate, but I know of no better. The stories he relates as evidence, outrage common sense, and cannot be received. He is satisfied with gossips' tales of mysterious arrivals, and secreted bags of cotton: he no where relates, that an individual dying of the disease arrived in a village, and that, where he travelled and where he slept, he gave evidence of the contagious nature of his malady. The small-pox may be so traced—and such would be the only kind of evidence advanced of its contagious nature: circumstantial evidence is never offered, where direct can be obtained.

The Anti-contagionists decline to answer the stories that are promulgated, because no adequate and direct authority is produced in their support: to attack a phantom, is not to gain a victory. The only course, therefore, they can adopt, is to prove by facts the position they advocate.

The plague of 1665 was believed to be highly infectious: many fled the city, and various precautions were used to prevent its spreading among those who remained; but in one night 4,000 died: a fact almost conclusive against the contagious nature of the disease; for no disease spreads so rapidly by such means. The small-pox is less guarded against; but it is no where recorded that a proportionate number of those liable to the disease were ever at the same time affected. Foreign ambassadors

dors do not leave Turkey during the plague; seclusion is deemed a safeguard, and experience proves it to be so. With persons of their habits, the same plan was pursued in London, but without success: if seclusion be not a protection, contagion cannot be the means of propagation; there cannot be influence where there is not access. The habits of ambassadors and their suites are friendly to health, and therefore a corrupt atmosphere did not engender the disease. The habits of the citizens of London prepared them for disease, and therefore they found safety no where.

The plague at Grand Cairo, in 1823, swept off 60,000 of the inhabitants; but a village two miles distant, in which the custom-house stands, was exempt: intercourse was uninterrupted—persons from Cairo died in the village, but the disease never spread—the people were not susceptible of infection. This fact does not stand alone, but is exemplified in the history of every plague, and confirms the opinion, that those only have the disease, who are in circumstances favourable to its production, and are themselves prepared—intercourse with the infected is not the exciting cause.

Evigerius relates, that many who left infected places were seized with the plague in towns to which they had retired; while the old inhabitants of those towns escaped. Thuanus speaks of a plague in Italy, which was at Venice and Padua, leaving Vicenza, an intermediate town, untouched. Dr. Mead says, "There are numberless instances where the plague has caused a great mortality in towns, while other towns and villages, very near them, have been entirely free." Sir Robert Wilson bears similar testimony of the capriciousness of the plague in Egypt; during his campaigns in that country. This evidence is so strong and direct, as to bear down, and give an air of ridicule to, the stories of concealed garments.

But there is one apparently strong evidence of infection overlooked by Dr. Mead—I allude to the influence of lazarettos on the medical and other attendants. In the Hôtel Dieu at Marseilles, in 1720, all the patients, with all their attendants, died. In Moscow, in 1727, of fifteen medical attendants, fourteen were seized, and twelve died. In the French lazaretto in Egypt, eighty professional men died in one year. These are striking evidences of the terrific nature of this disease. It is its character to be extremely destructive.

in particular places, but destructiveness is not an evidence of contagion. Contagion is uniform—and all small-pox hospitals bear testimony to the fact.

But Dr. McLearn, whose labours entitle him to the thanks of his country, relates, that of twenty persons in close communication with the patients sick of the plague, at the Pest Hospital in Constantinople, in 1715, only one was affected with the malady. In the city of Ferrara, in 1630, a person having died of the plague, his family, seven in number, were removed to a lazaretto, all of whom died; but neither those who conveyed them, or attended upon, or buried them, received the disease. Diemerbrach relates, that part of a family which removed into a town free from the plague, was observed by him to be taken ill of it; soon after, that part of the family left behind fell ill also. In this case the disease was generated before the separation, and illustrates the position, that all who reside under the same roof, are disposed simultaneously to engender the disease; being alike exposed to an influence peculiar to the place.

Not any one of the lazarettos disseminated abroad the evil which wasted its own inhabitants. Intercourse was maintained, the dead were buried, but the disease was not propagated. The deadly type must have been local, not contagious; hence it commenced and terminated within the walls of the lazaretto.

Were a disease so almost certainly fatal as the plague; highly contaminating, a lazaretto would become a sepulchre, and a succession of attendants impossible to be obtained. If infection and death be not the consequence of the service the sick require, the plague is not the disease Dr. Mead and the advocates of contagion describe. The small-pox infects all the liable that are exposed to its influence. The plague does not thus act; consequently, the mortality of particular places is accidental, and the contagious influence of the plague the creature of the imagination.

But I will for a moment cede the point, and admit that the plague is infectious; still its importation into this country is impossible. The plague must have its own proper and peculiar atmosphere, or its virus falls harmless. There must also be a preparation of the constitution, a capacity to receive, as well as the power to impose. A thousand

thousand proofs demonstrate that the infected may visit and die in a foreign land, without communicating the disease to their attendants. Dr. Russell states, "that persons with the plague arriving at Aleppo from Turkey in the winter, die, but the disease, under such circumstances, never spreads." Mr. Green deposed before the House of Commons, that at Smyrna, "out of the plague season the disease could not be communicated, however frequently infected ships might arrive, and hold unrestrained intercourse with the town." Thus it appears that the plague has not in itself the means of its propagation,—it requires its peculiar aliment. The shifting of the wind, a hurricane, an increase or a diminution of the temperature, a change of the season, renders it harmless; no new victim falls, if the element in which it had its being alters.

And can a disease, which at home, in its own birth-place, is neutralized by a shower of rain, affect a people who breathe another atmosphere, and whose habits are an antidote to the disease? The laws of nature forbid the belief. Thus, to engender and to propagate the disease, may be used as synonymous terms. Without the element, there is not the disease; with the element, there does not need the infected to give it existence. Every year it commences spontaneously in Egypt, and, with a similar atmosphere, would commence elsewhere. But, in Egypt, it cannot propagate after the wind has shifted a few points of the compass, and the temperature is a little varied. How then can such a disease be exported? How can we be made to breathe a poison, which, like the dew of the morning, vanishes before the rays of the sun?

Besides, the violence of the disease is a proof of its locality; contagion excites caution, which retards the progress of the evil; but the plague moves onward like a deluge, which nothing stays, and with a rapidity which nothing retards, up to the boundary of its atmosphere, and at that point it stops; it does not pass into Persia, it does not pass into Egypt, it does not visit any country if its atmosphere be not there.

Another question is asked. How long can contagious matter retain its power, in countries suited to its existence? On the virus of all the diseases of this country, the action of the atmosphere is specific and rapid. Dr. Hay-

garth ascertained that malignant fevers send forth their contagion only three feet from their source: beyond that it is so diluted, or combined with the atmosphere, as to lose its influence. The dwelling, in which the small-pox has raged with its greatest virulence, is soon visited with impunity; no drapery is removed, no dormancy of infection suspected; the disease has ceased, and experience proves that the infection ceases shortly after. The matter of the small-pox can only be preserved in a bottle, hermetically sealed. Our pest-houses and fever-wards are the common receptacles of every infectious disease; but the patients, on recovering from the scarlet, are not seized with the typhus fever; the convalescents retain their platted hair, imbued with the virus of the disease under which they had suffered, and return to their families in safety. Our merchandize is sent abroad, and is received, without its being inquired whether, in our weavers' cellars, or our hospitals, a destructive fever was raging; indeed we should not highly respect the understandings of those men who affected to believe, that goods which did not infect our merchants would infect them. The plague, from the testimony of contagionists, is not more infectious than our fevers; why then do we dread the pertinacity of its influence?

Dr. Russell prescribed, for patients, in every stage of the plague, at a very short distance from them, with impunity. Dr. Hodges reports, that many individuals who had fled from London in 1665, returned to those beds in safety in which some of their friends had recently died of the plague. Yet, with this fact before him, he informs us, "that the plague itself was imported from Holland in a bag of cotton." The Egyptians, who have ample means of judging of the pertinacity with which infection is retained, say, that it does not emanate from the body, and can only be taken through the medium of the skin; the infected must be touched, and that under no circumstance can the virus be long retained.

Such are the principal facts and arguments urged in this controversy. When the evidence, which favours contagion, is collected, and the portion of truth it contains fully appreciated; surprise is excited, that a conclusion, the reverse of that intended, has not been drawn. Stories that ignorance has created, and credulity acted upon, bear evidence

evidence against themselves. A skein of silk, or a pair of stockings, is carried through a country without affecting a single individual; but, at length, being where the plague breaks out, is charged with communicating the disease. Such is the substance of the evidence given by contagionists—evidence which destroys its own credibility. With as much propriety the plague may be supposed to lurk in a Lincolnshire haystack, as that the plague may be concealed in a bag of cotton—their existence rests on equal authority.

By the anti-contagionists it is urged, that if the history of the plague has been fairly and fully given, if nothing of its nature and character has been concealed, this country has the laws of nature for its protection; these must yield their power, corruption must originate in purity, confusion in order, agriculture must cease, the habits of the people change, before the evils which misrule and indolence give birth to, can rest upon this country.

But another question yet presents itself—Why is not Ireland visited by the plague?—are not her circumstances those of Egypt? No. Her soil is cultivated—her bogs of peat-moss never putrify: the vapour they emit is as pure as the exhalation from the ocean, and doubtless, to some constitutions, as salubrious. Fevers yearly pass through the land, the fruit of poverty, and, in a suitable atmosphere, the harbingers of plague; but that combination of circumstances which generate this disease do not exist in Ireland. The Palace of Brighton removed to her shores would heal her wounds.

In confirmation of what has been said of the nature of plague, and of our security from its attack, I refer to the state of health in this country since the termination of the malady.

The plague is generally admitted to be the consequence of a high degree of impurity in the atmosphere; and in the dwelling, as this is approached, and the air to a greater or less extent is vitiated, so fevers and other diseases prevail. Dr. Mead says such disorders usually precede the plague. As the prevalence of disease, in a temperate climate, indicates the approach of the plague; so, on the contrary, the prevalence of health indicates the impossibility of its attack—it wants its element. This is the Pandora's box which scatters diseases; if the attendants are not evident, the box is shut.

Every plague country is thinly peopled: not because of there being fewer births to a marriage, but because the prevalence of disease cuts off the population.

The plague has left this country more than a century and a-half, and since that period the duration of life has gradually increased. Many years are added to our span. The evils of our own creating have diminished, and will yet diminish.

During the first eighty years of that period, registers were not kept with such accuracy as to admit of precision; but in the latter seventy, great care has been taken, for commercial purposes; and the result has been, by making a fair allowance for the first eighty years, that human existence has gained in duration at least one-third; and thus an increase of our population is accounted for, without supposing a greater number of births to a marriage, or a less mortality in childhood, although it is probable that the latter circumstance may have contributed to the increase: a people while increasing in longevity, are not exposed to the plague.

This exemption we owe to the laws the Providence of God has ordained. When human happiness is promoted, human existence is preserved, and old age attained; but if the laws and institutions of a country cramp the energies of the people, the average duration of life becomes less, and the plague consummates the train of evils. But I will not stop at this dark shade of the picture:—onward in knowledge, and onward in enterprize, is the impulse the nation feels: an impulse, which may terminate in all the blessings God designed for man on earth. Among these will be the attainment of the full period of our existence. Threescore years and ten have long been ordained as the term of our activity and usefulness—after this succeed decrepitude and death. No animal produces young so near the natural termination of its life, as not to admit of ample time for rearing them. Children are born when their parents approach their fiftieth year, and require parental guidance more than twenty years. The body is indeed matured, so as to enable them to obtain the means of subsistence at an earlier period; but the mind does not mature with the body—after the one is completed, the other requires guidance and authority. Thus, we arrive at seventy before our obligations to our offspring cease; ana-

logy and revelation alike justify the belief, that the human race may, in general, attain to this period, with sufficient vigour for active exertion.

Diseases decrease with civilization, and increase with oppression. The plague, which requires the greatest combination of evils for its production, first disappears; other diseases, less malignant, follow, or are reduced in violence; others again take their place, more complex, more mental, but less destructive.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON CONTAGIOUS AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES. *By Dr. Robertson, of Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

AT no period of our history has the nature of epidemic disease formed a more interesting subject of inquiry than in the present æra: but it is greatly to be lamented that it has been discussed in recent times, seemingly rather with the view of establishing some preconceived opinion, or early adopted prejudice in regard to it, than to elicit the truth by a patient analysis of the facts presented for examination. Hence, the advocates for contagion as the sole cause of epidemics, by attaching their explanations to isolated instances; and, inferring, upon partial facts, often incorrect statements, a general conclusion, not warranted by circumstances, afford ample ground in favour of a more recent opinion of the cause of epidemics. Hence, it is attempted to show that with the exception of certain eruptive diseases—as small-pox, measles, &c., no febrile epidemic disease, not even the plague or typhus, is ever occasioned by contagion. There can be no doubt that the endeavours of the contagionists to establish their opinion, by proving too much, and by shutting their eyes to the most palpable facts in opposition to the doctrine they so vehemently force upon us, have procured an attention to the arguments of the non-contagionists, which would never have been bestowed upon them but for this cause. In the first place, the contagionists maintain, not only that the plague is a contagious disease, but that it is peculiar to countries within certain latitudes.* Yet its appearance in Æthiopia, and other warm countries, would naturally lead to the inference,

by people of ordinary comprehension; that it might therefore be propagated throughout the torrid zone. In like manner, the ravages of the plague in Moscow, in the winter of 1770; and the fact that both Iceland and Greenland were depopulated by that disease at the commencement of the fifteenth century, would be held as proof, by any unprejudiced person, that the plague may again appear, as it has already existed, in the coldest regions of the earth. And from these facts alone, I conclude that no region, or climate, exempts its inhabitants from the ravages of that disease. Again, the contagionists affect to consider what is commonly called the yellow fever as being, in every instance, occasioned by contagion. [Yellowness, I may here observe, is not a distinctive mark of a particular type of fever—it is perceived in intermittent, remittent, and continued fever; and in the last too, even when it arises from specific, or from local causes.] Upon this opinion, the plague having its limits without the tropics, the yellow fever is supposed to prevail with peculiar violence within the torrid zone. Now, this is an assertion so openly in the face of facts, that really one can hardly believe it could have been seriously advanced. That the yellow fever may occasionally appear within the tropics as a contagious disease, no one will dispute. I apprehend that this may be frequently the case in slave ships; but when we reflect that a hot temperature of the atmosphere, like that of intense cold, is extremely unfavourable to the continuance of any contagious disease, I consider myself warranted in saying, that for once that yellow fever is met with as a contagious disease, it has, at least, in 999 instances its origin from local circumstances. With regard to its limits within the tropics, it has been noticed, in the Mediterranean, for more than 2,000 years, and excited by local causes. Nine men died of it in Gosport in 1798: and it has been met with in many other places in Britain, and in the north of Europe. But such is the pertinacity of certain persons in upholding this opinion of the contagious nature of yellow fever, that even that fever, as it occurred some years ago at Gibraltar, has been asserted to have arisen from this cause, in opposition to the sentiments of nearly every English practitioner in the garrison at the time, and in the face of overwhelming proofs

* 40° to 60°. See Blane, *Diseases of Seamen*.

to the contrary.* After some experience, and careful examination of the circumstances connected with this important subject, during some years' residence in different parts of the Mediterranean, I drew up the outline of a plan, in 1813, for preventing the recurrence of this disease; which, after having submitted to the authorities at home, was translated into the Italian and Greek languages, and thereby disseminated through the government press at Corfu. The yellow fever, as an epidemic, has not appeared, since 1813, at Gibraltar.

The observations I have to offer on the opinion of those who deny the existence of contagion, will, from what I have just said, be limited to the question as it relates to plague and typhus—as I consider that so far as relates to the cause of yellow fever the question is settled. It has been stated on a recent and prominent occasion, in proof of the non-contagious nature of the plague, that it is considered by some as resembling typhus:—this was the opinion of the celebrated Professor Cullen; but he considered typhus as always originating from contagion, and his experience and observation will be taken against any authority of the present day. After many years' practice of my profession, I have never seen an instance that, in the slightest degree, tended to invalidate that opinion.

Typhus fever is, comparatively, a rare disease to what it was, before cleaner habits, better living, and more comfortable cottages and dwellings for the poorer orders were so common; yet it is frequently met with, particularly in remote and poor situations, where these advantages do not exist.

Physicians in charge of hospitals have declared, that although fever is a common disease under their care; yet contagious fever, they say, is never met with in their wards. It would be, to me, a wonder if it was, even were typhus raging without the walls of an hospital, provided due attention is paid to the usual instructions in admitting patients under that disease. Therefore this assertion goes for nothing in deciding upon the contagious or non-contagious nature of typhus fever. But the following case, which came within my own knowledge, seems to me to confirm the opinion of its contagious na-

ture. A boy surreptitiously got admitted into the convalescent ward of a public institution, where typhus was prevailing among the inmates. On the same evening he sickened: on the fourth day after, he was carried, about twenty miles, into a healthy part of the country, where he communicated the disease to several of the family, of whom one died; and the disease was, from thence, carried to different families situated distantly, whose inmates had communicated with that in which the boy lay sick. It is not because every severe case of marsh or sporadic fever, so common every where, is denominated typhus, that, of necessity, it must be that disease; or because typhus is not met with in the wards of a well-regulated hospital—that, consequently, it has no existence. Better arguments and facts, more strictly to the purpose than any that have hitherto been adduced, must be brought forward in refutation of the contagious nature of typhus, before that opinion will be resigned by men of experience, and without bias; even had they no other authority than what is given by Dr. C. Smith, on the gaol distemper at Winchester.

Those who deny that the plague is propagated by contagion, strongly adhere to the indisputed fact, in support of this opinion, upon the instances of two people sleeping in the same bed: and that one of them should take the disease, while the other continued in health; but this anomaly is frequently met with, not only in febrile contagions, but in chronic infectious diseases also.

In the course of my professional experience, I have seen, at two different periods, the small-pox prevalent, over a district of country, as an epidemic, and, on both occasions, similar exceptions to the above were then remarked in those labouring under, and others exposed to, variolous contagion. Every one has met with such exceptions, in schools and in private families, on the occurrence of scarlatina. The same thing occasionally happens in the itch; in Cephalonia one frequently sees certain members of a family labouring under that loathsome disease for years, without communicating its infection to all those with whom they are in the daily habit of domestic intercourse; and then the disease is so common, that no particular care seems to be taken in guarding against its effects. There are innumerable instances of people who are seemingly

* See *Trattato della Febre Gialla* del Dottore Carlo Gemmalaro.

seemingly unsusceptible of variolous contagion, and a reference to Mr. Hunter's work will shew that similar exceptions are common in syphilitic infection; upon this particular point Dr. Russell most pertinently observes:

"If, of one hundred persons exposed to the infection of plague, by a near approach to the sick, ninety shall fall sick, shall human inability to assign a satisfactory reason for the preservation of the other ten, be converted into a positive argument against the disease having been caught by contagion? If persons retired from all commerce with the infected and their attendants, breathing the same air with the rest of the inhabitants, and nourished by the same aliment, remain untouched during the rage of the plague, as long as they continue secluded; but, upon unguarded communication, are taken ill, like others, can any rational doubt arise about the cause of their former security? Or, if, through stealth, or neglect of requisite precaution, substances, tainted by the sick, should be conveyed into those secluded retreats; and persons, living temperately as before, ignorant of what happened, and, consequently, in the midst of imaginary security, should be seized with the distemper, can it, with any show of reason, be ascribed, not to contagion, but to terror, to colluvies in the stomach and bowels, produced by intemperance and bad aliment? The instances here alluded to, are, not the creation of fancy, but strictly consonant to repeated experience in Turkey."

Dr. McLean, the leader of the anti-contagionists, does not deny that he was affected with the plague while, in the pest hospital at Constantinople; but he argues that his disease could not have arisen from contagion, as none of the attendants took it. Surely this explanation, if it can be called so, does not prove, what he is so anxious to shew—the non-existence of contagion as the cause of plague. It is to be remarked, that the attendants, equally with the Doctor, were exposed to the same causes of disease, whether existing externally, or within the walls of the hospital; and, in my opinion, had not the Doctor's illness been occasioned by contagion, it would have been a striking anomaly in the history of epidemic diseases, that all the servants alluded to should have remained in health. But, as it seems evident that the Doctor's plague was derived from its undeviating source of propagation, *viz.*, contagion, the exemption of the others can be more readily accounted for. The Doctor, shut up in a pest hospital in a barbarous country, and thereby living in a

way entirely different to his feelings and accustomed habits, circumstances that greatly tended to increase his depression of mind, rendering him nervous and timid, became thereby much more susceptible to the impulse of contagion than his attendants, inured to this mode of seclusion, and enjoying a full and plentiful diet, with their feelings, in other respects, at perfect ease; while, again, their more frequent intercourse with the sick, rendered them, by the power of habit, less liable to suffer from contagion. There are several instances where the plague has been excited by inoculation; and I have heard, from highly respectable authority, that something like this has taken place in typhus; but, there is no analogous fact to this in the occurrence of yellow, or any other form of marsh fever.

The difficulty of tracing precisely the introduction of the plague into a place previously healthy, has been laid hold of as an argument against its contagious nature. In this manner, the breaking out of the plague in Malta, in 1813, is strenuously denied as having been occasioned by imported contagion. It is to be observed, that on all such occasions the difficulty is greatly increased by the extreme severity of the sanitary laws; capital punishment being the consequence of all clandestine and unguarded intercourse with contaminated goods or suspected persons.

In the particular instance now before us, there can be no question that Malta, which, of all the islands of the Mediterranean, is the most salubrious, and whose inhabitants have scarcely ever any febrile disease prevailing among them, was, previously to the arrival of the ship *San Nicola*, particularly free from disease; and, after the most anxious and careful investigation of this case, there was not a person on the spot who entertained a doubt of the disease having been introduced into the island from the clandestine intercourse with the ship, by the person in whose house the plague first broke out.

I shall next add a recent instance of plague, as it appeared in Cephalonia; and where the mode of its introduction into that island was as clearly ascertained, as any similar fact could possibly be.—In the summer of 1816, a native of Comitata, a district town of Cephalonia, situated on elevated ground, and then healthy, according to the custom of his countrymen, had been over in Greece, at work as a husbandman.

Immediately

Immediately preceding his return home, he went to a friend's house at Arta, where the plague then prevailed, and whose family was sick of that disease. From thence he brought away a capot, which is a kind of upper garment, made of loosely-spun wool, and coarsely woven. This he folded up, and returning to Cephalonia, he carried it with him into the lazaretto of St. Euphemia, that being nearest to his native place. He was there detained for a certain time, and having no symptom of disease, he was liberated; at the same time with two other persons from the same place. On his way home, having to pass the summit of an exceeding high ridge of mountain, and, in that situation, feeling himself cold, he opened the capot, and threw it over him. Almost immediately after, he was taken ill; and with some difficulty, and the assistance of his comrades, he reached his home. In a day or two after, he died: and, from this source, the plague was communicated to the inhabitants of the town.

To the foregoing I shall add another similar case, which is given by Dr. Mordo, physician to the Board of Health at Corfu.—On Christmas evening 1629, it was found that the plague had broken out in seven places in the city of Corfu; and, by investigation, it was ascertained that a servant of Odigitriano Sarandari, another Member of the Board of Health, had, by clandestine means, got, from a foreign ship in quarantine—the plague then raging in Italy—two linen handkerchiefs of Turkish manufacture. These handkerchiefs were folded up—in this state he presented them to his mistress, who directly gave them to one of her daughters to put away; whereupon the girl was soon after taken ill and died. A number of ladies of the place, as is the custom, met at the funeral, and embraced the mother. Several were, thereupon, taken with the plague, which broke out in the manner above stated. Sarandari and his family were sent to the lazaretto.—Sarandari himself was afterwards shot for this crime.

Some years ago, an English transport was employed to take in live stock at Alexandria. In that way the crew got the plague, which almost immediately broke out, on leaving port.—Having mislaid the paper on which this particular case was written, I am unable to give the ship's name, or to say, for certain, that Lampedosa was the place

assigned for her expurgation. I saw the master of this transport at Palermo in 1814, who gave me a very explicit account of all the circumstances, the symptoms of the disease, and the mode of treatment he had recourse to—from which I am satisfied he could not have been so minute unless he had actually laboured under the disease, or had been in close contact with those affected with it.

I do not quote the origin of the plague at Corfu, as, in favour of either opinion of the nature of that disease. From facts I have published,* I am persuaded that, in that instance, the plague originated from local causes, and was afterwards propagated over the district by the effect of contagion, similar to what happens in typhus: and so far do I consider that the contagion of plague differs from that of small-pox or other eruptive diseases, which is either in an active or dormant state at all times; whereas that of the plague can only be generated by a previous combination of circumstances, exciting a certain degree of disease, prior to the evolution of the contagion.

By the Anti-contagionists the plague is considered as an epidemic, depending on local causes; but what those causes are, has never yet been pointed out, as in the case of yellow fever, or any other epidemic disease. But were the plague really propagated independently of contagion, it certainly, in its periods of appearance, differs extremely from every other febrile epidemic, typhus excepted. It broke out in winter at Corfu, and raged most severely at Moscow, at that season, during extreme cold weather. On the other hand, it broke out in Malta and in Cephalonia in the heat of summer, and was most virulent in the dog-days. Now, surely, the cold of winter, or the great heat of summer, would rather tend to repress the prevalence of the disease, did it depend on local circumstances, or spread from any other cause but contagion.

But, to pursue this a little farther. It has been said, that the cause of plague is something in the condition of the atmosphere, whether in its physical or chemical properties; has not yet been specified. In reply to this, we adduce the well-known experiment of the members of the Institute at Cairo, which shews that the air of Egypt does not differ,

* See *The Medical Repository*, No. 48.

differ, in its physical or chemical properties, from that of the most salubrious climate of Europe;—and this was demonstrated when the inhabitants were afflicted with a severe plague. Again; admitting that the plague does always depend on local or general causes, how is the well-known fact to be explained on that idea,—that upon the appearance of plague, in any place, by a careful separation from the rest of the inhabitants, or by confining them within certain limits, the disease only rages among these people — whereas, if restrictive measures are not had recourse to, the disease continues to spread, without regard to season or climate? In this way, the plague at Corfu was confined to a particular district, and in Cephalonia, to the town where that disease first appeared.*

But, so far from thinking that the plague depends on any particular state of the air, I am, on the contrary, fully persuaded that the atmosphere operates most powerfully in hindering the spreading of, and finally extinguishes, every contagious disease.† It is upon this property we understand why aggregated bodies in motion, as military bands, suffer less severely when a contagious disease gets among them, than when they are more stationary.

In confirmation of the opinion, that the propagation of the plague is owing to contagion, I shall adduce the following facts:—“In the reign of Justinian, a plague broke out in the neighbourhood of Pelusium, between the Serbonian Bog and the channel of the Nile”—chiefly recorded by Procopius, whose correct observation and fidelity are generally admitted. This scourge continued during the long period of fifty-two years. “In time its first malignity was abated and dispersed; the disease alternately languished and revived; but it was not till the calamitous period of fifty-two years that mankind recovered their health.” The Emperor himself was attacked with it; and who, like Socrates, when struck with the plague of Athens, seems to have owed his recovery to the strictest abstinence.

The plague that desolated England in 1349, first broke out in China in 1340, pursued its course towards Syria,

Turkey, Egypt, Greece, and Africa. In 1347, it was carried into Sicily, from thence into Pisa and Genoa; in 1348, it got into France and Spain; afterwards it spread its ravages into England, Scotland, and Ireland; then through Germany, Hungary and Sweden.‡

These two well-authenticated cases would, I presume, convince every unbiassed person, that, at least, they could not have been occasioned by any particular state of the atmosphere. They appeared, in a succession of years, in every habitable climate; and it is not possible to imagine, that so long and so universal a deterioration of the atmosphere could exist, without proving mortal to every animated being on the face of the earth. This being admitted, it may then be asked, what has given occasion to these dreadful visitations? To which I apprehend the answer is contained in all the foregoing facts, proving that the plague is, in every instance, propagated by its contagion. For all the arguments I have yet seen urged against this opinion of the nature of plague, may be resolved into, that advanced by Gregorius Nissenus, for it is, as conclusive and argumentative as any that has yet been brought forward on that side of the question. He says, “There can be no contagious disease; because health, which is opposed to disease, is not contagious.” § Or, in other words, his *ipse dixit* against general experience and observation:—something in the manner of Peter and the brown loaf, and nearly as threatening in its consequences.

From the earliest periods of history, down to recent times, instances of sudden death are recorded from inhaling the vapours arising from pestilential vapour, especially from matters that have been pent up after having been in contact with the sick.¶ It would be a very singular coincidence, if these instances of asphyxia were apoplectic attacks, independently of the usual cause that has been assigned for them; according to the assertions of those who deny the existence of contagion in plague, as these attacks have invariably occurred in that disease only, and in no other malady, however contagious

* See Mead's Works, *On Contagion*; and Muratori, *Del Governo della Peste*, for farther instances to this effect.

† See Robertson, *On the Atmosphere*, vol. ii. p. 321, *et sequentes*.

‡ See Mead, *loc. cit.*

§ Vide Mynderer, *Opera*.

¶ Vide Plutarch, *Paræus*, *Diemerhæach*, *Denon*, &c.

tagious it might be. Great stress has been laid, by those who deny the contagion of plague, that it has not appeared in England for these last 160 years; to this observation we adduce, the great improvements that have since taken place in the cleanliness of our habitations, in the comforts of our tables, and, in short, in all our habits of life. For no one pretends to deny that a contagious disease will easier gain a footing, and rage with greater violence, among people living in the slothful manner Erasmus and others have ascribed to the English in former times, to what must naturally happen among their refined and luxurious descendants of the present day. In like manner, I have no doubt that, like the ancient Egyptians, the cleanly habits of the Dutch, and the great humidity of their country, must importantly operate in warding off, and destroying contagion of every kind. We have the fact stated by Dr. Russell, that the contagion of plague, which, in all probability, is the most violent of any, is only active at a short distance from its source; the atmosphere, by diluting and decomposing it, rendering it inert.* It seems owing to this circumstance not having been sufficiently attended to, that we have frequently opposite explanations of the same fact; and by which the public has been held in anxious suspense on this important question. I am fully persuaded that no contagious disease is caught except by a nearer approach to the sick than what is generally supposed, or by the inspiration of contagious vapours contained in the clothes or goods that have been actually in contact with those labouring under the disease.

The matter of contagion, as it is extricated from the morbid functions in a gaseous form, and immediately mixing with the atmosphere, can therefore only produce its peculiar impression upon those in health; while it remains comparatively pure and undiluted, consequently, from its affinity to the atmosphere, it must be nearly innocuous at but a short distance from its source—and which must admit of modification, according to the virulence of the contagion itself, and the state of the surrounding atmosphere. Therefore, unless by a near approach to the sick, so that the air inspired is strongly impregnated with contagion, no apparent effect will

follow such intercourse; and particularly if the visit is made, so that the current of air may lead towards the sick.* Hence, from superficial observation, the anomalous cases that have been quoted as warranting the idea of the non-contagious nature of plague.

To the same cause, also, we must impute the greater number of exemptions during the prevalence of plague; or other contagious diseases, to what we find is the case during the prevalence of any epidemic fever, depending on local and general causes. In the Remittent, or Yellow Fever, as it is commonly called, it is to be observed, that as its sources of exciting cause are extended over a greater surface, and being more permanent in its evolution, it therefore reaches higher in the atmosphere, and spreads more equally; and, consequently, it excites its baneful effects, in a more general manner than contagion; whose source is more limited, as being confined to living bodies, continually undergoing some change, and being more liable to be decomposed in the atmosphere: consequently, the fluid thus evolved, being sooner diluted in the atmosphere, is harmless at a much shorter distance from its source than the other.

I have thus thrown together, a few remarks, illustrated by facts, which, in my mind, prove the contagious nature of plague—an opinion which has never been disputed seriously, but in modern times, in opposition to general opinion and observation, and without the support of one pure and genuine fact. The discussion of the question has brought us into difficulties with other nations; and it is to be hoped that measures will be adopted to set this matter at rest, by a fresh investigation of the subject, which ought never to have been taken out of the hands of the profession. For this end, I should propose a Committee, consisting of a Fellow from each of the Colleges of London, Edinburgh and Dublin, with two Licentiates of the London College, assisted with two or four Members of Parliament—in the first place, to take into consideration the Reports of the Committees which have already investigated this subject; and with the power to call before them, at the public expense, any person from whom they think they can obtain information on this matter. If

* Vide *Fracastorii Opera*, and Haygarth's Works.

* See Jackson, *On Morocco*.

If some such plan be not adopted, the subject will remain in agitation, the public mind be kept in suspense, and our intercourse with foreign ports liable to interruption, according to the opinion most prevalent, either from motives of selfishness, obstinacy, or private interests: but the publication of the opinion of the committee I propose, would obviate all this, and set the question at rest.

A. ROBERTSON, M.D.

OBSERVATIONS on the OFFICE of SHERIFF.

(By a County Magistrate.)

[Concluded from No. 411, p. 499.]

THE duty of returning Members to Parliament is justly enough in the Sheriff's province; yet the responsibility falls very heavily upon him—such as issuing writs, taking polls, &c. It is very proper that he should give his time and attention to the public; and I am not aware that it could go through more impartial hands: though *abler* might certainly be found: for, in the first instance, the Sheriff must set out with knowing nothing of what regards the legality of his proceedings. The business must go through the hands of deputies, who are acquainted with the proper forms, but who are always more or less interested. To these the Sheriff is *obliged* to give up all the active part; reserving to himself only the responsibility. Lawyers being exempt from serving the office, have but little feeling for those who have no such exemption; and, generally, care little into what difficulties the Sheriff may fall, except as far as they may be concerned in extricating him. The Houses of Parliament seem to have gone hand in hand with them in this matter; and no one can read over the penalties attached to undue returns of members, without greatly admiring the care they have taken in securing their own rights, by throwing all responsibility upon the returning officer. They have secured themselves against the Sheriff, but have entirely omitted protecting him against the frauds to which he is liable: and it is a well-known fact, that scarcely a general election takes place, for which he is not brought in a considerable debtor, for expenses he was not aware of.

Parliament is fully justified in watching over the freedom of election, and its own privileges; yet, nevertheless, hardships not of his own seeking, imposed upon an individual, require some

consideration; and punishments ought to fall where blame is due, and not upon inevitable inexperience. The laws, as they stand at present, on this head, are mostly imperative, or leave no remedy but such as is worse than the disease. Sheriffs are chosen by the King, and are his officers; and yet, so much has the lapse of time altered the original and legal intention, that they are now more servants of the public, and attendants upon the Judges in their circuit, than persons holding a place of profit and honour, amenable to none but their sovereign.* Lightly esteemed, and little thought of, their authority and functions are put into other hands; and nothing remains of what their situation formerly was, but the expense, and liability to actions for maladministration.

A Sheriff is, moreover, chosen from among a particular class of the community—the country gentlemen. These are not numerous, taking one county with another; especially when excluding those who are exempt from serving. They are, I grant, all land-owners; but yet, the landed property through the kingdom belongs in a very small proportion to those who are known by that appellation, and are liable to serve the office of Sheriff. It is an office charged solely upon the landed interest; but perhaps in the most unequal and partial manner possible. It is a fine which the land-owner of a particular class suffers upon coming to his fortune—not in lieu of, but in addition to, what is suffered by those of higher or lower situations. Why, in justice, are many professions exempted? Why, if one particular land-owner is required to give his time to the office, should not all who are equally able? Why a partial selection of those upon whom this office has been

* Where our worthy magistrate got his notions of the English constitution, and his distinctions between being amenable to the sovereign and amenable to the public—and of public functionaries, of any description, responsible to the King alone—we know not. Certainly not from the study of those Saxon institutions in which the office of Sheriff originated. We can assure him, that if he will explore the antiquities of the office, he will arrive at a very different notion of it from that which he now entertains—a much more exalted one; and will look for the diminution of its dignity and importance in a very different direction from that to which he now ascribes it.—EDIT.

been fixed, while others, with greater means and recommendations, are exempted?

The nobleman is properly enough exempted, on account of his duties in the House of Peers. And there are other reasons why the function of a peer is incompatible with that of Sheriff: but the reasons are *personal*, and need not affect their lands. The nobility, in general, being, individually, larger land-owners than others, and it being a situation charged on the land, they who hold a greater share of it consequently ought to contribute their quota.

Irish peers, not representative, though possessing and living upon estates in this country, have contrived to get themselves exempt—although their reasons are by no means satisfactory, and apply no more to them than any other individual: the liability of an Irish peer to be called upon to serve in Parliament not being greater than that of any other person. And, if so, why should the Irish peer be allowed the privilege of always keeping himself disengaged, more than another, who might wish to take advantage of a dissolution of Parliament to offer himself to his neighbours as their representative?

The Members of either House are principally exempt, because their personal attendance in the grand council of the nation would be incompatible with the duties incumbent upon Sheriffs of counties. But this does not regard many other professions, which, nevertheless, claim exemptions.

Persons holding commissions in the army and navy, are, by some strange fatality, if otherwise qualified, obliged to serve: and if an officer, naval or military, is resident upon his property, he stands almost a better chance of taking the shrievalty than another person, and of being forced to serve—*although by law exempted*.

Other professions, though connected with the public, are of a private nature; the public deriving little or no benefit from them—the profit of their publicity being to themselves. First in this class stand the barristers, who are considerable land-owners, and who yet claim their exemption of having been called to the bar, whether practising or not.—This plea ought to be inadmissible, the barrister claiming only a like exemption with the banker, physician,* or any

other, *viz.* suspending for a time the routine of his calling, whilst he takes upon him the duties of office.

It is unnecessary to enumerate others, who either are exempt; or are allowed to be so, from professions or conscience, like the Papist and Dissenter from the Established Church, and the numbers who put in the plea of *nulla bona*.—Many are liable to serve, provided the King chose to require their service; or are finable if they refuse: and yet their service is never called for; or the most trifling excuse taken. If an individual is to be made responsible, there is no reason why the fundholder should not be taken into account with the landholder.† When sufficient lands to cover the

a monstrous impropriety. What is to become of his patients, while the doctor is Sheriffing it in processions, courts, and other duties of such an office?—EDMR.

† Will our correspondent excuse us if we say, that this observation confirms what many previous parts of this disquisition have suggested; that he has not duly fathomed the *rationale* of the Shrieval Office—and that, principally, from not having looked sufficiently into its antiquities. He who would understand the nature, objects, and utilities of any of the offices and institutions peculiar to our constitution, must carry his *researches* (a mere glance will not suffice) beyond the Norman Conquest. The reasons (which, fortunately, still remain in their *operation*, to a certain degree, though the memory be lost) of those institutions may thus be traced, and the objects endeared: and we are much mistaken if our worthy magistrate would not be quite as reluctant as we should be, to see the stockholder dabbling with the Shrievalty; or to have the administrative presidency of our counties brought, with scrip and bonuses, and Colombian bonds, into the noisy market of the Stock Exchange. Many of the complaints of our correspondent are undoubtedly well-founded. He points to many hardships and many degradations of the person and office of Sheriff, that ought to be redressed; and to some of his proposals we should not object. Yet his object in writing, and ours in publishing, are not exactly the same. It is evident that his motive is the argument—our's is the facts which, incidentally in the course of his argument, he furnishes; and perhaps he would be a little startled if we were to state the very different conclusions which we sometimes draw from them, and the very different principles to which we occasionally refer the innovations that have taken place. One observation alone, however, we will make upon the subject.—It is not the public that consigns the burthen of a worse than

* *Qy.* Are physicians ever called upon to serve the office of Sheriff? If so, it is

the King's debts were first required, the fundholder was unknown. Fundholders have since become a considerable part of the community, and there is no reason why they should not be candidates for the Shrievalty, as well as for seats in either House of Parliament. Upon the landed interests of the country the burthen has always lain, and it cannot be better placed :—but it should lie equally, and bear, in just proportion, upon all classes of landowners throughout the kingdom. The best method of doing this appears to be to charge it upon the counties in their rates, under certain restrictions. The whole passing, as with other county expenditure, through the hands of the Bench of Magistrates in sessions, they would be sufficiently able to judge if the charges were just ; and, separating these from what arose out of the vanity and extravagance of the Sheriff, allow merely what appears equitable, and leave the price of his own folly to be paid from his private purse. This would sufficiently check any disposition to expense in a prodigal-minded man ; not only because he would have himself to pay for his extravagance, but all fears of the reproach of not doing his duty in a *handsome manner* would be removed, and the state attending Sheriffs throughout the kingdom more nearly equalized. A certain sum would be considered a reasonable maximum, and all beyond would be looked upon as superfluous.

The county should be, moreover, answerable for the debts of all its prisoners ; and not the Sheriff, whose powers are, by recent acts, very much restricted—much of his authority over the county gaol being now placed in the hands of visiting magistrates. Provided any wilful neglect can be proved against the Sheriff or his gaoler, let either, or both, take their trial ; and if proved before an impartial jury, then let him be amerced in such a fine as shall be deemed competent to the offence. That the debts of any man should be paid out of another's fortune, is an injustice, which, at the time when such a measure was adopted, was never anticipated. It would be no difficult matter to procure an arrest for a fictitious debt ; while, in many gaols,

an escape might be effected, even without the gaoler's connivance, for the object of recovering a sum of money from a Sheriff. The prisoners' being in the Sheriff's custody, is now done away, except in idea :—they are confined, without his knowledge, in a building erected by the county, and put under charge of a gaoler, who is, together with his turnkeys, paid out of county rates ; and who applies, upon all questions which regard his prisoners, not to the Sheriff, but to visiting magistrates.

I am aware, that at this time, a Committee of Members of the House of Commons is sitting to consider what expenses can be deducted from the county rates. Few items, however, of any magnitude, can generally be taken off. But, by the Bench of Justices examining, minutely and jealously, every expenditure, the rates may be most materially lessened every where : and even if the Sheriff's claims were added to them, and, at the same time, a rigid system of economy adopted, I much doubt if the rates would be at all increased :—I am inclined to think they would be diminished. Charges, unless the occasion of them can be actually removed, must, it is clear, exist in some shape or other ; and removing them from the county would only be to charge them elsewhere, which, unless the party receiving the benefit should pay for the benefit so received, would be an injustice, such as at this time exists, in the manner in which a Sheriff is charged. In many things, as in bridges, &c., the county might be relieved, and that part of the public which receives the benefit of a bridge might pay for it. In like manner, the Sheriff's office ; as the public receive the benefit, the public should pay. There are three ways of doing this : either directly from the Crown, from the county, or from increasing or putting on fees upon all who derive any advantage ; but, of these the second plan appears by far the most eligible. It is certain, that where a local expense is incurred, a local check and knowledge of the circumstances is necessary : and this can best be had in sessions. But, whatever plan can be adopted, less partial than the present, would be worthy of the times we live in, when improvements in every other respect are advancing, and it is in this solitary instance that we are obliged to follow the unjust system of our forefathers.

barren honour to one description of persons, and the profit and the power to another.—EDIT.

* What, then, have we to do with the fundholder?—EDIT.

THE STAR THAT SHONE

WHEN OTHER STARS WERE DIM.

[The ensuing Verses were written at a time when, though the disastrous crisis was fast approaching, the fate of Spain was not decided—when the armies of France (with the tacit, though dissembled, connivance of the English Court and Government) were advancing in their liberticide career—when defection after defection had thinned the ranks of patriotism, and Mina, alone, was conspicuously upholding, with dauntless valour and incorruptible independence, the standard of liberty around which the hopes of patriot-humanity could rally.]

At such a point of eventful time, the idea of the poem was suggested; and some of the lines were mentally composed, while the author was walking along, at midnight, in the neighbourhood of Whitehall, towards his cottage in the rural vicinage of the metropolis.

The singular phenomenon (for he never remembers to have seen it so conspicuous on any other occasion), from the blaze of the gas-lights all around him—the complete apparent blackness of the sky, in which one solitary star alone had lustre sufficient to overpower the dazzling effect of the more approximate glare—struck (as is the tendency of all singular atmospheric or planetary phenomena) strongly on his imagination: and the similitude to the state of the political horizon, in a country towards which all eyes, at that time, were so anxiously turned, was so irresistible, that his mind could not resume a settled tranquillity, till it had vented the feelings which the comparison had excited.

The total overthrow which ensued, of every hope to which the wishes of humanity had struggled to cling, prevented any immediate use from being made of what the imagination had suggested. The poet (if the author may presume to arrogate that name) was proved, at least, to be no prophet; and the local interest (in a production which, perhaps, can aspire to no other) was of course abated. Circumstances, however, are every now and then occurring, which cannot but impel the mind occasionally to return to the feelings then awake. The utter impossibility of the permanent continuance of the present state of things in Spain (if state it may be called, that stability, or shape, hath none), cannot but be apparent to every one; and some symptoms have manifested themselves which may encourage at least the hope, that, at no very distant period, the cause of Constitutional Patriotism may yet revive, in a country the most miserably afflicted, the most wantonly and stupidly oppressed, and the most contemptibly degraded, of all the priest-ridden and tyrant-goaded nations, whose abject, or whose compelled submission, has scandalized the annals of modern Europe. If such event should occur, the memory (perhaps the re-manifestation) of the patriot valour and enterprize of Mina must be the loadstar to which the hopes and emulation of Spanish heroism will be directed. Those who can still cherish such hopes, may perhaps feel some interest in the subject of the ensuing lines; and to such, alone, they can be dedicated with any very sanguine hope of attention.]

I WALK'D at midnight in the cluster'd glare
Of the throng'd street—for, maugre the dull hour,
The sons of Belial and the sons of care,
From wine-cup or protracted toil, were there,
Even yet in throng: nor had the sleep-god's power
Clos'd half the city's eye.—And while around
(As 'twould the midnight and mid-noon confound)
The flaring gas, in implicative shower,
O'er the blanch'd pavement shed factitious day,
I gaz'd aloft:—for more I love to view,
At such an hour, the soft and pensive hue
Of heaven's blue concave, and the glimmering star,
That whispers of the myriad worlds afar,
Lit by the eternal splendours of such car—
To us though dimly seen,—than to survey
Whate'er the gorgeous city can display,
In street or hall, of banquet-revelry:
Even though the reeling carnival of joy
Make every window blaze, and every tower.
So to the azure-wonted canopy
I gaz'd aloft—in hopes I there might spy,

Above the dazzling of that glare terrene,
Which but my weaker vision did annoy,
The eternal lamps that o'er my pensive bower,
In distance from the city's fretful stour,
Had hung so glorious through the yestere'en.

Intent I gaz'd. But no accustom'd ray
Of night-consoling azure there was seen ;
Though the soft air, with genial breath serene,
Signal'd nor cloud, nor mist, that should obscure
The wakeful eye of heav'n. All, all on high
Was Stygian gloom—as though from out the sky
The vanquish'd stars had fall'n, and lent their rays,
That should through ever-changing time endure,
Subservient to that earth-engender'd blaze
That warr'd on Nature's light :—all, but one pure—
One bright ethereal guide—one star of stars,
That (as with emanation more divine
His lamp were fed) continu'd still to shine,
And his essential splendour scorn'd to veil,—
Though round he saw the lesser suns turn pale,
And merge the lustre of their burnish'd cars
In adventitious beams.

Entranc'd I gaz'd.

Those earth-born stars around unnotic'd blaz'd,
Thought-dimm'd ; and on the mental eye alone
That isolated beam of glory shone,
Keeping the pauseless tenour of its way,—
Vicegerent of an else-extinguish'd zone ;
As only to the eternal font of day,
When HE should re-assert his glorious throne,
The tribute of its homage it could pay,—
Or mingle but with lustres like its own.

I gaz'd, and gaz'd, till thought began to climb,
And with that solitary star to stray ;
Communing with the attribute sublime,
Which its ethereal progress would not stay
For those false glares, that, in our mole-weak eyes,
Eclipse the lustrous virtues of the skies,
And make heaven's concave dark ; when from that beam
A voice—or emanation that might seem,
To the tense-listening heart, an in-voic'd stream
Of more than mortal colloquy, there came :—
A music of the spheres !

“And marvell'st thou—”

So spake that voice—“and strain'st thy vaulting brow,
As in the rapture of some waking dream,
To the crystalline arch, there to descry
My seeming lonely path?—as it were strange
To mortal sense, that the seraphic eye
Its uncontaminate lustre should not change,
Nor blench the life of heaven's eternal flame ;
But the brief tapers of earth's pomp defy
And, 'midst the semblant darkness, still the same
Fix'd course pursue, as when, distinct and clear,

A thousand ministering seraphim appear,
Thronging his path through the resplendent sphere,
And with the lustre of his progress vie!

“Return to earth. Can that no proof supply
Of heaven-illumin’d worth, which, even now,
The high ethereal spirit scorns to bow,
Or, in a sphere of seeming darkness, quail?

“What though a thousand vauntful weaklings fail
Before those earth-dissembled glories vain,
That dazzle with their glare the sordid train
And feeble!—or whose weak orbs cannot strain
Beyond the ignorant present, but think bright
Whate’er o’erpowers the frailty of their sight;—
Though to such narrow circumstance confin’d,
The half-fledg’d swallow, yet unimp’d for flight,
Shall leave it on unpractic’d wing behind!—
Or, stint it but an hour the wonted aid
Of servile ministry, and it shall fade,
And like the fen-fire sink: or, if the breath
Of heaven but stir it rudely, in the death
Of darkness’t shall expire,—leaving its blind
Adorers to unpitied scorn resign’d—
Credulity’s meet wage! So—even so!—
Spite of the glare these mimic suns have made,
That o’er their track a semblant glory throw,
Casting the stellar virtues into shade,
Shall their benighting lustre fade: for know,
Though now Oppression urge its meteor-car
Triumphant in a dazzled sphere below,
Earth hath its MINA still, and Heaven its Star!
And they shall shine, and spread their glorious light,
Victorious o’er the envious shades of night,—
When in primeval gloom extinct shall lie
Those earth-deluding lamps, that vauntful now
Appear to merge all lustre in their brow!

“Nor think that, though to the deluded sight
One star alone of all the expanse seem bright,
That all beside is dim. Thy way pursue
As meditation leads—leaving behind
This sense-confounding glare; and thou shalt find
(The free horizon opening to thy view)
That not in isolated splendour I
Maintain the regency of this deep sky:
Nor solitary, though transcending, HE—
The earth-star of fair Freedom’s galaxy.
A thousand and a thousand spirits still
(Though not the dazzled optic hence descry
Their watchful fires) hover o’er stream and hill
Of gloom’d Iberia; and their light shall fill
Even yet again the horizon, and re-shine
(When fade the baser fires—as fade they will!)—
In constellated glory round the shrine
Of Liberty, eternal and divine!
And MINA, with a patriot’s joy, shall own—
Though hail’d her brightest star, he shines not all alone.”

THE WOODBINE AND THE OAK :
AN APOLOGUE.

A GAY smiling woodbine her arms spread around,
When by chance to an oak the young tendrils were bound.
This oak was no sapling : full long had he stood,
And defied the rude storms that had swept thro' the wood :
All rough was his bark ; and around might you see,
From his acorns upspringing, full many a tall tree ;
Yet his foliage was green ; and, erect in his pride,
He look'd up to the skies, and the tempest defied ;
And he gloried the more in the vigour remain'd,
When he saw the gay blossom his branches sustain'd.

She, fragrant and sportive and lovely and gay
As the Star of the Morn, or the Zephyrs of May,
With a sigh and a smile, and a glance that would fain
Act the semblance of coyness, and look like disdain,
Exclaims, " By what magic, thou moss-menac'd tree,
Are the folds of my freshness thus twin'd upon thee ?
I am young, I am blooming, in sweets I abound,
And gaze where I will on the forest around,
Elm, maple and holm seem my favour to woo,
And invite my fresh bloom—wherefore lavish'd on you ?
Bid the Fates of thy date some sage lustres retrace ;
Or loosen my arms from this wayward embrace."

He smil'd and replied (for he felt her arms twine
More closely around as she seem'd to repine)—
" It is true that young trees in the forest abound
Might exult that thy tendrils should fold them around ;
Some that tower up aloft, some that arborous spread,
Some that, crown'd with full blossoms, wave proudly the head ;
And if but my merits could sue for thy grace,
My desolate arms must resign the embrace.
But Fortune has planted thee close by my side,
And the wild winds of heaven thy young branches have tied,
By an impulse mysterious, that looks like decree :
Let me hope, for thy boon ; for 'tis rapture to me.
And though I could wish, of the years have pass'd o'er me,
Some few, for thy sake, the kind Fates would restore me,
Yet has each that revolv'd to some shoot given birth,
That shall shelter thy sweetness, and cherish thy worth.
Nor has Time, that alone can experience impart,
Yet chill'd the warm currents should freshen the heart :
My boughs are not wither'd, my foliage not shed ;
My sap is not dried, not yet hoary my head.
I have stood through the tempests that, raging around,
Have laid many younger upturn on the ground ;
And my green-looking age, and the storms I withstood,
Prove no wild taint of youth has infected my blood.

" Then cling to me still ; let my strength be thy stay,
While thy blossoms adorn me, so lovely and gay ;
For these arms shall not shrink, nor this stem shall not bend,
When the hurricanes rage, or the torrents descend.
So—pine not, sweet tendril ; but cling to the tree,
That grows young at thy touch, and shall flourish for thee.
By decay yet unsapp'd, by the tempest unbroke,
'Tis an oak with a heart, and a true heart of oak !"

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